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Elijah Whitney Jr's

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Chinese Tartary
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Bay of Bengal
Ceylon
Sumatra
Java
Borneo
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Philippine Isles
Mindanao
Ladrone Isles
Isles of Japan
NORTH
PACIFIC
OCEAN
New Guinea
New Britain
Cape York
Cape Sandwich
NEW HOLLAND
New South Wales
Van Diemans Land
Desolation
Circle
Pole

GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY:

BEING

AN ABRIDGMENT

OF THE

American Universal Geography.

CONTAINING

ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY;

DISCOVERY and GENERAL DESCRIPTION of

AMERICA;

GENERAL VIEW of the UNITED STATES;

PARTICULAR ACCOUNTS of the UNITED STATES of AMERICA, and of all the KINGDOMS, STATES, and REPUBLICS in the known WORLD,

In regard to their BOUNDARIES, EXTENT, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, PRODUCTIONS, POPULATION, CHARACTER, GOVERNMENT, TRADE, MANUFACTURES, CURIOSITIES, HISTORY, &c.

TO WHICH IS ADDED

An improved CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE *of* REMARKABLE EVENTS, *from the Creation to the present Time.*

ILLUSTRATED WITH A MAP OF THE WORLD, AND A MAP OF NORTH AMERICA.

Calculated particularly for the

USE and IMPROVEMENT of SCHOOLS and ACADEMIES in the UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

BY JEDIDIAH MORSE, D. D. A. A. S.

Minister of the Congregational Church in Charlestown, Mass.—Author of the American Universal Geography, and the American Gazetteer.

NINTH EDITION, CORRECTED BY THE AUTHOR.

PUBLISHED ACCORDING TO ACT OF CONGRESS.

There is not a Son or Daughter of Adam but has some concern both in GEOGRAPHY and ASTRONOMY. *Dr. Watts.*

Among those Studies which are usually recommended to young people, there are few that might be improved to better use than GEOGRAPHY. *Essays on various Subjects.*

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MAY, 1804.

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TO THE

Young Masters and Misses

THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES,

THE FOLLOWING

EASY INTRODUCTION

TO THE

USEFUL AND ENTERTAINING

SCIENCE OF GEOGRAPHY,

COMPILED PARTICULARLY FOR THEIR USE,

Is Dedicated,

WITH THE WARMEST WISHES FOR THEIR

EARLY IMPROVEMENT

IN EVERY THING THAT SHALL MAKE THEM TRULY HAPPY,

BY THEIR HUMBLE SERVANT,

THE AUTHOR.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NO national government holds out to its subjects so many alluring motives to obtain an accurate knowledge of their own country, and of its various interests, as that of United America. *By the freedom of our elections, public honours and public offices are not confined to any one class of men, but are offered to merit, in whatever rank it may be found. To discharge the duties of public office with honour and applause, the history, policy, commerce, productions, particular advantages and interests of the several States, ought to be thoroughly understood. It is obviously wise and prudent then, to initiate our youth in the knowledge of these things, and thus to form their minds upon republican principles, and prepare them for future usefulness and honour. There is no science better adapted to the capacities of youth, and more apt to captivate their attention, than Geography. An acquaintance with this science, more than with any other, satisfies that pertinent curiosity, which is the predominating feature of the youthful mind. It is to be lamented, that this part of education has been so long neglected in America. Our young men, universally, have been much better acquainted with the Geography of Europe and Asia, than with that of their own State and Country. The want of suitable books on this subject has been the cause, we hope the sole cause, of this shameful deficit in our education. Till within a few years, we have seldom pretended to write, and hardly to think for ourselves. We have humbly received from Great Britain our laws, our manners, our books, and our modes of thinking; and our youth have been educated rather as the subjects of the British King than as the citizens of a free and independent Republic. But the scene is now changed. The revolution has been favourable to science in general; particularly to that of the geography of our own country.*

In the following sheets, the Author has endeavoured to bring this valuable branch of knowledge home to common schools, and to the cottage fire side, by comprising, in a small and cheap volume, the most entertaining and interesting part of his large work. He has endeavoured to ac-

commodate it to the use of schools, as a reading book, that our youth of both sexes, at the same time that they are learning to read, might imbibe an acquaintance with their country, and an attachmennt to its interests; and, in that forming period of their lives, begin to qualify themselves to act their several parts in life, with reputation to themselves, and with usefulness to their country.

That the labours of the Author may be a benefit to the youth of that country which he loves, and which he has sedulously explored, is his most ardent wish.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BOOKBINDER FOR PLACING THE MAPS.

Map of the World to face the Title Page.
Map of North America, page 50.

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GEOGRAPHY MADE EASY.

INTRODUCTION.

Of ASTRONOMICAL GEOGRAPHY.

GEOGRAPHY is a word derived from the Greek, and literally signifies a description of the earth, its figure, magnitude, and the several parts of its surface.—Geography is either *universal*, as it relates to the earth in general, or *particular*, as it relates to any single part of it.

This science, like all others of a practical nature, has advanced towards perfection by slow, and, in some periods of time, by almost imperceptible degrees.

A complete knowledge of Geography cannot be obtained without some acquaintance with Astronomy.—This compendium, therefore, will be introduced with a short account of that science.

Astronomy treats of the heavenly bodies, and explains their motions, times, distances, and magnitudes. The regularity and beauty of these, and the harmonious order in which they move, show that their Creator and Preserver possesses infinite wisdom and power.

Astronomy was first attended to by the shepherds, on the beautiful plains of Egypt and Babylon. Their employment

employment led them to contemplate the ſtars. While their flocks, in the ſilence of the evening, were enjoying ſweet repoſe, the ſpangled ſky would naturally invite the attention of the ſhepherds. The obſervation of the heavenly bodies afforded them amuſement, and at the ſame time aſſiſted them in travelling in the night. A ſtar guided the ſhepherds to the manger where our bleſſed Saviour was born. By the aid of a lively imagination, they diſtributed the ſtars into a number of conſtellations, or companies, to which they gave the names of the animals which they repreſented.

Of the ſeveral ASTRONOMICAL SYSTEMS of the WORLD.

By the word *ſyſtem* is meant a hypotheſis, or ſuppoſition of a certain order and arrangement of the ſeveral parts of the univerſe, by which the aſtronomers explain all the phenomena or appearances of the heavenly bodies, their motions, changes, &c. The moſt famous ſyſtems, of hypotheſes, are the Ptolemaic, the Tychonic or Brahean, and the Pythagorean or Copernican Syſtems.

The PTOLEMAIC SYSTEM.

This ſyſtem, ſo called from Claudius Ptolemeus, a celebrated aſtronomer of Peluſium, in Egypt, who adopted and defended the prevailing ſyſtem of that age, ſuppoſes the earth immoveably fixed in the centre of the univerſe; and that the moon, the planets, and the ſtars all move round it from eaſt to weſt, once in twenty-four hours, in the following order: The Moon, Mercury, Venus, the Sun, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Herſchel, and the fixed ſtars. Theſe were all ſuppoſed to be fixed in ſeparate cryſtalline ſpheres, and to be included in another, called the *Primum Mobile*, which gives motion to all the reſt.

The BRAHEAN SYSTEM.

Tycho Brahe, a nobleman of Denmark, and one of the moſt eminent aſtronomers of his time, propoſed another

another ſyſtem to account for the motion of the heavenly bodies. Unwilling to admit of the motion of the earth, and convinced that the Ptolemaic hypotheſis could not be true, he contrived another, different from any thing before offered to the world. In this hypotheſis, the earth is ſuppoſed to be at reſt in the centre of the univerſe, and the ſun, together with the planets and fixed ſtars, to revolve about the earth in twenty-four hours; and at the ſame time all the planets, except the moon, revolve about the ſun. But this was even more abſurd than that of Ptolemy, and it accordingly was ſoon exploded.

The COPERNICAN SYSTEM

Is ſo called from Copernicus, a native of Thorn, in Pruſſia, born in 1473, and is *the true Solar Syſtem*. It had been taught by ſome of the Pythagorean philoſophers, but was nearly loſt, when Copernicus undertook to reſtore it, in 1530. It ſuppoſes the ſun to be in the centre of the ſyſtem, and that all the planets move round him in the order we have already mentioned. Theſe, together with the comets, form the conſtituent part of the Solar Syſtem.

Of the Planets.] The ſun is the centre of the motion of the ſeven ſpherical, opaque bodies, called *planets*, or wandering ſtars, whoſe diameters, diſtances, and periodical revolutions are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

Names of the Planets.	Diameters in Engliſh miles.	Mean diſtances from the ſun in Engliſh miles.	Annual period round the ſun.			Diurnal rotation on its axis.		
			y.	d.	h.	d.	h.	m
Sun ☉	877,547					25	10	0
Mercury ☿	3,189	36,387,583	0	87	23	unknown		
Venus ♀	7,609	67,993,362	0	224	17		23	20
Earth ⊕	7,928	94,200,474	1 or	365	6	1 or	23	56
Mars ♂	5,195	143,227,582	1	321	23	0	24	40
Jupiter ♃	92,414	471,974,585	11	314	14	0	9	56
Saturn ♄	78,236	896,705,301	29	167	2	0	10	16
Herſchel *	33,945	1,793,698,247	83	150	18	unknown		

* Pronounced *Herſhel*.

The *seven* planets mentioned in the table, are called *primary planets*; for beſides theſe, there are *fourteen* other bodies, called *ſecondary planets*, *moons* or *ſatellites*, which all revolve round their primaries from weſt to eaſt, and at the ſame time are carried along with them round the ſun, as follows: The earth has one ſatellite, viz. the moon, which performs her revolution in 29d. 13h. 44m. at the diſtance of about 60 ſemidiameters of the earth, or 240,000 miles, and is carried with the earth round the ſun once a year. The diameter of the moon is 2,326 miles.

Jupiter has four moons, Saturn has ſeven, and is alſo encompaſſed with a broad ring. Herſchel has two moons, diſcovered by Dr. Herſchel in 1788.

The motion of the primary planets round the ſun, and alſo the motion of the ſatellites round their primaries, is called their *annual motion*. Beſides this annual motion they revolve round their own axis from weſt to eaſt, and this is called their *diurnal motion*.

The planet *Herſchel* was firſt obſerved in 1782, by that celebrated aſtronomer, William Herſchel, LL. D. F. R. S. In Great Britain, it is called *Georgium Sidus*: but in France and America, it has obtained the name of *Herſchel*, in honour to its learned and ingenious diſcoverer.

Of the Solar Syſtem.] The ſun, the ſeven planets, with their ſatellites, and the comets, conſtitute the Solar, or Copernican ſyſtem, which was publiſhed to the world by Copernicus, in 1530. This is now univerſally approved as the true ſyſtem. It has received great improvements from Galileo, Kepler, Sir Iſaac Newton, Dr. Hally, Dr. Herſchel, and other philoſophers, in almoſt every age.

The Comets.] Beſides the planets and ſtars mentioned above, we perceive, in the expanſe of the univerſe, many other bodies belonging to the ſyſtem of the ſun, that ſeem to have much more irregular motions. Theſe are the comets, that, deſcending from the far diſtant parts of the ſyſtem with great rapidity, ſurpriſe us with the ſingular appearance of a train or tail, which accompanies them; become viſible to us in the lower parts of their orbits, and, after a ſhort ſtay, go off again to vaſt diſtances, and diſappear.

They

They are large opaque bodies, which move in all poſſible directions. Some revolve from weſt to eaſt; ſome from eaſt to weſt; others from ſouth to north, or from north to ſouth. Some have conjectured, that the comets were intended by the all-wiſe Creator to connect ſyſtems, and that each of their ſeveral orbits includes the ſun, and one of the fixed ſtars. The figures of the comets are very different. Some of them emit beams on all ſides like hair, and are called hairy comets; others have a long fiery tranſparent tail, projecting from the part which is oppoſite to the ſun. Their magnitudes alſo are different. Some appear no bigger than ſtars of the firſt magnitude; others larger than the moon.

They move about the ſun, in very eccentric ellipſes and are of much greater denſity than the earth; for ſome of them are heated, in every period, to ſuch a degree as would vitrify or diſſipate any ſubſtance known to us. Sir Iſaac Newton computed the heat of the comet that appeared in the year 1680, when neareſt the ſun, to be 2,000 times hotter than red hot iron; and that being thus heated, it muſt retain its heat till it comes round again, although its period ſhould be more than 20,000 years; and it is computed to be only 575. The number of comets belonging to our ſyſtem is unknown.

Of the fixed Stars.] The ſolar ſyſtem is ſurrounded with the fixed ſtars; ſo called, becauſe they at all times preſerve the ſame ſituation in regard to each other. Theſe ſtars, when viewed with the beſt teleſcopes, appear no larger than points, which proves that they are at an immenſe diſtance from us. Although their diſtance is not certainly known, yet it is the general opinion of aſtronomers, that they are at leaſt 100,000 times farther from us than we are from the ſun; and that our ſun viewed from a fixed ſtar, would appear no bigger than a ſtar does to us. A ſound would not reach us from *Sirius* or the dog ſtar, which is nearer to this earth than any of the fixed ſtars, in 50,000 years. A cannon ball, flying at the rate of 480 miles an hour, would not reach us in 4,468,000 years. Light, which is tranſmitted from one body to another almoſt inſtantaneouſly, takes up more time in paſſing from the fixed ſtars to this earth, than we do in making a voyage round the world, i. e.

about three years and one month; so that if all the fixed stars were now struck out of existence, they would appear to us to keep their stations for that space of time to come. It is impossible, therefore, that they should borrow their light from the sun, as do the planets.

Astronomers reckon the number of stars at 2843, of which 20 are of the *first*, 65 of the *second*, 205 of the *third*, 485 of the *fourth*, 648 of the *fifth*, and 1420 of the *sixth* magnitude. These stars are divided into 80 constellations; 12 of which are in the zodiac, 36 in the northern, and 32 in the southern hemisphere. They are distinguished from the planets by their twinkling.

To consider these stars as designed merely to decorate the sky, and form a rich and beautiful canopy for this earth, would derogate from the wisdom of the Creator. Astronomers, therefore, with much reason, have considered the fixed stars as so many suns, attended with a number of revolving planets, which they illuminate, warm and cherish. If this be true, there are as many systems as there are fixed stars. These may also revolve round one common centre, forming one immense system of systems. All these systems, we may conceive, are filled with inhabitants suited to their respective climes; and are so many theatres, on which the great Creator and Governor of the Universe displays his infinite power, wisdom and goodness. Such a view of the starry heavens must fill the mind of every contemplative beholder with sublime, magnificent and glorious ideas of the Creator.

Of the EARTH.

The Earth, though called a globe, is not perfectly such; its diameter from east to west, is 34 miles longer than that from north to south. The diameter of the earth's orbit is about 188,000,948 miles, and its circumference 560,622,477 miles. Its hourly motion in its orbit is 67,376 miles, which is 140 times greater than that of a cannon ball, which moves about 8 miles in a minute, and would be 22 years, 124 days and 6 hours in going from this earth to the sun.

The

The earth, like the reſt of the planets, has two motions; one round its axis, the other round the ſun.

It is 24,960 miles in circumference, and by its rotation on its axis once in 24 hours from weſt to eaſt, cauſes a continual ſucceſſion of day and night, and an *apparent* motion of the heavenly bodies from eaſt to weſt. By this motion on its axis, the inhabitants who live on the equator, are carried 1043 miles in an hour. It completes its revolution round the ſun once in a year, and occaſions the difference in the length of the days and nights, and the agreeable variety in the ſeaſons.

Notwithſtanding the ſeeming inequality in the diſtribution of light and darkneſs, it is certain, that throughout the whole world, there is nearly an equal proportion of light diffuſed on every part, abſtracted from what is abſorbed by clouds, vapours, and the atmoſphere itſelf. The equatorial regions have indeed the moſt intenſe light during the day, but the nights are long and dark; while on the other hand, in the northerly and ſoutherly parts, though the ſun ſhines leſs powerfully, yet the length of time that he appears above the horizon, with the greater duration of twilight, makes up for the ſeeming deficiency.

That the earth, or planet which we inhabit, is round, is evident: *Firſt*, from the conſideration that this ſhape is beſt adapted to motion. *Secondly*, from the appearance of its ſhadow in eclipſes of the moon, which is always bounded by a circular line. *Thirdly*, from analogy; all the other planets being globular; and *Fourthly*, from its having been many times circumnavigated.*

As

* *Magellan* ſailed from Seville in Spain, under the auſpices of Charles V. 10th of Auguſt, 1519, and having diſcovered the Magellanic Straits in South America, he croſſed the Pacific Ocean, and arrived at the Phillippine iſlands, where he was poiſoned. His ſhip returned by way of the Cape of Good Hope, 8th of Sept. 1522.

Sir Francis Drake ſailed from Plymouth, 13th December, 1577; entered the Pacific Ocean, and ſteering round America, returned November 3, 1580. He was a man of great generoſity. The booty which he took, and even the wedges of gold given him in return for his preſents to Indian Chiefs, he divided in juſt proportional ſhares with the common ſailors.

Thomas

As many find it difficult to conceive how people can ſtand on the oppoſite ſide of the globe without falling off, their conception may be aſſiſted by ſuppoſing all the various bodies on the earth's ſurface were of iron, and a very large magnet were placed in the centre, then all bodies being attracted towards the centre by the magnet, they could not fall off, which way ſoever the earth ſhould turn. Now the attraction of gravitation operates on *all* bodies as that of magnetiſm does on iron *only*.

It is now ten o'clock in the morning, and we now think we are ſtanding upright on the upper part of the earth. We ſhall think the ſame at ten o'clock this evening, when the earth ſhall have turned half round, becauſe we ſhall then perceive no difference of poſture. We ſhall then be exactly in the poſition of thoſe perſons who now ſtand on the oppoſite ſide of the earth. Since they are as ſtrongly attracted towards the centre of the earth as we are, they can be in no more danger of falling downward, than we are at preſent of falling upward.

DOCTRINE

Thomas Cavendiſh ſailed from Plymouth with two ſmall ſhips the 21ſt of Auguſt, 1586; paſſed through the Straits of Magellan; took many rich prizes along the coaſts of Chili and Peru; and near California poſſeſſed himſelf of the St. Ann, an Acapulco ſhip, with a cargo of immenſe value. He completed the circumnavigation of the globe the 9th of September, 1588.

Between the years of 1598, and 1626, *Oliver de Nort* of Utrecht, *James Mahu*, *George Spilbenberger*, a Fleming, *William Schouten*, a Hollander, and *James the Hermit*, ſucceſſively ſailed round the globe.

Lord Anſon ſailed in September, 1740; doubled Cape Horn in a dangerous ſeaſon; loſt moſt of his men by the ſcurvy, and with only one remaining ſhip, the Centurion, croſſed the great Pacific Ocean, which is 10,000 miles over; took a Spaniſh galleon on her paſſage from Acapulco to Manilla, and returned home in June, 1744.

Byron, *Bougainville*, a Frenchman, *Wallis*, and *Carteret*, ſucceſſively circumnavigated the globe, between the years 1764 and 1769.

Captain Cook, in the ſhip Endeavour, ſailed from Plymouth, the 26th of Auguſt, 1768, and after a moſt ſatisfactory voyage, returned the 12th of June, 1771. He ſet out on a ſecond voyage, the 14th of February, 1776; made many important diſcoveries, and was killed on the iſland of Owhyhee by the natives, the 14th of February, 1779. His ſhips, under the command of Capt. Clark, returned the 16th of October, 1780.

Since this time, many others from America, as well as Europe, have made voyages round the world.

DOCTRINE *of the* SPHERE.

Definitions and Principles.] A SPHERE, with aſtronomers, is the whole frame of the world, as being of a globular figure.

In geography, the circles which the ſun apparently deſcribes in the heavens, are ſuppoſed to be extended as far as the earth, and marked on its ſurface. We may imagine as many circles as we pleaſe to be deſcribed on the earth, and their planes to be extended to the celeſtial ſphere, till they make concentric ones on the heavens. Each circle is divided into 360 equal parts, called degrees; each degree is divided into 60 ſeconds. The circles ſuppoſed by geographers to be deſcribed in this manner, are denominated *great* and *leſs* circles.

Great Circles are thoſe which divide either the celeſtial or terreſtrial ſphere into two equal parts. Of theſe there are ſix; the Equator, the Meridian, the Ecliptic, the Horizon, and the two Colures.

Leſs Circles are thoſe which divide the ſphere into two unequal parts; of which there are four, the two *tropics* and the two *polar circles*.

Axis and Poles of the Earth.] The *axis* of the earth is an imaginary line paſſing through its centre from north to ſouth. The extreme points of the axis are called the *poles*.

Equator.] The *equator* is that line or circle which encompaſſes the middle of the earth, dividing the northern half from the ſouthern. This line is often called the *equinoxial*, becauſe when the ſun appears therein, the days and nights are equal in all parts of the world. From this line *latitude* is reckoned.

Meridian.] This circle, repreſented on the artificial globe by a braſs ring, paſſes through the poles of the earth, and the *zenith* and the *nadir*, croſſing the equator at right angles, and dividing the globe into eaſtern and weſtern hemiſpheres. It is called *meridian* from the Latin *meridies*, *mid-day*; becauſe, when the ſun comes to the ſouth part of this circle, it is called noon, and the day is half ſpent. There are an infinite number of meridians, which vary as you travel eaſt or weſt. Geographers aſſume one of the meridians for the firſt: commonly that which paſſes through the metropolis of their own country.

The meridian of Philadelphia* is the first for Americans; that of London for the English; and Paris for the French.

Zodiac.] If two circles were drawn parallel to the ecliptic, at the distance of eight degrees on each side of it, the space, or girdle included between these two parallels, sixteen degrees broad, and divided in the middle by the ecliptic, will comprehend within it the orbits of all the planets, and is called the *Zodiac*.

Ecliptic.] The *ecliptic* is a great circle, in the plane of which the earth performs her annual revolution round the sun, or in which the sun seems to move round the earth once in a year. This circle is called the *ecliptic* from the word *eclipse*, because no eclipse of the sun or moon happens, but when the moon is in or near the plane of this circle. It makes an angle with the equator of 23° 28′ and intersects it in two opposite parts, called the *equinoctial points*; because, when the sun is in either of these points, he has no declination, and shines equally to both poles, and the day is then equal to the night all over the world. The times when the sun passes through these points, are the 20th of March, and the 20th of September; the former is called the *vernal*, the latter the *autumnal* equinox.

The *ecliptic* is divided into twelve equal parts, of thirty degrees each, called *signs*. These begin at the vernal intersection of the ecliptic with the equator, and are numbered from west to east. The names and characters of the signs, with the months in which the sun enters them, are as follows:

The names of the signs.	English names.	Characters.	Months in which the sun enters them.
1 Aries	The Ram	♈	March
2 Taurus	The Bull	♉	April
3 Gemini	The Twins	♊	May
4 Cancer	The Crab	♋	June
5 Leo	The Lion	♌	July
6 Virgo	The Virgin	♍	August
7 Libra	The Scales	♎	September
8 Scorpio	The Scorpion	♏	October
9 Sagittarius	The Archer	♐	November
10 Capricornus	The Goat	♑	December
11 Aquarius	The Water Bearer	♒	January
12 Pisces	The Fishes	♓	February

* By some, the new city of WASHINGTON is now reckoned the first *Meridian* for the American States.

The first six are called *northern*, and the latter *southern* signs; because the former possess that half of the ecliptic which lies to the northward of the equinoxial, and the latter that half which lies to the southward.

Horizon.] The *horizon*, represented on the artificial globe by a broad wooden circle, divides it into upper and lower hemispheres. There are, geographically speaking, two horizons, the *sensible* and the *rational*. The *sensible* horizon is that circle which limits our prospect, where the sky and the land, or water, appear to meet. The *rational* or real horizon is a circle whose plane passes through the centre of the earth, dividing it into upper and lower hemispheres.

The horizon is divided into four quarters, and each quarter into 90 degrees. The four quartering points, viz. east, west, north and south, are called the *cardinal points*. The poles of the horizon are the *zenith*, and the *nadir*. The former is the point directly over our head; the latter the point directly under our feet.

Colures.] The two meridians that pass through the four above mentioned points have particular names; that which passes through the first degrees of Aries and Libra is called the *equinoctial Colure*, and that which passes through the first degrees of Cancer and Capricorn is termed the *solstitial Colures*. These Colures cut each other at right angles, in the poles of the world.

Tropics.] The *tropics* are two circles drawn parallel to the equator, at the distance of 23° 28′ on each side of it. These circles form the limits of the ecliptic, or the sun's declination from the equator. That which is in the northern hemisphere is called the tropic of *Cancer*, because it touches the ecliptic in the sign Cancer; and that in the southern hemisphere is called the tropic of *Capricorn*, because it touches the ecliptic in the sign Capricorn. On the 21st of June the sun is in Cancer, and we have the longest day. On the 21st of December the sun is in Capricorn, and we have the shortest day. They are called *tropics*, from the Greek word ΤΡΕΠΩ, to *turn*, because when the sun arrives at them, he returns again to the equator.

Polar Circles.] The two *polar circles* are described round the poles of the earth at the distance of 23° 28′.

The

The *northern* is called the *Arctic circle*, from *Arctos*, or the bear, a conſtellation ſituated near that place in the heavens; the *ſouthern*, being oppoſite to the former, is called the *Antarctic circle*. The polar circles bound the places where the ſun ſets daily. Beyond them the ſun revolves without ſetting.

Zones.] The ſurface of the earth is ſuppoſed to be divided into five unequal parts, called *zones*, each of which is terminated by two parallels of latitude. Of theſe five zones, one is called the *torrid* or burning zone; two are ſtyled *frigid* or frozen; and two *temperate*: names indicative of the quality of the heat and cold to which their ſituations are liable.

The *torrid* zone is that portion of the earth over every part of which the ſun is perpendicular at ſome time of the year. The breadth of this zone is *forty-ſeven* degrees; extending from twenty-three degrees and a half north latitude, to twenty-three degrees and a half ſouth. The equator paſſes through the middle of this zone, which is terminated on the north by the parallel of latitude called the tropic of Cancer, and on the ſouth by the parallel called the tropic of Capricorn. The ancients conſidered this zone as uninhabitable, on account of the heat which they thought too great to be ſupported by any human being, or even by the vegetable creation; but experience has long ſince refuted this notion.

Many parts of the torrid zone are remarkably populous; and it has been found that the long nights, great dews, regular rains and breezes which prevail in almoſt every part of the torrid zone, render the earth not only inhabitable, but alſo ſo fruitful, that two harveſts a year are very common. All ſorts of ſpices and drugs are almoſt ſolely produced there; and it furniſhes more perfect metals, precious ſtones, and pearls, than all the reſt of the earth together.

The *frigid* zones are thoſe regions round the pole where the ſun does not riſe for ſome days in the winter, nor ſet for ſome days in the ſummer. The two poles are the centres of theſe zones, which extend from theſe points to twenty-three degrees, and twenty-eight minutes.

The northern frigid zone comprehends Nova Zembla, Lapland, part of Norway, Baffin's Bay, part of Greenland,

land, and part of Siberia. The ſouthern frigid zone has no land known to us. The two temperate zones are the ſpaces contained between the tropics and polar circles.

The northern temperate zone contains almoſt all Europe, the greater part of Aſia, part of Africa, the United States of America, and the Britiſh colonies. The ſouthern temperate zone compriſes the ſouth part of New Holland, (including Botany Bay) Cape of Good Hope, and Cape Horn.

In the frigid zones the longeſt day is never ſhort of 24 hours; in the temperate zones not quite ſo much, and in the torrid never more than 14 hours.

Climate.] The word *climate* has two ſignifications, the one *common*, and the other *geographical*. In common language, the word is uſed to denote the difference in the ſeaſons, and the temperature of the air. When two places differ in theſe reſpects, they are ſaid to be in different climates.

In a *geographical* ſenſe, a climate is a tract of the earth's ſurface, included between the equator and a parallel of latitude, or between two parallels of ſuch a breadth, as that the length of the day in the one be half an hour longer than in the other. Within the polar circles, however, the breadth of a circle is ſuch, that the length of a day, or the time of the ſun's continuance above the horizon without ſetting, is a month longer in one parallel, as you proceed northerly, than in the other.

There are *thirty* climates between the equator and either pole. In the firſt twenty four, between the equator and each polar circle, the period of increaſe for every climate is half an hour. In the other ſix, between the polar circles and either pole, the period of increaſe for each climate is a month. Theſe climates continually decreaſe in breadth as you proceed from the equator.

Latitude.] The *latitude* of a place is its diſtance from the equator, reckoned in degrees, &c. north or ſouth, on the meridian. The greateſt latitudes are thoſe of the poles, which are ninety degrees diſtant from the equator. If the place be ſituated between the equator and the north pole, it is ſaid to be in *north* latitude; if it lie

between

between the equator and the ſouth pole, it is in *ſouth* latitude.

Longitude.] Every place on the ſurface of the earth has its meridian. The *longitude* of a place is the diſtance of its meridian from ſome other fixed meridian, meaſured on the equator. Longitude is either *eaſt* or *weſt*. All places eaſt of the fixed or firſt meridian are in eaſt longitude; all weſt, in weſt longitude. On the equator, a degree of longitude is equal to ſixty geographical miles; and of courſe, a minute on the equator is equal to a mile. But as all the meridians cut the equator at right angles, and approach nearer and nearer to each other, until at laſt they croſs at the poles, it is obvious that the degrees of longitude will leſſen as you go from the equator to either pole; ſo that in the ſixtieth degree of latitude, a degree of longitude is but thirty miles, or half as long as a degree on the equator.

Of the GLOBES *and their* USE.

AN *artificial Globe*, is a round body, whoſe ſurface is every where equally remote from the centre. But by the globes here is meant two ſpherical bodies, whoſe convex ſurfaces are ſuppoſed to give a true repreſentation of the earth and heavens, as viſible by obſervation. One of theſe is called the *terreſtrial*, the other the *celeſtial* globe. On the convex ſurface of the terreſtrial globe, all the parts of the earth and ſea are delineated in their relative ſize, form and ſituation.

On the ſurface of the *celeſtial* globe, the images of the ſeveral conſtellations, and the unformed ſtars, are delineated; and the relative magnitude and poſition which the ſtars are obſerved to have in the heavens, carefully preſerved.

In order to render theſe globular bodies more uſeful, they are fitted up with certain appurtenances, whereby a great variety of uſeful problems are ſolved in a very eaſy and expeditious manner.

The *brazen meridian* is that ring or hoop in which the globe hangs on its axis, which is repreſented by two wires paſſing through its poles. The circle is divided into four quarters of 90 degrees each; in one ſemi-

circle,

circle, the divisions begin at each pole, and end at 90°, where they meet. In the other semi-circle, the divisions begin at the middle, and proceed thence towards each pole, where there are 90°. The graduated side of this brazen circle serves as a meridian for any point on the surface of the earth, the globe being turned about till that point comes under the circle.

The *hour circle* is a small circle of brass, divided into twenty-four hours, the quarters and half quarters. It is fixed on a brazen meridian, equally distant from the north end of the axis; to which is fixed an index, that points out the divisions of the hour circle as the globe is turned round on its axis.

The *horizon* is represented by the upper surface of the wooden circular frame, encompassing the globe about its middle. On this wooden frame is a kind of perpetual calendar, contained in several concentric circles; the inner one is divided into four quarters of 90° each; the next circle is divided into the twelve months, with the days in each according to the new style; the next contains the twelve equal signs of the zodiac, each being divided into 30°; the next the twelve months and days according to the old style; and there is another circle containing the thirty-two points of the compass, with their halves and quarters. Although these circles are on all horizons, yet they are not always placed in the same disposition.

The *quadrant of altitude* is a thin slip of brass, one edge of which is graduated into 90° and their quarters, equal to those of the meridian. To one end of this is fixed a brass nut and screw, whereby it is put on, and fastened to the meridian; if it be fixed in the zenith or pole of the horizon, then the graduated edge represents a vertical circle passing through any point.

Besides these, there are several circles described on the surfaces of both globes, such as the equinoctial, or ecliptic, circles of longitude and right ascension, the tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude and declination on the celestial globe; and on the terrestrial, the equator, ecliptic, tropics, polar circles, parallels of latitude, hour circles, or meridians, to every fifteen degrees; and on some globes, the spiral rhumbs flowing from the several centres, called flies.

In

In using the globes, keep the east side of the horizon towards you, (unless the problem requires the turning it) which side you may know by the word *East*, on the horizon; for then you have the graduated meridian towards you, the quadrant of altitude before you, and the globe divided exactly into two equal parts, by the graduated side of the meridian.

The following problems, as being most useful and entertaining, are selected from a great variety of others, which are easily solved with a globe fitted up with the aforementioned appurtenances.

I. *The latitude of a place being given, to rectify the globe for that place.*

Let it be required to rectify the globe for the latitude of Boston, 42 degrees 23 minutes north.

Elevate the north pole, till the horizon cuts the brazen meridian in 42° 23′, and the globe is then rectified for the latitude of Boston. Bring Boston to the meridian, and you will find it in the zenith, or directly on the top of the globe. And so of any other place.

II. *To find the latitude and longitude of any place on the terrestrial globe.*

Bring the given place under that side of the graduated brazen meridian where the degrees begin at the equator, then the degree of the meridian over it shews the latitude, and the degree of the equator under the meridian shews the longitude.

Thus Boston will be found to lie in 42° 23′ north latitude, and 70° 58′ west longitude from London, or 4° 10′ east longitude from Philadelphia.

III. *To find any place on the globe whose latitude and longitude are given.*

Bring the given longitude, found on the equator, to the meridian, and under the given latitude, found on the meridian, is the place sought.

IV. *To find the distance and bearing of any two given places on the globe.*

Lay the graduated edge of the quadrant of altitude over both places, the beginning or 0 degree being on one of them, and the degrees between them shew their distance;

diſtance; theſe degrees multiplied by 60, give the geographical miles, and by ſixty-nine and a half, give the diſtance in Engliſh miles nearly.

V. *To find the ſun's place in the ecliptic.*

Look the day of the month in the outer calendar upon the horizon, (if the globe was made before the alteration of the ſtile) and oppoſite to it you will find the ſign and degree the ſun is in that day. Thus on the 25th of *March*, the ſun's place is 4½ degrees in *Aries*. Then look for that ſign and degree in the *ecliptic line* marked on the globe, and you will find the ſun's place; there fix on a ſmall black patch, ſo is it prepared for the ſolution of the following problems.

VI. *To find the ſun's declination, that is, his diſtance from the equinoxial line, either northward or ſouthward.*

Bring his place to the meridian; obſerve what degree of the meridian lies over it, and that is his declination. If the ſun lies on the *north ſide* the line, he is ſaid to have *north declination*, but if on the *ſouth ſide*, he has *ſouth declination*.

Note. The greateſt declination can never be more than 23° 28′ either north or ſouth; that being the diſtance of the tropics from the equinoxial, beyond which the ſun never goes.

VII. *To find where the ſun is vertical on any day; that is, to find over whoſe heads the ſun will paſs that day.*

Bring the ſun's place to the meridian, obſerve his declination, or hold a pen or wire over it, then turn the globe round, and all thoſe countries which paſs under the wire, will have the ſun over their heads that day at noon.

Note. This appearance can only happen to thoſe who live under the *torrid zone*, becauſe the ſun never goes farther from the equinoxial, either northward or ſouthward than the two tropics, from whence he returns again.

VIII. *To find over whoſe heads the ſun is at any hour, or at what place the ſun is vertical.*

Bring the place where you are (ſuppoſe at Boſton) to the meridian; ſet the index to the given hour by your watch; then turn the globe till the index points to the

upper 12, or *noon*, look under the degree of declination for that day, and you find the place to which the ſun is vertical, or over whoſe head it is at that time.

IX. *To find at any hour of the day, what o'clock it is at any place in the world.*

Bring the place where you are to the braſs meridian; ſet the index to the hour by the watch, turn the globe till the place you are looking for comes under the meridian, and the index will point out the time required.

Note. By this problem you may likewiſe ſee, at one view, in diſtant countries, where the inhabitants are *riſing*—where *breakfaſting*—*dining*—*drinking tea*—where going to *aſſemblies*—and where to *bed*.

X. *To find at what hour the ſun riſes and ſets any day in the year; and alſo upon what point of the compaſs.*

Rectify the globe for the latitude of the place you are in; bring the ſun's place to the meridian, and ſet the index to 12; then turn the ſun's place to the eaſtern edge of the horizon, and the index will point out the hour of riſing; if you bring it to the weſtern edge of the horizon, the index will ſhew the hour of ſetting.

XI. *To find the length of the day and night, at any time of the year.*

Double the time of the ſun's riſing that day, and it gives the length of the night; double the time of his ſetting, and it gives the length of the day.

XII. *To find the length of the longeſt or ſhorteſt day, at any place upon the earth.*

Rectify the globe for that place; if its latitude be north, bring the beginning of Cancer to the meridian; ſet the index to 12, then bring the ſame degree of Cancer to the eaſt part of the horizon, and the index will ſhew the time of the *ſun's* riſing.

If the ſame degree be brought to the weſtern ſide, the index will ſhew the time of his ſetting, which doubled (as in the laſt problem) will give the length of the longeſt day and ſhorteſt night.

If we bring the beginning of Capricorn to the meridian, and proceed in all reſpects as before, we ſhall have the length of the longeſt night and ſhorteſt day.

Thus,

Thus, in the great *Mogul's* dominions, the longeſt day is 14 hours, and the ſhorteſt night 10 hours. The ſhorteſt day is 10 hours and the longeſt night 14 hours.

At *Peterſburg*, the ſeat of the Empreſs of Ruſſia, the longeſt day is about 19½ hours, and the ſhorteſt night 4½ hours. The ſhorteſt day 4½ hours, and the longeſt night 19½ hours.

Note. In all places near the *equator*, the ſun riſes and ſets at ſix o'clock the year round. From thence to the *polar circles*, the days increaſe as the latitude increaſes; ſo that at thoſe circles themſelves, the longeſt day is 24 hours, and the longeſt night juſt the ſame. From the *polar circles* to the *poles*, the days continue to lengthen into weeks and months; ſo that at the very pole, the ſun ſhines for 6 months together in *ſummer*, and is abſent from it 6 months in *winter*.— *Note*, alſo, that when it is *ſummer* with the *northern* inhabitants, it is *winter* with the *ſouthern*, and the contrary; and every part of the world partakes of nearly an equal ſhare of light and darkneſs.

XIII. *To find all thoſe inhabitants to whom the ſun is this moment riſing or ſetting in their meridians or midnight.*

Find the ſun's place in the ecliptic, and raiſe the pole as much above the horizon as the ſun, that day, declines from the equator; then bring the place where the ſun is vertical at that hour, to the braſs meridian; ſo will it then be in the *zenith* or centre of the horizon. Now ſee what countries lie on the weſtern edge of the horizon, for in them the ſun is *riſing*; to thoſe on the eaſtern ſide he is *ſetting*; to thoſe under the upper part of the meridian it is *noon day*; and to thoſe under the lower part of it, it is *midnight*.

Thus, at Charleſtown, (Maſſ.) on the 10th of April, at 4 o'clock in the morning,

The ſun is about riſing at	Braſil, South America.
The ſun is ſetting at	New Guinea, the Japan Iſles and Kamſchatka.
In the meridian, or noon at	Perſia and Nova Zembla.
Midnight at	The Bay of Good Hope, in the vicinity of King George's Sound.

Of

Of MAPS *and their* USE.

A MAP is the repreſentation of ſome part of the earth's ſurface, delineated on a plane according to the laws of projection; for as the earth is of a globular form, no part of its ſpherical ſurface can be accurately exhibited on a plane.

The north is conſidered as the upper part of the map; the ſouth is at the bottom, oppoſite to the north; the eaſt is on the right hand, the face being turned to the north; and the weſt on the left hand, oppoſite to the eaſt. From the top to the bottom are drawn meridians, or *lines of longitude*; and from ſide to ſide *parallels of latitude*. The outermoſt of the meridians and parallels are marked with degrees of latitude or longitude, by means of which, and the ſcale of miles, which is commonly placed in the corner of the map, the ſituation, diſtances, &c. of places may be found, as on the artificial globe.

Rivers are deſcribed in maps by blank lines, and are wider towards the mouth than towards the head or ſpring. Mountains are ſketched on maps as on a picture. Foreſts and woods are repreſented by a kind of ſhrub; bogs and moraſſes by ſhades; ſands and ſhallows are deſcribed by ſmall dots; and roads uſually by double lines. Near harbours, the depth of the water is ſometimes expreſſed by figures repreſenting fathoms.

When any parts of the heaven, or earth, are ſaid to be on the right or left, we are to underſtand the expreſſion differently, according to the profeſſion of the perſon who makes uſe of it; becauſe, according to that, his face is ſuppoſed to be turned towards a certain quarter. A geographer is ſuppoſed to ſtand with his face to the north, becauſe the northern part of the world is beſt known. An aſtronomer looks towards the ſouth, to obſerve the celeſtial bodies as they come to the meridian. The ancient augurs, in obſerving the flight of birds, looked towards the eaſt; whilſt the poets look weſt, towards the *Fortunate Iſles*. In books of geography, therefore, by the right hand we muſt underſtand the eaſt; in thoſe of aſtronomy, the weſt; in ſuch as relate to augury, the ſouth; and the writings of poets, the north.

The

The Atmosphere.] The *atmosphere* or air which surrounds the globe, is about 45 miles in height. It is the medium of sound; by refracting the rays of light, objects are rendered visible, which, without this medium, could not be seen.

Winds.] *Wind* is air put in motion, and it is called a breeze, a gale, or a storm, according to the rapidity of its motion. The trade winds in the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, blow constantly from northeast to southeast, towards the equator, from about 33 degrees of latitude, north and south.

Tides.] The ebbing and flowing of the sea is caused by the attraction of the sun and moon, but chiefly by that of the latter; the power of the moon in this case, being to that of the sun, as 5 to 1. The moon, in one revolution round the earth, produces two tides, and their motion follows the apparent motion of the moon, viz. from east to west.

Clouds.] *Clouds* are collections of vapours, exhaled from the earth by the attraction of the sun, or other causes.

Eclipse.] An *eclipse* is a total or partial privation of the light of the sun or moon. When the moon passes between the earth and the sun, the sun is eclipsed; and when the earth passes between the moon and sun, the moon is eclipsed.

NATURAL DIVISIONS *of the* EARTH.

THE Planet which we inhabit, called the Earth, is made up of land and water, and is therefore called *terraqueous*. About one-fourth of the surface of the globe is land, the other three fourths are water.

The common divisions of the land and water, are as follows:

The divisions of Land are,

I. *Continents.*] A continent is a very large tract of country, not entirely separated by water. There are commonly reckoned two

The Divisions of Water are,

I. *Oceans.*] An Ocean is a vast collection of water, not entirely separated by land. There are five great Oceans; the *Atlantic*

Continents, the *Eaſtern* and *Weſtern*. The Eaſtern Continent is divided into Europe, Aſia, and Africa: the Weſtern, into North and South America. To theſe we may now add the continent of *New Holland*, which is found to be ſufficiently large to bear the reſpectable name of Continent. Some geographers reckon four continents, viz. Europe, Aſia, Africa, and America. But according to the above definition there are but the three mentioned.

II. *Iſlands.*] An iſland is a tract of land entirely ſurrounded with water; as, Rhode Iſland, Long Iſland, Cuba, Ireland, Great Britain, and Japan.

III. *Peninſulas.*] A peninſula is almoſt an iſland, or a tract of land ſurrounded by water, excepting at one narrow neck; as, Boſton, the Morea, Crim Tartary, and Arabia.

IV. *Iſthmuſes.*] An iſthmus is a narrow neck of land joining a peninſula to

between America on the weſt, and Europe and Africa on the eaſt, 3000 miles wide. The *Pacific*, between America on the eaſt, and Aſia on the weſt, 10,000 miles over. The *Indian*, which waſhes the eaſtern ſhores of Africa, and the ſouthern ſhores of Aſia, 3,000 miles wide. Beſides theſe there is the *Northern* or *Frozen* ocean, lying northward of Europe and Aſia, 3000 miles wide; and the *Southern*, extending from the ſouthern coaſts of Africa, to the ſouth pole, 8,500 miles over.

II. *Lakes.*] A Lake is a large collection of water, in the interior parts of a country, ſurrounded by land; moſt of them, however, communicate with the ocean, by rivers; as, lake Ontario, &c. A ſmall collection of water ſurrounded as above, is called a pond.

III. *Seas.*] A ſea or gulf is a part of the ocean, ſurrounded by land, excepting a narrow paſs called a ſtrait, by which it communicates with the ocean; as, the Mediterranean, Baltic and Red Seas; and the gulfs of Mexico, St. Lawrence, and Venice.

IV. *Straits.*] A ſtrait is a narrow paſſage out of one ſea into another; as,

the main land; as, the isthmus of Darien, which joins North and South America, 70 miles over; and the isthmus of Suez, which unites Asia and Africa, 60 miles over.

V. *Promontories.*] A promontory is a mountain or hill extending into the sea, the extremity of which is called a cape. A point of flat land projecting far into the sea, is likewise called a cape; as, Cape Ann, Cape Cod, Cape Hatteras, Cape Horn.

VI. *Mountains.*] A mountain is a part of the land more elevated than the adjacent country, and seen at a distance; as, the White Hills and Mountains in New Hampshire.

the straits of Gibraltar, joining the Mediterranean to the Atlantic; the straits of Babelmandel* which unite the Red Sea with the Indian Ocean.

V. *Bays.*] A bay is a part of the sea running up into the main land, commonly between two capes; as, Massachusetts Bay, between Cape Ann and Cape Cod; Delaware Bay, between Cape May and Cape Henlopen; Chesapeak Bay, between Cape Charles and Cape Henry.

VI. *Rivers.*] A river is a considerable stream of water issuing from one or more springs, and gliding into the sea. A small stream is called a rivulet or brook.

DISCOVERY OF AMERICA.

IT is believed by many, and not without some reason, that America was known to the ancients. Of this, however, history affords no certain evidence. The Norwegians, the Welsh, and the Germans, each in their turn, have made pretensions to the discovery of America. But for aught we can learn from the best documents, the eastern continent was the only theme of history (the partial discoveries of the Norwegians excepted) from the creation of the world to the year of our Lord 1492.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS, a subject of the republic of Genoa, has deservedly the honour of discovering America. From a long and close application to the study

* Mr. Bruce, in his Travels, spells this word *Bab-el-mandeb*.

ſtudy of geography and navigation, to which his genius was naturally inclined, Columbus had obtained a knowledge of the true figure of the earth, much ſuperior to the general notions of the age in which he lived. In order that the terraqueous globe might be properly balanced, and the lands and ſeas proportioned to each other, he was led to conceive that another continent was neceſſary. Other reaſons induced him to believe that this continent was connected with the Eaſt Indies.

As early as the year 1474, he communicated his ingenious theory to Paul, a phyſician of Florence, eminent for his knowledge of coſmography. He warmly approved, it ſuggeſted ſeveral facts in confirmation of it, and encouraged Columbus in an undertaking ſo laudable, and which promiſed ſo much benefit to the world.

Having fully ſatisfied himſelf with reſpect to the truth of his ſyſtem, he became impatient to reduce it to practice. The firſt ſtep towards this, was to ſecure the patronage of ſome of the European powers. Accordingly, he laid his ſcheme before the ſenate of Genoa, making his native country the firſt tender of his ſervices. They rejected his propoſal as the dream of a chimerical projector. He next applied to John II. king of Portugal, a monarch of an enterpriſing genius, and no incompetent judge of naval affairs. The king liſtened to him in the moſt gracious manner, and referred the conſideration of his plan to a number of eminent coſmographers, whom he was accuſtomed to conſult in matters of this kind. Theſe men, from mean and intereſted views, ſtarted innumerable objections, and aſked many captious queſtions, on purpoſe to betray Columbus into a full explanation of his ſyſtem. Having done this, they adviſed the king to diſpatch a veſſel, ſecretly, in order to attempt the propoſed diſcovery, by following exactly the courſe which Columbus had pointed out. John, forgetting on this occaſion the ſentiments becoming a monarch, meanly adopted their perfidious counſel.

Upon diſcovering this diſhonourable tranſaction, Columbus, with an indignation natural to a noble and ingenuous mind, quitted the kingdom, and landed in Spain in 1484.

Here

Here he presented his scheme, in person, to Ferdinand and Isabella, who at that time governed the united kingdoms of Castile and Arragon. They injudiciously submitted it to the examination of unskilful judges, who, ignorant of the principles on which Columbus founded his theory, rejected it as absurd, upon the credit of a maxim under which the unenterprising, in every age, shelter themselves, "That it is presumptu-"ous in any person, to suppose that he alone possesses "knowledge superior to all the rest of mankind united." They maintained, likewise, that if there were really any such countries as Columbus pretended, they would not have remained so long concealed; nor would the wisdom and sagacity of former ages have left the glory of this discovery to an obscure Genoese pilot.

Meanwhile, Columbus, who had experienced the uncertain issue of applications to kings, had taken the precaution of sending into England his brother Bartholomew, to whom he had fully communicated his ideas, to negociate the matter with Henry VII. On his voyage to England, he fell into the hands of pirates, who stripped him of every thing, and detained him a prisoner several years. At length he made his escape, and arrived at London in extreme indigence, where he employed himself some time in selling maps. With his gains he purchased a decent dress; and in person presented to the king the proposals which his brother had entrusted to his management. Notwithstanding Henry's excessive caution and parsimony, he received the proposals of Columbus with more approbation than any monarch to whom they had been presented.

After several unsuccessful applications to other European powers of less note, he was induced, by the entreaty and interposition of Perez, a man of considerable learning, and of some credit with queen Isabella, to apply again to the court of Spain. This application, after much warm debate, and several mortifying repulses, proved successful; not, however, without the most vigorous and persevering exertions of Quintanilla and Santangel, two vigilant and discerning patrons of Columbus, whose meritorious zeal in promoting this

grand

grand design, entitles their names to an honourable place in history. It was, however, to queen Isabella, the munificent patroness of his noble and generous designs, that Columbus ultimately owed his success.

Having thus obtained the assistance of the court, a squadron of three small vessels was fitted out, victualled for twelve months, and furnished with ninety men. The whole expense did not exceed £4,000. Of this squadron Columbus was appointed admiral.

On the third of August, 1492, he left Spain, in the presence of a crowd of spectators, who united their supplications to Heaven for his success. He steered directly for the Canary Islands, where he arrived and refitted, as well as he could, his crazy and ill-appointed fleet. Hence he sailed, September 6th, a due western course into an unknown ocean.

Columbus now found a thousand unforeseen hardships to encounter, which demanded all his judgment, fortitude and address to surmount. Besides the difficulties, unavoidable from the nature of his undertaking, he had to struggle with those which arose from the ignorance and timidity of the people under his command. On the 14th of September he was astonished to find that the magnetic needle in their compass did not point exactly to the polar star, but varied toward the west; and as they proceeded, this variation increased. This new phenomenon filled the companions of Columbus with terror. Nature itself seemed to have sustained a change; and the only guide they had left to point them to a safe retreat from an unbounded and trackless ocean, was about to fail them. Columbus, with no less quickness than ingenuity, assigned a reason for this appearance, which, though it did not satisfy himself, seemed so plausible to them, that it dispelled their fears, or silenced their murmurs.

The sailors, always discontented, and alarmed at their distance from land, several times mutinied, threatened once to throw their admiral overboard, and repeatedly insisted on his returning. Columbus, on these trying occasions, displayed all that cool deliberation, prudence, soothing address and firmness, which were necessary for a person engaged in a discovery the most interesting to the world of any ever undertaken by man. It

It was on the 11th of October, 1492, at ten o'clock in the evening, that Columbus, from the forecastle, descried a light. At two o'clock next morning, Roderick Trienna discovered land. The joyful tidings were quickly communicated to the other ships. The morning light confirmed the report; and the several crews immediately began *Te Deum*, as a hymn of thanksgiving to God, and mingled their praises with tears of joy, and transports of congratulation. Columbus, richly dressed, with a drawn sword in his hand, was the first European who set foot in the *New World* which he had discovered. The island on which he thus first landed, he called *St. Salvador*. It is one of that large cluster of islands known by the name of the Lucaya or Bahama isles. He afterwards touched at several of the islands in the same cluster, inquiring every where for gold, which he thought was the only object of commerce worth his attention. In steering southward he discovered the islands of Cuba and Hispaniola, abounding in all the necessaries of life, and inhabited by a humane and hospitable people.

On his return he was overtaken with a storm, which had nearly proved fatal to his ships and their crews. At a crisis when all was given up for lost, Columbus had presence of mind enough to retire into his cabin, and to write upon parchment a short account of his voyage. This he wrapped in an oiled cloth, which he included in a cake of wax, put it into a tight cask, and threw it into the sea, in hope that some fortunate accident might preserve a deposit of so much importance to the world. He arrived at Palos in Spain, whence he had sailed the year before, on the 15th of March, 1493. He was welcomed with all the acclamations, which the populace are ever ready to bestow on great and glorious characters; and the court received him with marks of the greatest respect.

In September of this year (1493) Columbus sailed upon his second voyage to America; during the performance of which he discovered the islands of Dominica, Mariagalante, Gaudaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua, Porto Rico, and Jamaica; and returned to Spain, 1496.

In

In 1498, he ſailed a third time for America; and on the firſt of Auguſt diſcovered the CONTINENT. He then coaſted along weſtward, making other diſcoveries for 200 leagues, to Cape Vela, from which he croſſed over to Hiſpaniola, where he was ſeized by a new Spaniſh governor, and ſent home in chains.

In 1502, Columbus made his fourth voyage to Hiſpaniola; thence he went over to the continent; diſcovered the bay of Honduras; thence ſailed along the main ſhore eaſterly 200 leagues, to Cape Gracias-a-Dios, Veragua, Porto Bello, and the Gulf of Darien.

The jealous and avaricious Spaniards, not immediately receiving thoſe golden advantages which they had promiſed, and loſt to the feelings of humanity and gratitude, ſuffered their eſteem and admiration of Columbus to degenerate into ignoble envy.

The latter part of his life was made wretched by the cruel perſecutions of his enemies. Queen Iſabella, his friend and patroneſs, was no longer alive to afford him relief. He ſought redreſs from Ferdinand, but in vain. Diſguſted with the ingratitude of a monarch, whom he had ſerved with ſo much fidelity and ſucceſs; exhauſted with hardſhips, and broken with the infirmities which theſe brought upon him, Columbus ended his active and uſeful life at Valladolid, on the 20th of May, 1506, in the 59th year of his age. He died with a compoſure of mind ſuited to the magnanimity which diſtinguiſhed his character, and with ſentiments of piety becoming that ſupreme reſpect for religion which he manifeſted in every occurrence of his life. He was grave, though courteous in his deportment, circumſpect in his words and actions, irreproachable in his morals, and exemplary in all the duties of his religion. The Court of Spain were ſo juſt to his memory, notwithſtanding their ingratitude towards him during his life, that they buried him magnificently in the Cathedral of Seville, and erected a tomb over him with this inſcription:

COLUMBUS has given a NEW WORLD
To the KINGDOMS of CASTILE and LEON.

Among other adventurers to the New World in purſuit of gold, was Americus Veſpucius, a Florentine gentleman,

gentleman, whom Ferdinand had appointed to draw sea charts, and to whom he had given the title of chief pilot. This man accompanied Ojeda, an enterprising Spanish adventurer, to America; and having with much art, and some degree of elegance, drawn up an amusing history of his voyage, he published it to the world. It circulated rapidly, and was read with admiration. In his narrative he insinuated that the glory of having first discovered the continent in the New World, belonged to him. This was in part believed, and the country began to be called after the name of its supposed first discoverer. The unaccountable caprice of mankind has perpetuated the error; so that now, by the universal consent of all nations, this new quarter of the globe is called AMERICA. The name of Americus has supplanted that of Columbus, and mankind are left to regret an act of injustice, which, having been sanctioned by time, they can never redress.

GENERAL DESCRIPTION *of* AMERICA.

BOUNDARIES AND EXTENT.

THE Continent of America, of the discovery of which a succinct account has just been given, extends from Cape Horn, the southern extremity of the continent, in latitude 56° south, to the north pole; and spreads between the 35th degree east, and the 68th degree west longitude from Greenwich. It is nearly ten thousand miles in length, from north to south. Its mean breadth has never been ascertained. This extensive continent lies between the Pacific Ocean on the west, and the Atlantic on the east. It is said to contain upwards of 14,000,000 square miles.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] In regard to each of these, America has all the varieties which the earth affords. It stretches through almost the whole width of the five zones, and feels the heat and cold of two summers and two winters in every year. Most of the animal and vegetable productions which the eastern continent affords, are found here; and many that are peculiar to America.

Rivers.] This continent is watered by ſome of the largeſt rivers in the world. The principal of theſe are, Rio de la Plata, the Amazon and Oronoke, in South America; the Miſſiſippi and St. Lawrence, in North America.

Gulfs.] The Gulf or Bay of *Mexico*, lying in the form of a baſon, between North and South America, and opening to the eaſt, is conjectured by ſome to have been formerly land; and that the conſtant attrition of the waters of the Gulf Stream has worn it to its preſent form. The water in the Gulf of Mexico is ſaid to be many yards higher, than on the weſtern ſide of the continent, in the Pacific Ocean.

Gulf Stream.] The *Gulf Stream* is a remarkable current in the ocean, of a circular form, beginning on the coaſt of Africa, in the climates where the trade winds blow weſterly, thence running acroſs the Atlantic, and between the iſlands of Cuba and South America, into the Bay of Mexico, from which it finds a paſſage between Cape Florida and the Bahama Iſlands, and runs northeaſterly along the American coaſt to Newfoundland; thence to the European coaſt, and along the coaſt ſoutherly till it meets the trade winds. It is about 75 miles from the ſhores of the ſouthern ſtates. The diſtance increaſes as you proceed northward. The width of the ſtream is about 40 or 50 miles, widening toward the north, and its common rapidity three miles an hour.

A northeaſt wind narrows the ſtream, renders it more rapid, and drives it nearer the coaſt; northweſt and weſt winds have a contrary effect.

Mountains.] The *Andes*, in South America, ſtretch along the Pacific Ocean from the Iſthmus of Darien to the Straits of Magellan, 4,300 miles. The height of Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point in this vaſt chain of mountains, is 20,280 feet, above 5,000 feet higher than any other mountain in the known world.

North America, though an uneven country, has no remarkably high mountains. The moſt conſiderable are thoſe known under the general name of the *Allegany Mountains*. Theſe ſtretch along in many broken ridges under different names from Hudſon's River to Georgia. The *Andes* and the *Allegany Mountains* are probably the ſame range, interrupted by the Gulf of Mexico. It has been

been conjectured that the West India islands were formerly united with each other, and formed a part of the continent, connecting North and South America. Their present disjointed situation is supposed to have been occasioned by the trade winds. It is well known that they produce a strong and continual current from east to west, which, by beating against the continent for a long course of years, must produce surprising alterations, and may have produced such an effect as has been supposed.

The first peopling of America.] America was very probably peopled early after the flood. Who were the first people of America? And whence did they come? are questions concerning which much has been said and written. Dr. Robertson and the Abbe Clavigero have attempted a solution of them.

Dr. Robertson, having recapitulated and canvassed the most plausible opinions on the subject, comes to the following conclusions, viz.

1. That America was not peopled by any nation from the ancient continent, which had made any considerable progress in civilization; because when America was first discovered, its inhabitants were unacquainted with the necessary arts of life, which are the first essays of the human mind toward improvement; and if they had ever been acquainted with them, for instance, with the plough, the loom, and the forge, their utility would have been so great and obvious, that it is impossible they should have been lost. Therefore the ancestors of the first settlers in America were uncivilized, and unacquainted with the necessary arts of life.

2. America could not have been peopled by any colony from the more southern nations of the ancient continent; because none of the rude tribes of these parts possessed enterprise, ingenuity, or power sufficient to undertake such a distant voyage: but more especially, because, that in all America there is not an animal, tame or wild, which properly belongs to the warm, or temperate countries of the eastern continent. The first care of the Spaniards, when they settled in America, was to stock it with all the domestic animals of Europe. The first settlers of Virginia and New England brought over with them horses, cattle, sheep, &c. Hence it is

obvious

obvious that the people who firſt ſettled in America, did not originate from thoſe countries where theſe animals abound, otherwiſe, having been accuſtomed to their aid, they would have ſuppoſed them neceſſary to the improvement, and even ſupport of civil ſociety.

3. Since the animals in the northern regions of America correſpond with thoſe found in Europe in the ſame latitudes, while thoſe in the tropical regions are indigenous, and widely different from thoſe which inhabit the correſponding regions on the eaſtern continent, it is more than probable that all the original American animals were of thoſe kinds which inhabit northern regions only, and that the two continents towards the northern extremity, are ſo nearly united as that theſe animals might paſs from one to the other.

4. It having been eſtabliſhed beyond a doubt, by the diſcoveries of Capt. Cook, in his laſt voyage, that at *Kamtſhatka*, in about lat. 66° north, the continents of Aſia and America are ſeparated by a ſtrait *only* 18 miles wide, and that the inhabitants on each continent are ſimilar, and frequently paſs and repaſs in canoes from one continent to the other. From theſe and other circumſtances, it is rendered highly probable that America was firſt peopled from the northeaſt parts of Aſia. But ſince the Eſquimaux Indians are manifeſtly a ſeparate ſpecies of men, diſtinct from all the nations of the American continent, in language, in diſpoſition, and in habits of life; and in all theſe reſpects bear a near reſemblance to the northern Europeans, it is believed that the Eſquimaux Indians emigrated from the northweſt parts of Europe. Several circumſtances confirm this belief. As early as the ninth century the Norwegians diſcovered Greenland, and planted colonies there. The communication with that country, after long interruption, was renewed in the 16th century. Some Lutheran and Moravian miſſionaries, prompted by zeal for propagating the Chriſtian faith, have ventured to ſettle in this frozen region. From them we learn that the northweſt coaſt of Greenland is ſeparated from America but by a very narrow ſtrait, if ſeparated at all; and that the Eſquimaux of America perfectly reſemble the Greenlanders in their aſpect, dreſs, mode of living, and probably language. By theſe deciſive facts, not only the conſanguinity

guinity of the Eſquimaux and Greenlanders is eſtabliſhed, but the poſſibility of peopling America from the north-weſt parts of Europe. On the whole, it appears rational to conclude, that the progenitors of all the American nations, from Cape Horn to the ſouthern limits of Labrador, from the ſimilarity of their aſpect, colour, &c. migrated from the northeaſt parts of Aſia; and that the nations that inhabit Labrador, Eſquimaux, and the parts adjacent, from their unlikeneſs to the American nations, and their reſemblance to the northern Europeans, came over from the northweſt parts of Europe.*

Such is the opinion of Dr. Robertſon. The Abbe Clavigero, who was a native of America, and had much better advantages for knowing its hiſtory than Dr. Robertſon, gives his opinion in the following concluſions:

1. The Americans deſcended from different nations, or from different families diſperſed after the confuſion of tongues. No perſon will doubt of the truth of this, who has any knowledge of the multitude and great diverſity of the American languages. In Mexico alone *thirty-five* have already been diſcovered. In South America ſtill more are known. In the beginning of the 16th century the Portugueſe counted *fifty* in Maragnon.†

It would therefore be abſurd to ſay, that languages ſo different were different dialects of one original. Is it probable or even poſſible that a nation ſhould alter its primitive language to ſuch a degree, or multiply its dialects ſo variouſly, as that there ſhould not be, even after ſo many centuries, if not ſome words common to all, at leaſt an affinity between them, or ſome traces left of their origin?

2. The Americans do not derive their origin from any people now exiſting as a nation on the eaſtern continent; at leaſt there is no reaſon to affirm that they do. This inference is founded on the ſame argument with the preceding; ſince, if the Americans are deſcendants from any of theſe nations, it would be poſſible to trace their origin by ſome marks in their languages, in ſpite

* Hiſtory of America, Vol. II. p. 22, &c.

† Theſe facts have been diſputed. There are but very few original languages in the world. Three only exiſt in Aſia, the *Sanſcrit*, the *Arabic*, and the *Tartar*. It is incredible that ſo many ſhould have exiſted in Mexico and South America.

of the antiquity of their separation; but any such traces have not yet been discovered.

But how did the inhabitants and animals originally pass to America, and from what parts did they come?

The first inhabitants of America might pass there in vessels by sea, or travel by land or by ice. 1. They might either pass there in vessels designedly, if the distance by water were but small, or be carried upon it accidentally by favourable winds. 2. They might pass by land, on the supposition of the union of the continents. 3. They might also make that passage over the ice of some frozen arm of the sea.

The quadrupedes and reptiles of the new world passed there by land. This fact is manifest from the improbability and inconsistency of all other opinions.

This necessarily supposes an ancient union between the equinoxial countries of America and those of Africa, and a connexion of the northern countries of America, with Europe on the E. and Asia on the W. so that there has probably been a period since the flood, when there was but ONE continent. The beasts of cold climes passed over the northern isthmusses, which probably connected Europe, America and Asia; and the animals and reptiles peculiar to hot countries passed over the isthmus that probably once connected S. America with Africa. Various reasons induce us to believe that there was formerly a tract of land which united the most eastern part of Brazil to the most western part of Africa; and that all the space of land may have been sunk by violent earthquakes, leaving only some traces of it in that chain of islands of which Cape de Verd, Fernando, de Norona, Ascension and St. Matthew's Islands make a part; and also in those many sand-banks discovered by different navigators, and particularly by de Bauche, who sounded that sea with great exactness. These islands and sand-banks may probably have been the highest parts of that sunken isthmus. In like manner, it is probable, the northwestern part of America was united to the northeastern part of Asia by a neck of land which has been sunk or washed away, and the northeastern parts of America to the northwestern parts of Europe, by Greenland, Iceland, &c.

Inhabitants.] It has been common, in estimating the population of the whole world, to allow 150 millions to

America.

America. But this is probably three times their real number. For if we suppose every part of the whole continent of America to be as populous as the United States, (which is not the case) the whole number will be but about 60 millions. The exact number is probably considerably less.

The present Americans may be divided into two general classes—First, the proper Americans, commonly called Indians, sometimes Aborigines, or those who are descended from the first inhabitants of the new world, and who have not mixed their blood with the inhabitants of the old continent. Secondly, those who have migrated, or have been transported to America since its discovery by Columbus, and their descendants. The former may be subdivided into three classes. First, the South American Indians, who probably came over from the northern and western parts of Africa, and the southern parts of Asia and Europe. Secondly, the Mexicans and all the Indians south of the Lakes, and west of the Mississippi. Thirdly, the inhabitants of Esquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around them. The latter may also be distinguished into three classes. First, Europeans of many different nations, who have migrated to America, and their descendants, of unmixed blood: in this class we include the Spaniards, English, Scotch, Irish, French, Portuguese, Germans, Dutch, Swedes, &c. both in North and South America. Secondly, Africans who have been transported to America and its islands, and their descendants. Thirdly, the mixed breeds, called by the Spaniards, *Castes*, by the English, Mulattoes; that is, those who are descended from an European and an American, or from an European and African, or from an African and American. We shall, under this article, confine ourselves to the proper aboriginal Americans, or Indians.

Columbus gives the following account of the Indians of Hispaniola, to Ferdinand and Isabella.

"I swear to your majesties, that there is not a better people in the world than these; more affectionate, affable and mild; they love their neighbours as themselves; their language is the sweetest, the softest, and the most cheerful, for they always speak smiling; and although they

they go naked, let your majesties believe me, their customs are very becoming; and their king, who is served with great majesty, has such engaging manners, that it gives great pleasure to see him; and also to consider the great retentive faculty of that people, and their desire of knowledge, which invites them to ask the causes and effects of things."*

Charlevoix, in his history of Paraguay, has collected from the Jesuits perhaps the best information respecting the more southern Indians. Comparing his particular descriptions of the numerous nations who inhabit the southern division of South America, we give the following as the leading traits in their general character. They are generally of an olive complexion, some darker, others lighter, and some as white as the Spaniards. Their stature is rather below than above the middling size; though some nations rank them among the tallest of the human species; most of them are thick legged and jointed, and have round and flat faces.

Almost all the men and children in the warm climates, and in the summer in colder regions, go quite naked. The women wear no more covering than the most relaxed modesty seems absolutely to require. Every nation have a different dialect, and a different mode of adorning themselves. The clothing of such as make use of it, is made of the skins of beasts, of feathers sewed together, and in the southern and colder regions, where they raise sheep, of wool manufactured into stuffs and blankets. They are represented as almost universally addicted to drunkenness. There seems to be no other vice common to them all.

Some nations are represented as dull, cruel and inconstant; others as fierce, cunning and thievish; others as humane, ingenious and hospitable; and in general they are kind and attentive to strangers, so long as they are well used by them; and we seldom read of their being first in a quarrel, with those who pass their territories, or sojourn among them. The astonishing success of the Jesuits in converting such multitudes of them to their faith, is a convictive proof of their capacity to receive instruction; of their docility, humanity, and friendly dispositions. As

* Hist. Columb. Chap. XXXII.

As the second clafs of American Indians, who formerly inhabited, and who yet inhabit, Mexico and the country fouth of the lake and weft of the Miffiffippi, and who came over, as we have fuppofed, from the northeaft parts of Afia; they feem, from whatever caufe, to be advanced fomewhat higher, in the fcale of improvement, than the South Americans, if we except the Peruvians, who appear to have made greater progrefs in civilization than even the Mexicans. Concerning the nations of the vaft country of Anahuac or New Spain, compofing a large portion of the fecond clafs of the proper Americans, the Abbe Clavigero has the following obfervations: "We have had intimate commerce for many years with the Americans; have lived feveral years in a feminary deftined for their inftruction; had fome Indians among our pupils; had particular knowledge of many American rectors, many nobles, and numerous artifts; attentively obferved their character, their genius, their difpofitions and manner of thinking; and have examined, befides, with the utmoft diligence, their ancient hiftory, their religion, their government, their laws, and their cuftoms. After fuch long experience and ftudy of them, from which we imagine ourfelves able to decide without danger of erring, we declare that the mental qualities of the American Indians are not in the leaft degree inferior to thofe of the Europeans; that they are capable of all, even the moft abftract fciences; and that if equal care and pains were taken in their education, we fhould fee rife among them philofophers, mathematicians and divines, who would rival the firft in Europe. But it is not poffible to make great progrefs in the fciences, in the midft of a life of mifery, fervitude and oppreffion. Their ancient government, their laws, and their arts evidently demonftrate that they fuffered no want of genius."

They are of a good ftature, rather exceeding the middle fize; well proportioned in all their limbs, having a fine olive complexion; narrow foreheads; black eyes; clean, firm, regular white teeth; thick, black, coarfe, gloffy hair; thin beards, and generally no hair on their legs, thighs and arms. They are neither very beautiful

nor

nor the reverſe, but hold a middle place between the extremes. They are moderate eaters, but much addicted to intemperance in drinking, which, as far as we know, is true of all the American Indians. They are patient of injuries and hardſhips, and grateful for benefits. Good faith is not ſo much reſpected as it deſerves to be. They are naturally unſocial, ſerious and auſtere. Generoſity and perfect diſintereſtedneſs are ſtriking traits in their character. Their religion is blended with much ſuperſtition; and ſome of the more ignorant are very prone to idolatry.

The reſpect paid by children to their parents, and by the young to the old, among thoſe people, is highly commendable. Parents are fond of their children.

Of their morality, the following exhortation of a Mexican to his ſon, may ſerve as a ſpecimen: "My ſon, who art come into the light from the womb of thy mother, like a chicken from the egg, and like it art preparing to fly through the world, we know not how long Heaven will grant to us the enjoyment of that precious gem which we poſſeſs in thee; but however ſhort the period, endeavour to live exactly, praying God continually to aſſiſt thee. He created thee; thou art his property. He is thy father, and loves thee ſtill more than I do; repoſe in him thy thoughts, and day and night direct thy wishes to him. Reverence and ſalute thy elders, and hold no one in contempt. To the poor and diſtreſſed be not dumb, but rather uſe words of comfort. Honour all perſons, particularly thy parents, to whom thou owest obedience, reſpect and ſervice. Guard againſt imitating the example of thoſe wicked ſons, who, like brutes, are deprived of reaſon, neither reverence their parents, liſten to their inſtruction, nor ſubmit to their correction; becauſe, whoever follows their ſteps will have an unhappy end, will die in a deſperate or ſudden manner, or will be killed and devoured by wild beaſts.

"Mock not, my ſon, the aged or the imperfect. Scorn not him whom you ſee fall into ſome folly, or tranſgreſſion, nor make him reproaches; but reſtrain thyſelf, and beware leſt thou fall into the ſame error

which

which offends thee in another. Go not where thou art not called, nor interfere in that which does not concern thee. Endeavour to manifeſt thy good breeding in all thy words and actions. In converſation, do not lay thy hands upon another, nor ſpeak too much, nor interrupt or diſturb another's diſcourſe. When any one diſcourſes with thee, hear him attentively, and hold thyſelf in an eaſy attitude, neither playing with thy feet, nor putting thy mantle to thy mouth, nor ſpitting too often, nor looking about you here and there, nor riſing up frequently if thou art ſitting; for ſuch actions are indications of levity and low breeding." He proceeds to mention ſeveral particular vices which are to be avoided, and concludes—"Steal not, nor give thyſelf to gaming; otherwiſe thou wilt be a diſgrace to thy parents, whom thou ought'ſt rather to honour for the education they have given thee. If thou wilt be virtuous, thy example will put the wicked to ſhame. No more, my ſon; enough hath been ſaid in diſcharge of the duties of a father. With theſe counſels I wiſh to fortify thy mind. Refuſe them not, nor act in contradiction to them; for on them thy life and all thy happineſs depends."

The more northern Indians, whom we have included in the ſecond claſs, in their complexion, ſize and form, are not in general unlike the Mexicans. In ſocial and domeſtic virtues, in agriculture, arts, and manufactures, they are far behind the Mexicans; in their hoſpitality, equal; and in their eloquence in council, and bravery in war, perhaps ſuperior. Their mode of life, and the ſtate of ſociety among them, afford few objects for the diſplay either of their literary or political abilities.

The third claſs of American Indians, viz. theſe who inhabit Eſquimaux, Labrador, and the countries around, are much leſs known than either of the aforementioned claſſes. Thoſe who profeſs to be beſt acquainted with them ſay, they differ in ſize and ſhape from the other American Indians, and reſemble the Laplanders and Samoeds of Europe, from whom, it is conjectured by ſome, they are deſcended.

The Eſquimaux, according to Mr. Pennant, are diſtinguiſhed from the tribes ſouth of them, chiefly by their

their dreſs, their canoes, and their inſtruments of chace. He divides them into two varieties. About Prince William's Sound they are of the largeſt ſize. As you advance northward they decreaſe in height, till they dwindle into the dwarfiſh tribes, which occupy ſome of the coaſts of the Icy Sea, and the maritime parts of Hudſon's Bay, of Greenland and Labrador. Their dwarfiſhneſs is doubtleſs occaſioned by the ſcantineſs of their proviſions, and the ſeverity of their climate. Beyond the 67th deg. N. lat. according to Capt. Ellis's account; there are no inhabitants. The Arctic countries in America, Aſia and Greenland, if inhabited at all, have very few inhabitants; and thoſe are of the dwarfiſh kind, ſcattered on the banks of rivers, lakes, and ſeas, and ſubſiſt miſerably upon fiſh, and the fleſh of thoſe animals which inhabit thoſe frozen regions, with the ſkins of which they clothe themſelves.

The newly diſcovered American Indians about Nootka Sound, diſguiſe themſelves after the manner of the ancient Scythians, in dreſſes made of the ſkins of wolves and other wild beaſts, and wear even the heads fitted to their own. Theſe habits they uſe in the chace, to circumvent the animals of the field.

Concerning the religion of the Indians much has been ſaid, and much that has no foundation. In general it may be obſerved that they all have an idea of a Supreme Being, whom they worſhip under different names, and with a great variety of ſuperſtitious rites and ceremonies.

A SUMMARY ACCOUNT *of the firſt* DISCOVERY *and* SETTLEMENT *of* NORTH AMERICA, *arranged in chronological order.*

NORTH AMERICA was diſcovered in the reign of Henry VII. a period when the arts and ſciences had made very conſiderable progreſs in Europe. Many of the firſt adventurers were men of genius and learning, and were careful to preſerve authentic records of ſuch of their proceedings as would be intereſting

ing to posterity. These records afford ample documents for American historians. Perhaps no people on the globe can trace the history of their origin and progress with so much precision as the inhabitants of North America; particularly that part of them who inhabit the territory of the United States.

The following will shew the chronological order in which the first settlements were made in North America.

Names of Places.	When settled.	By whom.
Quebec,	1608	By the French,
Virginia, June 10,	1610	By Lord de la War.
Newfoundland, June,	1610	By Governor John Guy.
New York,	1612	By the Dutch at Albany.
New Jersey,	1618	By the Dutch at Bergen.
Plymouth,	1620	By part of Mr. Robinson's congregation.
New Hampshire,	1623	By a small Eng. col. near the mouth of Piscataqua river.
Delaware, Pennsylvania,	1627	By the Swedes and Fins.
Massachusetts Bay,	1628	By Capt. J. Endicot and Co.
Maryland,	1633	By Lord Baltimore with a colony of Roman Catholics.
Connecticut,	1635	By Mr. Fenwick, at Saybrook, near the mouth of Connecticut river.
Rhode Island,	1635	By Mr. Roger Williams and his persecuted brethren.
New Jersey,	1664	Granted to the Duke of York by Charles II. and made a distinct government, and settled some time before this by the English.
South Carolina,	1669	By Governor Sayle.
Pennsylvania,	1682	By William Penn, with a colony of Quakers.
North Carolina, about	1710	By a number of Palatines from Germany.
And about	1728	Erected into a separate government.
Georgia,	1732	By General Oglethorpe.
Tennessee, about	1750	By Col. Wood and others.

Names of Places.	When settled.	By whom.
Kentucky,	1773	By Col. Daniel Boon.
Vermont, about	1764	By emigrants from Connecticut and other parts of New England.
Tenneſſee,	1789	Became a ſeparate govern. ſettled many years before.
	1796	Became an independ. State.
Ohio,	1787	By the Ohio and other companies.
	1803	Became an independ. State.
Louiſiana, Dec. 20,	1803	Ceded by France to the United States, and annexed to the Union.

The above dates are generally from the periods when the firſt permanent ſettlements were made.

NORTH AMERICA.

Boundaries and Extent.

NORTH AMERICA comprehends all that part of the weſtern continent which lies north of the Iſthmus of Darien, extending north and ſouth from about the 10th degree north latitude, to the north pole; and eaſt and weſt from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between the 35th and 165th degrees of weſt longitude from Greenwich. Beyond the 70th degree N. lat. few diſcoveries have been made. In July, 1779, Capt. Cook proceeded as far as lat. 71°, when he came to a ſolid body of ice, extending from continent to continent.

Diviſions.] The vaſt country bounded weſt by the Pacific Ocean, ſouth and eaſt by California, New Mexico and Louiſiana, the United States, Canada and the Atlantic Ocean; and extending as far north as the country is habitable, (a few ſcattered Engliſh, French, and ſome other European ſettlements excepted) is inhabited wholly by various nations and tribes of Indians. The Indians alſo poſſeſs large tracts of country within the Spaniſh, American, and Britiſh dominions. Thoſe parts of North America, not inhabited by Indians, belong, (if we include Greenland) to Denmark, Great Britain, the American States, and Spain. Spain claims Florida, and all weſt and ſouth of the weſtern and ſouth-

weſtern

Publishe
180
170
160
PART OF ASIA
Clarks I.
Shoal Water
Calm P.
Bristol Bay
Cook's Bay
High Falls
Williams Sound
Mt Elias
Arctic
Ley Cape
Lastion
Admiralty B.
Cross Sound
Port Banks
Port Bukarelli
Stephens Sound
Isles
C. Edgecumbe
Dixons Entrance
Q. Charlotte
C. Foulweather
C. Gregory
C. Mendocino
Sir Francis Drakes H.
New Years Harb.
Monterey 1602
NEW ALBION
Cerro Morro
Hermosa
Tropic of Cancer
B. Magdalen
NORTH PACIFIC OCEA
A MAP
of
NORTH AMERICA
from the latest
DISCOVERIES
1802

western boundaries of Louisiana, New Mexico and California. Great Britain claims all the country inhabited by Europeans, lying north and east of the United States, except Greenland, which belongs to Denmark. The remaining part is the territory of the Seventeen United States. The particular Provinces and States are exhibited in the following

TABLE.

Belong	Countries, Provinces, and States.	Number of inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
Denmark	West Greenland	10,000	New Hernhut
British Provinces.	New Britain	unknown	
	Upper Canada	200,000	Kingston, Queenstown, York
	Lower Canada		Quebec, Montreal
	Newfoundland	7,000	Placentia, St. John's
	Cape Breton Island	1,000	Sidney, Louisburg
	New Brunswick	35,000	Fredericktown, St. John's
	Nova Scotia		Halifax
	St. John's Il.	1783, 5,000	Charlottetown
United States of America.	Vermont	154,465	Windsor, Rutland
	New Hampshire	183,858	Portsmouth, Concord, Exeter
	Massachusetts	422,845	Boston, Salem, Newburyport
	Dist. of Maine	151,719	Portland, Hallowell, Penobscot
	Rhode Island	69,122	Newport, Providence [Hero
	Connecticut	251,002	New Haven, Hartford
	New York	586,050	New York, Albany
	New Jersey	211,149	Trenton, Burlington, Brunswic
	Pennsylvania	602,545	Philadelphia, Lancaster
	Delaware	64,273	Dover, Wilmington, Newcastle
	Maryland	341,692	Annapolis, Baltimore
	Virginia	886,149	Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk
	Kentucky	220,959	Lexington
	North Carolina	478,103	Newbern, Edenton, Raleigh
	South Carolina	345,591	Charleston, Columbia
	Georgia	162,686	Savannah, Augusta, Louisville
	Tennessee	105,602	Knoxville, Nathville, Greenville
	Ohio	45,365	Marietta
	Indiana Territory	5,641	St. Vincennes
	Mississippi Territory	8,850	Natchez
	Louisiana	100,000	New Orleans
Spain Prov.	Florida		Augustine
	New Mexico		St. Fee
	California		St. Juan
	Mexico, or New Spain		Mexico

WEST

WEST GREENLAND.

THIS extenſive country properly belongs to neither of the two continents; unleſs, as ſeems probable, it be united to America to the northward of Davis' Straits.

Boundaries and Extent.] Greenland is bounded by Davis' Straits on the weſt; to the northward by ſome unknown ocean, or by the north pole; eaſt, by the Icy Sea, and a ſtrait which ſeparates it from Iceland; ſouth-eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, it terminates in a point called Cape Farewell, in latitude 59° north.

Face of the Country.] The weſtern coaſt, which is waſhed by Davis' Straits, is high, rocky, barren land, which rears its head, in moſt places cloſe to the ſea, in lofty mountains covered with ſnow, and inacceſſible cliffs, and meets the mariner's eye 40 leagues at ſea.

Population.] The Greenlanders, reckoned to amount to about 7,000, live to the ſouthward of the 62d degree of N. latitude, or, as the inhabitants are wont to ſay, in the ſouth; but no Europeans live there, ſo that theſe parts are but little known. The European colonies have fixed themſelves to the northward of latitude 62°.

Curioſities.] The aſtoniſhing mountains of ice in this country may well be reckoned among its greateſt curioſities. Nothing can exhibit a more dreadful and at the ſame time a more dazzling appearance, than thoſe prodigious maſſes of ice that ſurround the whole coaſt in various forms, reflecting a multitude of colours from the ſun-beams, and calling to mind the enchanting ſcenes of romance. Such proſpects they yield in calm weather; but when the wind begins to blow, and the waves to riſe in vaſt billows, the violent ſhocks of thoſe pieces of ice, daſhing againſt one another, fill the mind with horror.

The ice mountains are pieces of ice floating in the ſea of an amazing ſize and very curious forms; ſome have the appearance of a church or caſtle, with ſquare or pointed turrets; others of a ſhip under ſail, and people have often given themſelves fruitleſs toil, to go on board and pilot the imaginary ſhip into harbour; others look like large iſlands, with plains, vallies and hills,

which

which often rear their heads 200 yards above the level of the sea. This ice for the most part is very hard, clear, and transparent as glass, of a pale green colour, and some pieces sky blue; but, if you melt it and let it freeze again, it becomes white.

Air and Seasons.] As this country is covered in most places with everlasting ice and snow, it is easy to imagine that it must be extremely cold. In those places where the inhabitants enjoy the visits of the sun for an hour or two in a day, in winter, the cold is tolerable; though even there, strong liquors will freeze, when out of the warm rooms. But where the sun entirely forsakes the horizon, while people are drinking tea, the emptied cup will freeze on the table.

In summer there is no night in this country. Beyond the 66th degree, in the longest days, the sun does not set; and at Good Hope, in latitude 64°, the sun does not set till 10 min. after ten o'clock, and rises again 50 min. after one o'clock. The winter days are proportionably short.

Productions.] Among the vegetables of this cold country, are sorrel of various sorts, angelica, wild tanzy, scurvy grass in great quantities, wild rosemary, dandelions in plenty, and various sorts of grass. Whortleberries and cranberries grow here. Europeans have sown barley and oats, which grow as high and as thrifty as in warmer climates, but seldom advance so far as to ear, and never, even in the warmest places, grow to maturity, because the frosty nights begin too soon.

Animals.] Unfruitful as this country is, it affords food for some, though but few kinds of beasts, which furnish the natives with food and raiment. Of the wild game are white hares, rein-deer, foxes, and white bears, who are fierce and mischievous, seals, &c. The Greenlanders have no tame animals but a species of dogs, which resemble wolves.

Religion.] The Greenlanders believe in the doctrine of the transmigration of souls; that the soul is a spiritual essence, quite different from the body; that it needs no corporeal nourishment; that it survives the body, and lives in a future better state, which they believe will never end. But they have very different ideas of this state. Many place their *Elysium*, or heaven, in the abyss-

ſes of the ocean, or the bowels of the earth, and think the deep cavities of the rocks are the avenues leading to it. There dwells *Torngarſuck** and his mother; there a joyous ſummer is perpetual, and a ſhining ſun is obſcured by no night; there is the limpid ſtream, and abundance of fowls, fiſhes, rein-deer, and their beloved ſeals; and theſe are all to be caught without toil. But to theſe delightful ſeats none muſt approach but thoſe who have been dexterous and diligent at their work, (for this is their grand idea of virtue) that have performed great exploits, and have maſtered many whales and ſeals, have undergone great hardſhips, have been drowned in the ſea, or died in childbed. The diſembodied ſpirit does not enter dancing into the Elyſian fields, but muſt ſpend five whole days, ſome ſay longer, in ſliding down a rugged rock, which is thereby beſmeared with blood and gore. Thoſe unfortunate ſouls which are obliged to perform this rough journey in the cold winter, or in boiſtrous weather, are peculiar objects of their pity, becauſe they may be eaſily deſtroyed on the road, which deſtruction they call the ſecond death, and deſcribe it as a perfect extinction, and this to them is the moſt dreadful conſideration. Therefore during theſe five days or more, the ſurviving relations muſt abſtain from certain meats, and from all noiſy work, (except the neceſſary fiſhing) that the ſoul may not be diſturbed or periſh in its perilous paſſage. From all which it is plain that the Greenlanders, ſtupid as they have been repreſented, have an idea that the good will be rewarded, and the bad puniſhed; and that they conceive a horror at the thoughts of the entire annihilation of the ſoul.

Others have their paradiſe among the celeſtial bodies, and they imagine their flight thither ſo eaſy and rapid, that the ſoul reſts the very ſame evening in the manſion of the moon, and there it can dance and play at ball with the reſt of the ſouls; for they think the northern lights to be the dance of ſportive ſouls. The ſouls in this paradiſe are placed in tents around a vaſt lake abounding with fiſh and fowl. When this lake overflows, it rains on the earth; but ſhould the dam once break, there would, in their opinion, be a general deluge.

The

* The name of the Good Spirit, anſwering to the heathen Jupiter.

The Greenlanders, who consider the soul as a spiritual immaterial essence, laugh at all this, and say, if there should be such a material, luxuriant paradise, where souls could entertain themselves with hunting, still it can endure only for a time. Afterwards the souls will certainly be conveyed to the peaceful mansions. But they know not what their food or employment will be. On the other hand, they place their hell in the subterraneous regions, which are devoid of light and heat, and filled with perpetual terror and anxiety. This last sort of people lead a regular life, and refrain from every thing they think is evil.

History.] West Greenland was first peopled by Europeans in the eighth century. At that time a company of Icelanders, headed by one Eriche Rande, were by accident driven on the coast. On his return, he represented the country in such a favourable light that some families again followed him thither, where they soon became a thriving colony, and bestowed on their new habitation the name of *Greenland* or *Greenland*, on account of its verdant appearance. This colony was converted to Christianity by a missionary from Norway, sent thither by the celebrated Olaf, the first Norwegian monarch who embraced the true religion. The Greenland settlement continued to increase and thrive under his protection; and in a little time the country was provided with many towns, churches, convents, bishops, &c. under the jurisdiction of the archbishop of Drontheim. A considerable commerce was carried on between Greenland and Norway; and a regular intercourse maintained between the two countries till the year 1406, when the last bishop was sent over. From that time all correspondence was cut off, and all knowledge of Greenland has been buried in oblivion.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Situation and Extent.

UNDER the general name of British America, we comprehend the vast and unknown extent of country, bounded south, by the United States of America, and

and the Atlantic ocean; east, by the same ocean and Davis' Straits, which divide it from Greenland; extending north to the northern limits of the Hudson's Bay charter; and westward to an unknown extent; lying between 42° 30′ and 70° north latitude; and between 50° and 105° W. longitude from Greenwich.

Divisions.] British America is divided into four Provinces, viz. 1. Upper Canada; 2. Lower Canada, to which are annexed New Britain, or the country lying round Hudson's Bay, and the Island of Cape Breton; 3. New Brunswic; 4. Nova Scotia, to which is annexed St. John's. Besides these, there is the Island of Newfoundland, which is governed by the Admiral for the time being, and two lieutenant-governors.

NEW BRITAIN.

THE country lying round Hudson's Bay, or the country of the Esquimaux, comprehending Labrador, New North and South Wales, has obtained the general name of NEW BRITAIN, and is attached to the government of Lower Canada. A superintendant of trade, appointed by the governor-general of the four British provinces, and responsible to him, resides at Labrador.

Rivers.] The principal rivers which water this country, are the Wager, Monk, Seal, Pockerekesko, Churchill, Nelson, Hayes, New Severn, Albany, Pasquitau and Moose rivers, all which empty into Hudson's and James' Bay from the west. The mouths of all the rivers are filled with shoals, except Churchill's, in which the largest ships may lie; but ten miles higher the channel is obstructed by sand-banks. All the rivers, as far as they have been explored, are full of rapids and cataracts, from 10 to 60 feet perpendicular. Down these rivers the Indian traders find a quick passage; but their return is a labour of many months.

Face of the Country, Soil, &c.] As far inland as the Hudson Bay Company have settlements, which is 600 miles to the west of fort Churchill, at a place called Hudson House, lat. 50°, long. 160° 27′ W. from London, is flat country.

The

The eaſtern coaſt of the bay is barren, paſt the efforts of cultivation. The ſurface is every where uneven, and covered with maſſes of ſtone of an amazing ſize. It is a country of fruitleſs vallies and frightful mountains, ſome of an aſtoniſhing height. The vallies are full of lakes, formed not from ſprings, but rain and ſnow, ſo chilly as to be productive of a few ſmall trout only. The mountains have here and there a blighted ſhrub, or a little moſs. The vallies are full of crooked, ſtunted trees, pines, fir, birch, and cedars, or rather a ſpecies of the juniper. In lat. 60° on this coaſt, vegetation ceaſes, The whole ſhore, like that on the weſt, is faced with iſlands at ſome diſtance from land.

Inhabitants, Cuſtoms, &c.] The inhabitants among the mountains, are Indians; along the coaſts, Eſquimaux. The dogs of the former are very ſmall; of the latter large, and headed like a fox, and trained for the ſledge.

The laudable zeal of the Moravian clergy induced them, in the year 1752, to ſend miſſionaries from Greenland to this country. Some of them were killed, and others driven away. In 1764, under the protection of the Britiſh Government, another attempt was made. The miſſionaries were well received by the Eſquimaux, and the miſſion goes on with ſucceſs.

Climate.] Exceſſively cold. The ſnows begin to fall in October. The ſun riſes, in the ſhorteſt day, five minutes paſt nine, and ſets five minutes before three. In the longeſt day the ſun riſes at three, and ſets about nine. The ice begins to diſappear in May, and hot weather commences about the middle of June, which at times is very violent.

Animals.] The animals of theſe countries are, the mooſe-deer, ſtags, rein-deer, bears, tygers, buffaloes, wolves, foxes, beavers, otters, lynxes, martins, ſquirrels, ermines, wild-cats, and hares. The rein-deer paſs in vaſt herds toward the north, in October, ſeeking the extreme cold. The feathered kinds are geeſe, buſtards, ducks, growſe, and all manner of wild fowls. Of fiſh, there are whales, morſes, ſeals, cod-fiſh, and a white fiſh, preferable to herrings; and in their rivers and freſh waters, pike, perch, carp, and trout.

All

All the quadrupeds of these countries are clothed with a close, soft, warm fur. In summer there is here, as in other places, a variety in the colours of the several animals; when that season is over, which holds only for three months, they all assume the livery of winter, and every sort of beasts, and most of their fowls, are of the colour of the snow; every thing animate and inanimate is white. This is a surprizing phenomenon. But what is yet more surprizing, and what is indeed one of the most striking things that draw the most inattentive to an admiration of the wisdom and goodness of Providence, is, that the dogs and cats from Britain, that have been carried into Hudson's Bay, on the approach of winter, have entirely changed their appearance, and acquired a much longer, softer and thicker coat of hair than they had originally.

Discovery.] The knowledge of these northern seas and countries was owing to a project started in England for the discovery of a northwest passage to China and the East Indies as early as the year 1576. Since then it has been frequently dropped, and as often revived, but never yet completed.

Frobisher, about the year 1576, discovered the Main of New Britain, or Terra de Labrador, and those straits to which he has given his name. In 1585, John Davis sailed from Portsmouth, and viewed that and the more northern coasts, but he seems never to have entered the Bay. Hudson made three voyages on the same adventure, the first in 1607, the second in 1608, and the third and last in 1610. This bold and judicious navigator entered the straits that lead into the bay known by his name, coasted a great part of it, and penetrated to eighty degrees and a half into the heart of the frozen zone. His ardour for the discovery not being abated by the difficulties he struggled with in this empire of winter, and world of frost and snow, he stayed there until the ensuing spring, and prepared in the beginning of 1611, to pursue his discoveries; but his crew, who suffered equal hardships, without the same spirit to support them, mutinied, seized upon him and seven of those who were most faithful to him, and committed them to the fury of the icy seas in an open boat. Hudson and

his

his companions were either swallowed up by the waves, or, gaining the inhospitable coast, were destroyed by the savages; but the ship and the rest of the men returned home.

Other attempts towards a discovery have been made in 1612, 1667, 1746, and 1761, but without success.

UPPER AND LOWER CANADA.

THE Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, constituted by act of Parliament in 1791, comprehend the territory heretofore called *Canada*.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1400 } between { 61° and 81° W. lon. from Lond.
Breadth 500 } between { 42° 30′ and 52° N. latitude.

Boundaries and Divisions.] Bounded north, by New Britain and unknown countries; east, by New Britain and the Gulf of St. Lawrence; southeast and southerly, by the Province of New Brunswic, the District of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York and the Lakes; the western boundary is undefined. The Province of Upper Canada is the same as what has been commonly called the Upper Country. It lies north of the great Lakes; and is separated from New York by the river St. Lawrence, here called the Cataraqui, and the Lakes Ontario and Erie.

Lower Canada lies on both sides the river St. Lawrence, between 61° and 71° W. long. from London; and 45° and 52° N. lat. and is bounded south by New Brunswic, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York; and west, by Upper Canada.

Rivers.] The river St. Lawrence is one of the largest rivers in North America. It issues from Lake Ontario, forming the outlet of the long chain of great lakes which separate Upper Canada from the United States. It takes its course northeast; washes the island of Montreal, which it embosoms; just above which it receives Ottawas from the west, and forms many fertile islands. Continuing the same course, it meets the tide upwards of 400 miles from the sea, and is so far navigable for large

large veſſels. Having received in its courſe, beſides Ottawas, St. John's, Seguina, Deſprairies, Trois Rivieries, and innumerable other ſmaller ſtreams, it falls into the ocean at Cape Roſieres, by a mouth 90 or 100 miles broad. In its courſe, it forms a great variety of bays, harbours and iſlands, many of them fruitful and extremely pleaſant.

Climate.] Winter continues with ſuch ſeverity from December to April, as that the largeſt rivers are frozen over, and the ſnow lies commonly from four to ſix feet deep during the winter. But the air is ſo ſerene and clear, and the inhabitants ſo well defended againſt the cold, that this ſeaſon is neither unhealthy nor unpleaſant. The ſpring opens ſuddenly, and vegetation is ſurpriſingly rapid. The ſummer is delightful, except that a part of it is extremely hot.

Soil and Produce.] Though the climate be cold, and the winter long and tedious, the ſoil is in general very good, and in many parts both pleaſant and fertile, producing wheat, barley, rye, with many other ſorts of grain, fruits and vegetables; tobacco in particular thrives well, and is much cultivated. The iſle of Orleans, near Quebec, and the lands upon the river St. Lawrence and other rivers, are remarkable for the richneſs of the ſoil. The meadow grounds in Canada, which are well watered, yield excellent graſs, and feed great numbers of great and ſmall cattle.

Animals.] See this article under the head of the United States.

Principal Towns.] Quebec is the capital, not only of Lower Canada, but of all Britiſh America, and is ſituated at the confluence of the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, or the Little River, about 320 miles from the ſea. It is built on a rock which is partly of marble and partly of ſlate. The town is divided into *upper* and *lower*. The houſes in both are of ſtone, and built in a tolerable manner. It contained, in 1784, 6472 inhabitants.

From Quebec to Montreal, which is about 170 miles, in ſailing up the river St. Lawrence, the eye is entertained with beautiful landſcapes, the banks being in many places very bold and ſteep, and ſhaded with lofty trees. The farms lie pretty cloſe all the way, ſeveral gentlemen's

gentlemen's houſes, neatly built, ſhew themſelves at intervals, and there is all the appearance of a flouriſhing colony; but there are few towns or villages. Many beautiful iſlands are interſperſed in the channel of the river, which have an agreeable effect upon the eye.

Montreal ſtands on an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, which is ten leagues in length, and four in breadth, at the foot of a mountain which gives name to it, about half a league from the ſouth ſhore. The city forms an oblong ſquare, divided by regular and well formed ſtreets.

The principal towns of Upper Canada are Kingſton, Queenſton, York, and Newark, lately named Niagara Weſt. The latter town lies oppoſite Niagara Fort and town. York, formerly called Toronto, lies on Lake Ontario, weſt by north of Oſwego, about 80 miles diſtant, and 35 north-north-weſt of Niagara, containing between 200 and 300 families, and is the preſent ſeat of government.

Government.] By the Quebec Act, paſſed by the parliament of Great Britain in the year 1791, it is enacted, that there ſhall be within each of the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, a Legiſlative Council, and an Aſſembly, who, with the conſent of the Governor, appointed by the King, ſhall have power to make laws.

The Legiſlative Council is to conſiſt of not fewer than ſeven members for Upper, and fifteen for Lower Canada; to be ſummoned by the Governor, who muſt be authorized by the King. Such members are to hold their ſeats for life, unleſs forfeited by four years continual abſence, or by ſwearing allegiance to ſome foreign power.

The Houſe of Aſſembly is to conſiſt of not leſs than ſixteen members from Upper, and not leſs than fifty from Lower Canada, choſen by the freeholders in the ſeveral towns and diſtricts. The council and aſſembly are to be called together at leaſt once in every year, and every aſſembly is to continue four years, unleſs ſooner diſſolved by the Governor.

Britiſh America is ſuperintended by an officer, ſtyled Governor General of the four Britiſh provinces in North America, who, beſides other powers, is commander in

chief of all the British troops in the four Provinces and the governments attached to them and Newfoundland. Each of the Provinces has a Lieutenant-Governor, who, in the absence of the Governor General, has all the powers requisite to a Chief Magistrate.

Population.] Upper Canada, though an infant settlement, was said, in 1798, by some, to contain 40,000, by others, only 20,000 inhabitants. The truth probably was between them. Lower Canada, in 1784, contained 113,012 souls. Both Provinces now contain probably about 200,000 souls, which number is multiplying, both by natural increase and by emigrations.

Religion.] As many as about nine-tenths of the inhabitants of these Provinces are Roman Catholics, who enjoy, under the present government, the same provision, rights and privileges as were granted them in 1774, by the act of the 14th of George III. The rest of the people are Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and a few of almost all the different sects of Christians.

Trade.] The amount of the exports from the Province of Quebec, in the year 1786, was £343,262 : 19 : 6. The amount of imports in the same year was £325,116. The exports consisted of wheat, flour, biscuit, flaxseed, lumber of various kinds, fish, potash, oil, ginseng and other medicinal roots, but principally of furs and peltries, to the amount of £285,977. The imports consisted of rum, brandy, molasses, coffee, sugar, wines, tobacco, salt, chocolate, provisions for the troops, and dry goods.

History.] This country was discovered by the English as early as about 1497, and settled by the French in 1608, who kept possession of it till 1760, when it was taken by the British arms, and, at the treaty of Paris, in 1763, was ceded by France to the crown of England, to whom it has ever since belonged.

THE ISLAND OF CAPE BRETON.

[Annexed to the Province of LOWER CANADA.]

THE island, or rather collection of islands, which lie so contiguous as that they are commonly called but one, and comprehended under the name of the Island

of

of Cape Breton, lies between lat. 45° 28′ and 47° 2′ N, and between 59° 44′ and 61° 29′ W. long. from London, and about 45 leagues to the eastward of Halifax. It is 109 miles in length, and from 20 to 84 in breadth; and is separated from Nova Scotia by a narrow strait called the *Gut of Canso*, which is the communication between the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Face of the Country, Climate, Soil and Productions.] Except in the hilly parts, the surface of the country, some say, has but little solidity, being every where covered with a light moss, and with water. Other and more authentic accounts say, that there is a great proportion of arable land on this island. The climate is very cold, owing either to the prodigious quantity of lakes that cover above half the island, and remain frozen a long time; or to the number of forests that totally intercept the rays of the sun, the effect of which is besides diminished by perpetual clouds.

Population, Chief Towns, &c.] On this island there are about 3,000 inhabitants, who have a lieutenant-governor resident among them, appointed by the King. The principal towns are Sidney, the capital, and Louisburg, which has the best harbour in the island.

This island may be considered as the key to Canada; and the very valuable fishery in this neighbourhood depends for its protection on the possession of this island; as no nation can carry it on without some convenient harbour of strength to supply and protect it; and Arichat is the principal one for these purposes.

History.] Though some fishermen had long resorted to this island every summer, not more than 20 or 30 had ever fixed there. The French, who took possession of it in August, 1713, were properly the first inhabitants. They changed its name into that of *Isle Royale*, and fixed upon Fort Dauphin for their principal settlement.

This island remained in possession of the French till 1745, when it was captured for the crown of Great Britain, by a body of troops from New England, under the command of Lieutenant General William Pepperell. For the authentic particulars of this important, bold and successful expedition, see the Histori-

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cal Collections, Vol. I. published by the Massachusetts Historical Society in Boston. Also, Encyclopedia Britannica, article *Breton*.

NOVA SCOTIA.

[Comprehending the Provinces of New Brunswic and Nova Scotia.]

Boundaries and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	317	between	43° 30′ and 48° 4′ N. lat.
Breadth	254		61° and 67′ E. lon. from Lond.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the north, by Lower Canada, from which it is separated in part by the Bay of Chaleurs; east, by the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which washes its coast 110 leagues in extent, from the Gut of Canso, at its entrance into the Gulf, to Cape Rozier, which forms the south part of the river St. Lawrence, and by the Gut of Canso, which divides it from Cape Breton; south, it is washed by the Atlantic Ocean, having a sea coast of 90 leagues, from Cape Canso, east, to Cape Sables, west, which forms one part of the entrance into the Bay of Fundy, which also forms a part of its southern boundary; west, by a part of Lower Canada, and the District of Maine.

The tract of country within these limits, known by the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland, was, in 1784, divided into two provinces, viz. New Brunswic on the northwest, and Nova Scotia on the southeast. The former comprehends that part of the old province of Nova Scotia which lies to the northward and westward of a line drawn from the mouth of the river St. Croix, through the centre of the Bay of Fundy, to Bay Verte, and thence into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, including all lands within 6 leagues of the coast. The rest is the province of Nova Scotia, to which is annexed the Island of St. John's, which lies north of it in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Divisions.] In 1783 were the following counties in Nova Scotia, viz. Hants, Halifax, Kings, Annapolis, Cumberland, Sunbury, Queens, Lunenburg.

Trade.]

Trade.] The exports from Great Britain to this country consist chiefly of linen and woollen cloths, and other articles of clothing, of fishing-tackle and rigging for ships. The amount of exports at an average of three years, before the new settlements, was about £26,500. The only articles obtained in exchange are timber and the produce of the fishery, which, at a like average, amounted to £38,000. The whole population of Nova Scotia and the islands adjoining has been estimated at 50,000. But recent accounts of these settlements represent them as in a declining state, having great numbers of the houses, built in the new towns, uninhabited, and considerably reduced in value.

History.] Notwithstanding the forbidding appearance of this country, it was here that some of the first European settlements were made. The first grant of lands in it was given by James I. to his secretary Sir William Alexander, from whom it had the name of Nova Scotia, or New Scotland. Since then it has frequently changed hands, from one private proprietor to another, and from the French to the English nation backward and forward. It was confirmed to the English at the peace of Utrecht. Three hundred families were transported here in 1749, at the charge of the government, who built and settled the town of Halifax.

ISLAND OF ST. JOHN'S.

THIS island lies in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the northern coast of the Province of Nova Scotia, and is about 100 miles long, and from 10 to 35 broad. It has several fine rivers, a rich soil, and is pleasantly situated. Charlottetown is its principal town, and is the residence of the lieutenant governor, who is the chief officer on the island. The number of inhabitants is about 5,000. Upon the reduction of Cape Breton, in 1745, the inhabitants of this island, amounting to about 4,000, submitted quietly to the British arms. While the French possessed it, they improved it to so much advantage as that it was called the granary of Canada, which it furnished with great plenty of corn, as well as beef and pork. It is attached to the province of Nova Scotia.

NEWFOUNDLAND ISLAND.

NEWFOUNDLAND is situated to the east of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, between 46° 45′ and 51° 46′ of north latitude, and between 52° 31′ and 59° 40′ west longitude; separated from Labrador, or New Britain, by the Straits of Belisle; and from Canada, by the bay of St. Lawrence; being 381 miles long, and from 40 to 287 miles broad. The coasts are extremely subject to fogs, attended with almost continual storms of snow and sleet, the sky being usually overcast. From the soil of this island the British reap no great advantage, for the cold is long continued and severe; and the summer heat, though violent, warms it not enough to produce any thing valuable; for the soil, at least in those parts of the island that have been explored, is rocky and barren. However, it is watered by several good rivers, and has many large and good harbours.

This island was ceded to England by the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713; but the French were left at liberty to dry their nets on the northern shores of the island; and by the treaty of 1763 they were permitted to fish in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but with this limitation, that they should not approach within three leagues of any of the coasts belonging to England.

The chief towns in Newfoundland are Placentia, Bonavista, and St. John's; but not above 1,000 families remain here in winter. A small squadron of men of war are sent out every spring to protect the fisheries and inhabitants, the Admiral of which, for the time being, is Governor of the island; besides whom there are two lieutenant-governors, one at Placentia, and the other at St. John's.

The other islands of note in the Gulf of St. Lawrence are Anticosti, near the mouth of St. Lawrence, 126 miles long, and 32 broad, uninhabited. The Magdalen Isles, in 61° 40′ W. long. and between 47° and 48° N. lat. inhabited by a few fishermen—and Isle Percee, about 15 miles south of Cape Caspre. "It is a perpendicular rock, and is pierced with two natural arches, through which the sea flows. One of these arches is sufficiently high to admit a large boat to pass freely through it."

THE

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Length 1,250 } between { 31° and 48° 15′ N. lat.
Breadth 1,040 } between { 8° E. & 24° W. long. fr. Phila.
64° & 96° W long. fr. Lond.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by British America, or the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, and New Brunswic; southeast, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by East and West Florida; west, by the river Mississippi.

The territory of the United States, according to Mr. Hutchins, contains a million of square miles, in which are 640,000,000 acres.

Deduct for water 51,000,000

Acres of land in the United States 589,000,000

Lakes.] It may in truth be said, that no part of the world is so well watered with springs, rivulets, rivers and lakes, as the territory of the United States. By means of these various streams and collections of water, the whole country is checkered into islands and peninsulas. The United States, and indeed all parts of North America, seem to have been formed by nature for the most intimate union.

There is nothing in other parts of the globe, which resembles the prodigious chain of lakes in this part of the world. They may properly be termed inland seas of fresh water; and even those of the second or third class in magnitude, are of larger circuit than the greatest lake in the eastern continent, the Caspian Sea excepted.

The principal lakes in the United States, are the *Lake of the Woods*, in the northwest corner of the United States, 70 miles long and 40 wide.

As you travel east you next come to *Long Lake*, 100 miles long, and about 18 or 20 wide

Thence you pass through several small lakes into *Lake Superior*, the largest lake in the world, being about 1,500 miles in circumference. There are two large islands in this

* *Louisiana*, which has been lately annexed to the U. States, is not included under this article. See *Louisiana*.

this lake, each of which has land enough, if ſuitable for tillage, to form a conſiderable province. The Indians ſuppoſe the *Great Spirit* reſides in theſe iſlands. This lake abounds with fiſh. Storms affect it as much as they do the Atlantic Ocean; the waves run as high, and the navigation is as dangerous. It diſcharges its waters from the ſoutheaſt corner, through the ſtraits of St. Marie into *Lake Huron*, which is next in magnitude to Lake Superior, being about 1,000 miles in circumference. This lake, at its northweſt corner, communicates with *Lake Michigan*, which is 900 miles in circumference, by the ſtraits of Mikkillimakkinak.

Lake St. Clair lies about half way between Lake Huron and Lake Erie, and is about 90 miles in circumference. It communicates with Lake Erie by the river Detroit.

Lake Erie is nearly 300 miles long from eaſt to weſt, and about 40 in the broadeſt part. The iſlands and ſhores of this lake are greatly infeſted with ſnakes, many of which are of the venomous kind. This lake, at its northeaſt end, communicates with Lake Ontario, by the river Niagara, 30 miles long. In this river are thoſe remarkable falls which are reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara riſe near 2,000 miles to the northweſt; and, paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron and Erie, receiving in their courſe conſtant accumulations, at length, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice of 137 feet perpendicular; and in a ſtrong rapid, that extends to the diſtance of 8 or 9 miles below, fall near as much more; the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario. The noiſe of theſe falls, (called the *Niagara Falls*) in a clear day and fair wind, may be heard between 40 and 50 miles. When the water ſtrikes the bottom it bounds to a great height in the air, occaſioning a thick cloud of vapours, on which the ſun, when he ſhines, paints a beautiful rainbow.

Lake Ontario is of an oval form, about 600 miles in circumference. It diſcharges its waters by the river Iroquois, which, at Montreal, takes the name of St. Lawrence.

Lawrence River; and, passing by Quebec, falls into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Lake Champlaine* forms part of the boundary between New York and Vermont, and is about 80 miles long and 14 broad. *Lake George* lies south of Lake Champlaine, and is 36 miles long, and from 1 to 7 wide, containing, it is said, 365 islands.

Rivers. The principal river in the United States, is the *Missisippi*, which forms their western boundary. It receives the waters of the Ohio and Illinois, and their numerous branches, from the east; and the Missouri and other large rivers, from the west. These mighty streams united, are borne down with increasing majesty through vast forests and meadows, into the Gulf of Mexico. This river is supposed to be about 3,000 miles long, and is navigable to the falls of St. Anthony, in lat. 44° 30'. These falls are 30 feet perpendicular height. The whole river, which is more than 250 yards wide, falls the above distance, and forms a most pleasing cataract. This river resembles the Nile, in that it annually overflows, and leaves a rich slime on its banks; and in the number of its mouths, opening into a sea that may be compared to the Mediterranean.

The Indians say that three of the largest rivers in North America, viz. St Lawrence, Missisippi, and Oregon, or the river of the west, have their sources within about 30 miles of each other. If this be a fact, it proves that the lands at the heads of these rivers are the highest in North America. All these rivers run different courses, and empty into different oceans, at the distance of more than 2,000 miles from their sources. For in their passage from this spot to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, east; to the bay of Annian, west, where the river Oregon is supposed to empty; and to the Gulf of Mexico, south; each of them traverses upwards of 2,000 miles.

The *Ohio* is a most beautiful river. Its gentle current is unbroken by rocks or rapids, except in one place. It is 900 yards wide at its entrance into the Missisippi; and a quarter of a mile at Fort Pitt, which is 1,188 miles from its mouth. At Fort Pitt, the Ohio loses its name, and branches into the *Monongahela* and *Allegany* rivers.

The

The Monongahela, 12 or 15 miles from its mouth, receives *Yohogany* river.

The country watered by the Miſſiſippi and its eaſtern branches, conſtitutes five-eighths of the United States; two of which five-eighths are occupied by the Ohio and its branches; the reſidnary ſtreams which run into the Gulf of Mexico, the Atlantic, and the St. Lawrence, water the remaining three-eighths. The other conſiderable rivers in the United States will be mentioned in the proper places.

Bays.] The coaſt of the United States is indented with numerous bays, ſome of which are equal in ſize to any in the known world. Beginning at the northeaſterly part of the United States, and proceeding ſouthweſterly, you firſt find the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New England, remarkable for its tides, which riſe to the height of fifty or ſixty feet, and flow ſo rapidly as to overtake animals which feed upon the ſhore. Penobſcot, Broad and Caſco Bays, lie along the coaſt of the Province of Maine. Maſſachuſetts Bay ſpreads eaſtward of Boſton, and is comprehended between Cape Ann on the north, and Cape Cod on the ſouth. Paſſing by Narraganſet and other Bays in the State of Rhode Iſland, you enter Long Iſland Sound, between Montauk Point and the main. This *Sound* is a kind of inland ſea, from three to twenty-five miles broad, and (including eaſt river which may be conſidered as a part of the ſound) about one hundred and forty miles long, extending the whole length of the iſland, and dividing it from Connecticut and part of New York. It communicates with the ocean at both ends of Long Iſland, and affords a very ſafe and convenient inland navigation.

The celebrated ſtrait called *Hell Gate*, is near the weſt end of this ſound, about eight miles eaſtward of New York city, and is remarkable for its whirlpools, which make a tremendous roaring at certain times of tide. Theſe whirlpools are occaſioned by the narrowneſs and crookedneſs of the paſs, and a bed of rocks which extend quite acroſs it.

Delaware Bay is 60 miles long, from the cape to the entrance of the river Delaware at Bombay Hook; and

ſo

ſe wide in ſome parts, as that a ſhip in the middle of it cannot be ſeen from the land. It opens into the Atlantic northweſt and ſoutheaſt, between Cape Henlopen on the right, and Cape May on the left. Theſe Capes are eighteen miles apart.

Cheſapeak Bay has its entrance between Cape Charles and Cape Henry in Virginia, twelve miles wide, and extends upwards of 200 miles to the northward. Several counties in Virginia and Maryland lie eaſt of this bay. It is from ſeven to eighteen miles broad, and generally as much as nine fathoms deep, affording many commodious harbours, and a ſafe and eaſy navigation. It receives the waters of the Suſquehannah, Potomak, Rappahannok, York, and James rivers, which are all large and navigable.

Face of the Country.] The tract of country belonging to the United States is happily variegated with plains and mountains, hills and vallies. Some parts are rocky, particularly New England, the north parts of New-York, and New Jerſey, and a broad ſpace, including the ſeveral ridges of the long range of mountains which run ſouthweſtward through Pennſylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, and part of Georgia, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic from thoſe which fall into the Miſſiſippi. In the parts eaſt of the Allegany mountains, in the ſouthern States, the country, for ſeveral hundred miles in length, and ſixty or ſeventy, and ſometimes more, in breadth, is level and entirely free of ſtone.

Mountains.] In all parts of the world, and particularly on the weſtern continent, it is obſervable, that as you depart from the ocean, or from a river, the land gradually riſes; and the height of land, in common, is about equally diſtant from the water on either ſide.

The high lands between the Province of Maine and the Province of Quebec, divide the rivers which fall into the St. Lawrence north, and into the Atlantic ſouth. The Green Mountains, in Vermont, divide the waters which flow eaſterly into Connecticut river, from thoſe which fall weſterly into Lake Champlaine and Hudſon's river.

Between

Between the Atlantic, the Miſſiſippi and the Lakes, runs a long chain of mountains, made up of a great number of ridges. Theſe mountains extend north-eaſterly and ſouthweſterly, nearly parallel with the ſea-coaſt, about nine hundred miles in length, and from ſixty to one hundred and fifty and two hundred miles in breadth. Numerous tracts of fine arable and grazing land intervene between the ridges. The different ridges which compoſe this immenſe range of mountains have different names in different States.

The principal ridge is the Allegany, which has been deſcriptively called the *back bone* of the United States. The general name for theſe mountains, taken collectively, is, the *Allegany Mountains*, ſo called from the principal ridge of the range. Theſe mountains are not confuſedly ſcattered and broken, riſing here and there into high peaks, overtopping each other, but ſtretch along in uniform ridges, ſcarcely half a mile high. They ſpread as you proceed ſouth, and ſome of them terminate in high perpendicular bluffs. Others gradually ſubſide into a level country, giving riſe to the rivers which run ſoutherly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Soil and Productions.] In the United States are to be found every ſpecies of ſoil that the earth affords. In one part of them or another, they produce all the various kinds of fruits, grain, pulſe and hortuline plants and roots which are found in Europe, and have been thence tranſplanted to America. Beſides theſe, a great variety of native vegetable productions.

Animals.] America contains, at leaſt, one half, and the territory of the United States about one fourth of the quadrupeds of the known world. Some of them are common to North America, and to the European and Aſiatic parts of the Eaſtern Continent; others are peculiar to this country. All thoſe that are common to both continents are found in the northern parts of them, and are ſuch as may be ſuppoſed to have migrated from one continent to the other. Comparing individuals of the ſame ſpecies, inhabiting the different continents, ſome are perfectly ſimilar; between others there is ſome difference in ſize, colour or other circumſtances;

ſtances; in ſome few inſtances, the European animal is larger than the American, in others, the reverſe is true. A ſimilar variety, ariſing from the temperature of the climate, quantity of food furniſhed in the parts they inhabit, degree of ſafety,* &c. takes place between individuals of the ſame ſpecies, in different parts of this continent.

The following is a catalogue of QUADRUPED ANIMALS within the United States.

Mammoth	Weaſel	Field Mouſe
Biſon	Ermine	Bat
Mooſe	Martin	Ground Mouſe
Caribou	Mink	Wood Rat
Red Deer	Otter	American Rat
Fallow Deer	Fiſher	Shrew Mouſe
Roe	Skunk	Purple Mole
Bear	Opoſſum	Black Mole
Wolverene	Woodchuck	Water Rat
Wolf	Urchin	Beaver
Fox	Hare	Muſquaſh
Catamount	Racoon	Morſe
Sallow Cougar	Fox Squirrel	Seal
Grey Cougar	Grey Squirrel	Manti
Mountain Cat	Red Squirrel	Sapajou
Lynx	Striped Squirrel	Sagoin
Kincajou	Flying Squirrel	

The Wolf, Fox, Weaſel, Ermine, Otter, Flying Squirrel, Bat, and Water Rat, are of the ſame ſpecies with the European animals of the ſame name.

The Fallow Deer, Grey Fox, Martin, Otter, Opoſſum, Woodchuck, Hare, ſome of the Squirrels, and the Beaver, have been tamed. Probably moſt of theſe, and ſome others, might be perfectly domeſticated. It has been obſerved of our wild animals, in general, that they are not of ſo ſavage a nature as thoſe in Europe.

Of the animals ſuppoſed to be larger in America than in Europe, are the following, viz. Mooſe, or Elk, Fallow Deer, Bear, Weaſel, Otter and Beaver. Of theſe

that

* Animals in America, which have been hunted for their deſt or fur, ſuch as the [illegible], beaver, &c. have become leſs in ſize ſince the arrival of the Europeans.

that are leſs, are the Hare, Red Squirrel and Shrew Mouſe.

Mammoth. This name has been given to an unknown animal, whoſe bones are found in the northern parts of both the old and new world. From the form of their teeth, they are ſuppoſed to have been carnivorous. Like the elephant they were armed with tuſks of ivory; but they obviouſly differ from the elephant in ſize; their bones prove them to have been 5 or 6 times as large. Theſe enormous bones are found in ſeveral parts of North America, particularly about the ſalt licks or ſprings, near the Ohio river.

Mr. Jefferſon informs us that a late governor of Virginia, having aſked ſome delegates of the Delawares what they knew, or had heard, reſpecting this animal; the chief ſpeaker immediately put himſelf into an oratorial attitude, and, with a pomp ſuited to the ſuppoſed elevation of his ſubject, informed him that it was a tradition handed down from their fathers, "That in ancient times a herd of them came to the Big-bone licks, and began an univerſal deſtruction of the bears, deer, elks, buffaloes, and other animals which had been created for the uſe of the Indians; that the Great Man, above looking down, and ſeeing this, was ſo enraged that he ſeized his lightning, deſcended to the earth, ſeated himſelf upon a neighbouring mountain, on a rock, on which his feat and the print of his feet are ſtill to be ſeen, and hurled his bolts among them till the whole were ſlaughtered, except the big bull, who, preſenting his forehead to the ſhafts, ſhook them off as they fell; but at length, miſſing one, it wounded him in the ſide; whereupon, ſpringing round, he bounded over the Ohio, the Wabath, the Illinois, and finally over the great lakes, where he is living at this day."

Biſon, or Wild Ox. This animal has generally been called the Buffalo, but very improperly, as this name has been appropriated to another animal. He is of the ſame ſpecies with our common neat cattle; their difference being the effect of domeſtication. Compared with the neat cattle, the Biſon is conſiderably larger, eſpecially about the fore parts of his body. On his ſhoulders riſes a large fleſhy or griſly ſubſtance, which extends along the back. The hair on his head, neck and ſhoulders

ders is long and woolly, and all of it is fit to be spun, or wrought into hats. Calves, from the domestic cow and wild bull, are sometimes raised; but when they grow up, they become so wild that no common fence will confine them.—Is found in the middle States.

Moose. Of these there are two kinds, the black and the grey. The black are said to have been from 8 to 12 feet high; at present they are very rarely seen. The grey Moose are generally as tall as a horse, and some are much taller; both have spreading palmated horns, weighing from 30 to 40 pounds. These are shed annually, in the month of February. They never run, but trot with amazing speed. They are found in New England.

Caribou. This animal is distinguished by its branching palmated horns, with brow antlers. He is probably the rein-deer of the northern parts of Europe. From the tendons of this animal as well as of the Moose, the aboriginal natives made very tolerable thread.—Found in the District of Maine.

Deer. The *Red Deer** has round branching horns. Of this species we have three or four different kinds or varieties; one of which, found on the Ohio river, and its vicinity, is very large, and there commonly called the *Elk*.

The *Fallow Deer** has branching palmated horns. In the United States, these animals are larger than the European, of a different colour, and supposed, by some, to be of a different species. In the southern states, are several animals, supposed to be varieties of the *Red Deer*.*

Bear. Of this animal two kinds are found in the northern states; both are black, but different in their forms and habits. One has short legs, a thick, clumsy body, is generally fat, and is very fond of sweet, vegetable food, such as sweet apples, Indian corn in the milk, berries, grapes, honey, &c. As soon as the first snow falls, he betakes himself to his den, which is made in a cleft of rocks, a hollow tree, or some such place, where he gradually becomes torpid, and dozes away the win-

* The male of the Red Deer is called a *Stag*, the female *Hind*, the young, *Calf*. The male of the Fallow Deer is called a *Buck*, the female, *Doe*, the young, *Fawn*. The *Roe Buck* and *Roe Doe*, are the male and female of the Roe.

ter, ſucking his paws, and expending the ſtock of fat which he had previouſly acquired.

The other ſort is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the *Ranging Bear*, and ſeems to be a grade between the preceding and the wolf. His legs are longer, and his body more lean and gaunt. He frequently deſtroys calves, ſheep, and pigs; and ſometimes children. In winter he migrates to the ſouthward. The *former* appears to be the common black bear of Europe; the *latter* correſponds to the brown bear of the Alps, and is probably of the ſame ſpecies with thoſe ſpoken of 2 Kings, ii. 24th, which formerly inhabited the mountainous parts of Judea, between Jericho and Bethel.—Found in all the ſtates.

The *Wolverene*, called, in Canada, the *Carcajou*, and, by hunters, the *Beaver eater*, ſeems to be a grade between the bear and the woodchuck. This animal lives in holes, cannot run faſt, and has a clumſy appearance. He is very miſchievous to hunters, following them when ſetting their traps, and deſtroying their game, particularly the beaver.—Found in the northern ſtates.

Wolf. Of this animal, which is of the dog kind, or rather the dog himſelf in his ſavage ſtate, we have great numbers, and a conſiderable variety in ſize and colour. The Indians are ſaid to have ſo far tamed ſome of theſe animals before their acquaintance with the Europeans, as to have uſed them in hunting. They next made uſe of European dogs, and afterwards of mongrels, the offſpring of the wolf and dog, as being more docile than the former, and more eager in the chace than the latter. The appearance of many of the dogs, in the newly ſettled parts of the country, indicate their relation to the wolf.—Found in all the ſtates.

Fox. Of foxes we have a great variety; ſuch as the Silver Fox, Red Fox, Grey Fox, Croſs Fox, Brant Fox, and ſeveral others. It is probable that there is but *one* ſpecies of theſe animals, as they are found in all their varieties of ſize, and of ſhades variouſly intermixed, in different parts of the United States. Foxes and other animals furniſhed with fur, of the northern ſtates, are larger than thoſe of the ſouthern.

Catamount. This animal, the moſt dreaded by hunters of any of the inhabitants of the foreſts, is rarely ſeen.

He

He seems not calculated for running, but leaps with surprising agility. His favourite food is blood, which, like other animals of the cat kind, he takes from the jugular veins of cattle, deer, &c. leaving the carcass. Smaller prey he takes to his den; and he has been known to carry off a child. He seems to be alternately fire, which terrifies all other carnivorous animals; and betrays no fear either of man or beast. He is found in the northern and middle states.

Sallow Cougar. The body of this animal is about 7 feet long. In his habits and manners he resembles the rest of the cat family. He is found in the southern states, and is there called the Tyger.

Grey Cougar. This animal, in its form, resembles the preceding; but is of an uniform grey colour, and of a larger size. It is strong, active, fierce and untameable. —Found in the western parts of the middle states.

Mountain Cat. The male has a black list along his back, and is the most beautiful animal of the cat kind. He is exceedingly fierce, but will seldom attack a man.—Found in the southern states.

Lynx. We have three kinds of the Lynx, each probably forming a distinct species. The *first* is called by the French, and English Americans, *Loup cervier.** A few may be found in the northeastern parts of the District of Maine; but in the higher latitudes they are more numerous.

The *second* is called by the French Americans, *Chat cervier*; and in New England, the Wild Cat. He is considerably less than the Loup cervier. This animal destroyed many of the cattle of the first settlers of New England.

The *third* species is about the size of a common cat, and is found in the middle and southern states.

Kincajou. This animal is frequently confounded with the Carcajou, though he resembles him in nothing but the name. He belongs to the family of cats; at least, he very much resembles them. He is about as large as a common cat, and is better formed for agility and speed than for strength. His colour is yellow. Between him and the fox there is perpetual war. He hunts in the same manner as other animals of that class

* Pronounced Lucervee.

do; but being able to ſuſpend himſelf by twining the end of his tail round the limb of a tree, or the like, he can purſue his prey where other cats cannot; and when he attacks a large animal, his tail enables him to ſecure his hold till he can open the blood-veſſels of the neck. In ſome parts of Canada, theſe animals are very numerous, and make great havoc among the deer, and do not ſpare even the neat cattle. But we have heard of none in theſe ſtates, except a few in the northern parts of New Hampſhire.

The *Weaſel* is a very ſprightly animal; notwithſtanding the ſhortneſs of his legs, he ſeems to dart rather than to run. He kills and eats rats, ſtriped ſquirrels, and other ſmall quadrupeds; he likewiſe kills fowls, ſucks their blood, and eſteems their eggs a delicacy.

The *Ermine* does not differ materially from the Weaſel in ſize, form or habits.

Martin. This animal is called, in New England, the Sable; and by the Indians, Wauppanaugh. He is formed like the weaſel. He keeps in foreſts, chiefly on trees, and lives by hunting. He is found in the northern ſtates.

Mink. The Mink is about as large as a martin, and of the ſame form. The hair on its tail is ſhorter; its colour is generally black. They burrow in the ground, and purſue their prey both in freſh and ſalt water. Thoſe which frequent the ſalt water are of a larger ſize, lighter colour, and have inferior fur. They are found in conſiderable numbers, both in the ſouthern and northern ſtates.

Otter The Otter very much reſembles the Mink in its form and habits. It lives in holes, in banks near the water, and feeds on fiſh and amphibious animals.—Found in all the ſtates.

Piſher. In Canada he is called Pekan; in theſe States, frequently the Black Cat, but improperly, as he does not belong to the claſs of cats. He lives by hunting, and occaſionally purſues his prey in the water.—Found in the northern ſtates.

Skunk. This animal appears to ſee but indifferently when the ſun ſhines; and therefore in the day-time keeps cloſe to his burrow. As ſoon as the twilight commences, he goes in queſt of his food, which is principally

cipally beetles and other insects; he is also very [illegible] of eggs and young chickens. His flesh is [illegible] tolerably good, and his fat is sometimes [illegible] emollient. But what renders this animal remarkable is, his being furnished with organs for secreting and retaining a liquor, volatile and fetid beyond any thing known, and which he has the power of emitting to the distance of a rod or more, when necessary for his defence. When this ammunition is expended, he is quite harmless.—Found in all the states.

Opossum. The most singular part of this animal is a kind of false belly or pouch, with which the female is furnished; it is formed by a duplicature of the skin; is so placed as to include her teats, and has an aperture which she can open and shut at pleasure. She brings forth her young from four to six at a time, while they are not bigger than a bean; incloses them in this pouch, and they, from a principle of instinct, affix themselves to her teats. Here they remain and are nourished till they are able to run about, and are afterwards taken in occasionally, particularly in time of danger. The Opossum feeds on vegetables, particularly fruit. He likewise kills poultry, sucks their blood, and eats their eggs. His fat is used instead of lard or butter.—Found in the southern and middle states.

The *Woodchuck* digs a burrow in or near some cultivated field, and feeds on pulse, the tops of cultivated clover, &c. He is generally very fat, excepting in the spring. The young are good meat; the old are rather rank and disagreeable. In the beginning of October they retire to their burrows, and live in a torpid state about 6 months.

Urchin. The Urchin or Urson, is about two feet in length, and, when fat, the same in circumference. He is commonly called Hedge Hog or Porcupine, but differs from both those animals in every characteristic mark, excepting his being armed with quills on his back and sides. These quills are nearly as large as a wheat straw; from three to four inches long, and, unless erected, nearly covered by the animal's hair. Their points are very hard, and filled with innumerable very small barbs or scales, whose points are raised from the body of the quill. When the Urchin is attacked by a

dog,

dog, wolf, or other beaſt of prey, he throws himſelf into a poſture of defence, by ſhortening his body, elevating his back, and erecting his quills. The aſſailant ſoon finds ſome of thoſe weapons ſtuck into his mouth, or other part of his body, and every effort which he makes to free himſelf, cauſes them to penetrate the farther; they have been known to bury themſelves entirely in a few minutes. Sometimes they prove fatal; at other times they make their way out again through the ſkin from various parts of the body. If not moleſted, the Urchin is an inoffenſive animal. He finds a hole, or hollow, which he makes his reſidence, and feeds on the bark and roots of vegetables. His fleſh, in the opinion of hunters, is equal to that of a ſucking pig.—Is found in the northern ſtates.

Hare. Of this animal we have two kinds, which appear to be different ſpecies; the one is commonly called the white Rabbit or Coney; the other is ſimply the Rabbit. The latter burrows in the ground, like a rabbit. They have both been found in the ſame tract of country, but have not been known to aſſociate. The former has been found in the northern ſtates, and appears to be the ſame as the hare of the northern parts of Europe; the latter is found in all the ſtates, and is probably a ſpecies peculiar to America.

Racoon. The Racoon, in the form and ſize of his body, reſembles the fox. In his manners he reſembles the ſquirrel; like him he lives on trees, feeds on Indian corn, acorns, &c. and ſerves himſelf with his fore paws. His fleſh is good meat, and his fur is valued by the hatters. He is found in all the climates in the temperate zone, in North America.

The Fox Squirrel. Of this animal, there are ſeveral varieties, black, red and grey. It is nearly twice as large as the common grey ſquirrel, is found in the ſouthern ſtates, and is peculiar to this continent.

The Gray Squirrel of America does not agree exactly with that of Europe, but is generally conſidered as of the ſame ſpecies. They make a neſt of moſs, in a hollow tree, and here they depoſit their proviſion of nuts and acorns: this is the place of their reſidence during the winter, and here they bring forth their young. Their ſummer houſe, which is built of ſticks and leaves, is placed

ed near the top of the tree. They sometimes migrate in considerable numbers. If in their course they meet with a river, each of them takes a shingle, piece of bark, or the like, and carries it to the water; thus equipped, they embark, and erect their tails to the gentle breeze, which soon wafts them over in safety; but a sudden flaw of wind sometimes produces a destructive shipwreck. The greater part of the males of this species is found castrated.

The *Red Squirrel* is less than the grey squirrel. Its food is the same as that of the grey squirrel, except that it sometimes feeds on the seeds of the pine and other evergreens; hence it is sometimes called the pine squirrel, and is found further to the northward than the grey squirrel. It spends part of its time on trees in quest of food; but considers his hole, under some rock or log, as its home.

The *Striped Squirrel* is still less than the last mentioned. In summer it feeds on apples, peaches, and various kinds of fruit and seeds; and for its winter store lays up nuts, acorns and grain. It sometimes ascends trees in quest of food, but always descends on the appearance of danger; nor does it feel secure but in its hole, a stone wall, or some covert place.——Found in the northern and middle states.

Flying Squirrel. This is the least and most singular of the class of squirrels. A duplicate of the skin connects the fore and hinder legs together; by extending this membrane, it is able to leap much farther, and to alight with more safety than other squirrels. It lives in holes of trees, and feeds on seeds.—Is found in all the states.

The *Field Mouse* has a general resemblance to the common house mouse. Its food depends very much on its situation. In gardens, it often destroys young fruit trees by eating their bark; in fields and meadows, it feeds on the roots of grain, sometimes leaving a groove in the sward, which appears as if it had been cut out with a gouge. In woods, they are said to feed on acorns, and to lay up a large store of them in their burrows.

Bat. The Bat very much resembles the field mouse in form and size; but is so enormously extended, that being

being connected together by a thin membrane, they furnish the animal with wings. They frequent the cavities of old buildings, whence they issue in the twilight, and feed, on the wing, upon the insects which are then to be found flying. In the day-time they keep themselves concealed; and become torpid during the winter.——Common to North America and Europe.

Ground Mouse. This animal is larger than the field mouse, but similar in form, excepting that the nose is more blunt. Its body is of a slate colour, and it burrows under ground, and often destroys young fruit trees, by eating their bark.

Wood Rat. "This is a very curious animal. They are not half the size of the domestic rat. They are singular with respect to their ingenuity and great labour in constructing their habitations, which are conical pyramids, about 3 or 4 feet high, composed of dry branches, which they collect with great labour and perseverance, and pile up without any apparent order; yet they are so interwoven with one another, that it would take a bear or wild cat some time to pull one of these castles to pieces, and allow the animals sufficient time to retreat with their young."

American Rat. This animal has a long, naked and scaly tail; the head is long shaped, with a narrow pointed nose, the upper jaw being much longer than the lower. The ears are large and naked. Its colour is a deep brown, inclining to ash on the belly, and its fur coarse and harsh. It is supposed to be of that species which live among the stones and clefts, in the Blue Mountains in Virginia, which comes out only at night, and makes a terrible noise.

Meadow Mouse. This is the smallest of quadrupeds, and holds nearly the same place among them as the humming bird does among the feathered race. They live in woods, and are supposed to feed on grain and insects.——Found in New England.

Mole. The purple mole is found in Virginia; the black mole in New England; he lives in and about the water. They differ from one another, and both from the European.

The *Water Rat* is about the size of a common rat; brown on the back, and white under the belly.—Feeds on aquatic animals.

Beaver.

Beaver. The Beaver is an amphibious animal, which cannot live for any length of time in the water; and can exist without it, provided he has the convenience of sometimes bathing himself. The largest beavers formerly, were four feet in length, and weighed 50 or 60 pounds. At present they are not more than three in length, and may weigh from 25 to 30 pounds.

Their colour is generally a dark brown, but varies according to the climate they inhabit. Their hair is long and coarse; the fur very thick, fine, and highly valued. The castor used in medicine is found in sacks formed behind the kidneys.

Their houses are always situated in the water; sometimes they make use of a natural pond, but generally they choose to form one by building a dam across some brook or rivulet. For this purpose they select a number of saplings of soft wood, generally of less than 6 inches diameter, but sometimes of 16 or 18 inches; these they fell, and divide into proper lengths, and place them in the water, so that the length of the sticks make the width of the dam. These sticks they lay in mud or clay, their tails serving them for trowels as their teeth did for axes. The dams are six or eight feet thick at the bottom, sloping on the side opposed to the stream, and are about a quarter as broad at top as at bottom. Near the top of the dam they leave one or more waste ways, or sliding places, to carry off the surplus water.

The construction of their cabins is no less remarkable. They consist of two stories, one under the other above water. They are shaped like the oval bee hives and of a size proportioned to the number of inhabitants. The walls of the lower apartment are two or three feet thick, formed like their dams; those of the upper story are thinner, and the whole, on the inside, plastered with mud. Each family constructs and inhabits its own cabin. The upper apartments are curiously strewed with leaves, and rendered neat, clean and comfortable. The winter never surprises these animals before their business is completed; for their houses are generally finished by the last of September, and their stock of provisions laid in, which consists of small pieces of wood deposited in the lower apartments. Before a storm,

ſtorm, all hands are employed in repairing or ſtrengthening their dams. They retain this induſtrious habit even after they are domeſticated. In ſummer they roam abroad and feed on leaves, twigs, and food of that kind. Theſe beavers are conſidered as the ſame ſpecies as thoſe in Europe, but are vaſtly ſuperior to them in every reſpect.

There is likewiſe a race of beavers called *Terriers*, who dig holes, and live a ſolitary, unſocial life. Theſe are probably ſavages, who never formed themſelves into ſocieties, and conſequently have not made thoſe improvements which are to be acquired only in a ſocial ſtate.—Found in all the ſtates.

The *Muſquaſh*, or *Muſk Rat*, is about 15 inches in length, and a foot in circumference. This animal is furniſhed with glands, which ſecrete a ſubſtance that has the ſmell of muſk. In the mode of living, he is a diſtant imitator of the beaver: builds a rude cabin in ſhallow water, and feeds on vegetables.—Found in the northern and middle States.

The *Morſe* or *Sea Cow*, called alſo the *Sea Elephant*, has a head and tuſks like the elephant. They have real feet which are concealed within the ſkin, and nothing appears outwardly but its hands and feet. It is rarely ſeen, except in the northern ſeas, with the ſeals.

The *Seal*, of which there are ſeveral ſpecies, is an amphibious animal, living the greater part of the time in the ſea, and feeds on marine plants. Theſe animals formerly frequented our northern ſhores; but at preſent have nearly forſaken them.

Sapajou, Sagoin. There are various ſpecies of animals ſaid to inhabit the country on the lower part of the Miſſiſippi, called Sapajous and Sagoins. The former are capable of ſuſpending themſelves by their tails; the latter are not. They have a general reſemblance to monkeys; but are not ſufficiently known to be particularly deſcribed.

BIRDS.

The Birds of the United States have been arranged by Naturaliſts into claſſes; which, with the number in each claſs, according to the moſt improved catalogues, are as follow:*

* The names and deſcription of theſe Birds may be ſeen in the American Univerſal Geography, p. 202—210.

Claſſes.	Number in each Claſs.
The Owl kind	8
The Vulture	3
The Eagle and Hawk	15
The Kite Hawk	4
The Crow	10
The Woodpecker and others	47
Graniverous Tribes	62
Amphibious or *Aquatic Birds*, comprehending	
The Crane	2
The Heron	16
The Wood Pelican, &c.	46
Teal	37
The Plover kind	13
	263
Unclaſſed	8
Total	271

The birds of America, ſays Cateſby, generally exceed thoſe of Europe in the beauty of their plumage, but are much inferior to them in the melody of their notes.

The middle ſtates, including Virginia, appear to be the climates, in North America, where the greateſt number and variety of birds of paſſage celebrate their nuptials and rear their offſpring, with which they annually return to more ſouthern regions. Moſt of our birds are birds of paſſage from the ſouthward. The eagle, the pheaſant, grous and partridge of Pennſylvania, ſeveral ſpecies of woodpeckers, the crow, blue jay, robin, marſh wren, ſeveral ſpecies of ſparrows or ſnow birds, and the ſwallow, are perhaps nearly all the land birds that continue the year round to the northward of Virginia.

Very few tribes of birds build or rear their young in the ſouth or maritime parts of Virginia, in Carolina, Georgia and Florida; yet all thoſe numerous tribes, particularly of the ſoft billed kind, which breed in Pennſylvania, paſs, in the ſpring ſeaſon, through theſe regions in a few weeks time, making but very ſhort ſtages by the way; and again, but few of them winter there on their return ſouthwardly.

It is not known how far to the ſouth they continue their route, during their abſence from the northern and middle ſtates.

The *Swan* is the largeſt of the aquatic tribe of birds which is ſeen in this country. One of them has been known to weigh 36 lb. and to be 6 feet in length, from the bill to the feet when ſtretched. It makes a ſound reſembling that of a trumpet, both when in the water and on the wing.

The *Canada Gooſe* is a bird of paſſage, and gregarious. The offspring of the Canadian and common gooſe are mongrels, and reckoned more valuable than either of them ſingly, but do not propagate.

The *Quail* or *Partridge*. This bird is the *Quail* of New England, and the *Partridge* of the ſouthern ſtates; but is properly neither. It is a bird peculiar to America. The *Partridge* of New England, is the *Pheaſant* of Pennſylvania, but is miſcalled in both places. It is a ſpecies of the *Grous*. Neither the Pheaſant, Partridge or Quail are found in America.

Cuckow. Theſe birds are ſaid not to pair, like the reſt of the feathered tribes. When the female appears on the wing, ſhe is often attended by two or three males. Unlike all other birds, ſhe does not build a neſt of her own, but takes the opportunity, while the Hedge Sparrow (probably they make uſe of other neſts) is laying her eggs, to depoſit her egg among the reſt, leaving the future care of it entirely to the hedge ſparrow. The cuckow's egg requires no longer incubation than her own. When the hedge ſparrow has ſat her uſual time, and diſengaged the young cuckow and ſome of her own offspring from their ſhells, the young cuckow, aſtoniſhing as it may ſeem, immediately ſets about clearing the neſt of the young ſparrows, and the remaining unhatched eggs, and with ſurpriſing expertneſs ſoon accompliſhes the buſineſs, and remains ſole poſſeſſor of the neſt, and the only object of the ſparrow's future care.

The *Wakon Bird*, which probably is of the ſame ſpecies with the Bird of Paradiſe, receives its name from the ideas the Indians have of its ſuperior excellence; the Wakon Bird being in their language the bird of the Great Spirit. Its tail is compoſed of four or five feathers, which are three times as long as its body, and

and which are beautifully ſhaded with green and purple. It carries this fine length of plumage in the ſame manner as the peacock does his, but it is not known whether, like him, it ever raiſes it to an erect poſition.

The *Whetſaw* is of the cuckow kind, being, like that, a ſolitary bird, and ſcarcely ever ſeen. In the ſummer months it is heard in the groves, where it makes a noiſe like the filing of a ſaw, from which circumſtance it has received its name.

The *Humming Bird* is the ſmalleſt of all the feathered inhabitants of the air. Its plumage ſurpaſſes deſcription. On its head is a ſmall tuft of jetty black; its breaſt is red; its belly white; its back, wings and tail of the fineſt palé green; ſmall ſpecks of gold are ſcattered over it with inexpreſſible grace; and to crown the whole, an almoſt imperceptible down ſoftens the ſeveral colours, and produces the moſt pleaſing ſhades.

Amphibious Reptiles.] Among theſe are the mud tortoiſe or turtle. Speckled land tortoiſe. Great ſoft ſhelled tortoiſe of Florida; when full grown it weighs from 30 to 40 pounds, extremely fat and delicious food. Great land tortoiſe, called gopher; its upper ſhell is about 18 inches long, and from 10 to 12 broad.—Found ſouth of Savanna River.

Two ſpecies of freſh water tortoiſes inhabit the tide water rivers in the ſouthern States; one is large, weighing from 10 to 12 pounds; the other ſpecies are ſmall; but both are eſteemed delicious food.

Of the *Toad* kind are ſeveral ſpecies, the red, brown, and black.

Of the *Frog* kind are many ſpecies. Pond frog, green fountain frog, tree frog, bull frog. Beſides theſe, are the duſky brown, ſpotted frog of Carolina; their voice reſembles the grunting of ſwine. The bell frog, ſo called, becauſe their voice is fancied to be exactly like that of a loud cow bell. A beautiful green frog whoſe noiſe is like the barking of little dogs, or the yelping of puppies. A leſs green frog, whoſe notes reſemble thoſe of young chickens. Little grey ſpeckled frog, who make a noiſe like the ſtriking of two pebbles together under the ſurface of the water. There is yet an extremely diminutive ſpecies of frogs, called by ſome,

Savanna

Savanna crickets, whose notes are not unlike the chattering of young birds or crickets. They are found in great multitudes after plentiful rains.

Of *Lizards* we also have many species. The *Alligator*, or American *Crocodile*, is a very large, ugly, terrible creature, of prodigious strength, activity, and swiftness in the water. They are from 12 to 23 feet in length; their bodies are as large as that of a horse, and are covered with horny plates or scales, said to be impenetrable to a rifle ball, except about their head and just behind their fore legs, where they are vulnerable; in shape they resemble the lizard. The head of a full grown alligator is about three feet long, and the mouth opens nearly the same length. Their eyes are comparatively small, and their whole head, in the water, appears at a distance like a piece of rotten floating wood. The upper jaw only, moves, and this they raise so as to form a right angle with the lower one. They open their mouths while they lie basking in the sun, on the banks of rivers and creeks, and when filled with flies, musketoes and other insects, they suddenly let fall their upper jaw with surprising noise, and thus secure their prey. They have two large, strong, conical tusks, as white as ivory, which are not covered with any skin or lips, and which give the animal a frightful appearance. In the spring, which is their season for breeding, they make a most hideous and terrifying roar, resembling the sound of distant thunder. The alligator is an oviparous animal; their nests, which are commonly built on the margin of some creek or river, at the distance of 15 or 20 yards from the water, are in the form of an obtuse cone, about 4 feet high, and 4 or 5 in diameter at their basis. They are constructed with a sort of mortar, made of a mixture of mud, grass, and herbage. First they lay a floor of this composition, on which they deposit a layer of eggs; and upon this a stratum of their mortar, 7 or 8 inches thick; and then another layer of eggs; and in this manner, one stratum upon another, nearly to the top of the nest. They lay from one to two hundred eggs in a nest. These are hatched, it is supposed, by the heat of the sun, assisted, perhaps, by the fermentation of the vegetable mortar in which they

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are depoſited. The female, it is ſaid, carefully watches her own neſt of eggs till they are all hatched. She then takes her brood under her care, and leads them about the ſhores like as a hen does her chickens, and is equally courageous in defending them in time of danger. When ſhe lies baſking upon warm banks with her brood around her, the young ones may be heard whining and barking like young puppies. The old feed on the young alligators, till they get ſo large as that they can not make a prey of them; ſo that happily but few of a brood ſurvive the age of a year. They are fond of the fleſh of dogs and hogs, which they devour whenever they have an opportunity. Their principal food is fiſh. In Carolina and Georgia they retire into their dens, which they form by burrowing far under ground, commencing under water and working upwards, and there remain in a torpid ſtate during the winter. Further ſouth, in warmer climates, they are more numerous, and more fierce and ravenous, and will boldly attack a man. In South America, the carrion vulture is the inſtrument of Providence, to deſtroy multitudes of young alligators who would otherwiſe render the country uninhabitable.

Beſides the alligator, we have of this ſpecies of amphibious reptiles, the brown lizard, ſwift lizard, or little green cameleon of Carolina, which, like the cameleon, has the faculty of changing its colour. The ſtriped lizard, or ſcorpion. Blue bellied, ſquamous lizard, ſeveral varieties; large copper coloured lizard; ſwift, ſlender, blue lizard, with a long ſlender tail, as brittle as that of the glaſs ſnake. The two laſt are rarely ſeen, but are ſometimes found about old log buildings in the ſouthern States.

Serpents.] The characters by which amphibious ſerpents are diſtinguiſhed are theſe, the belly is furniſhed with ſcutæ, and the tail has both ſcutæ and ſcales. Of theſe reptiles the following are found in the United States:——

Rattle Snake
Yellow Rattle Snake
Small Rattle Snake
Baſtard Rattle Snake
Moccaſin Snake

Grey Spotted Moccaſin Snake of Carolina
Water Viper, with a ſharp thorn tail
Black Viper
Brown Viper
White Bodied, Brown Eyed Snake
Black Snake with linear rings
A Snake with 152 ſcutæ and 135 ſcutellæ
Blueiſh green Snake, with a ſtretched out triangular ſnout, or Hog Noſe Snake
Copper Bellied Snake
Black Snake
White Neck Black Snake
Small Brown Adder
Houſe Adder
Water Adder
Brown Snake
Little Brown Bead Snake
Coach Whip Snake
Corn Snake
Green Snake
Wampum Snake
Ribbon Snake
Pine, Horn, or Bull Snake, with a horny ſpear in his tail
Joint Snake
Garter Snake
Striped Snake
Chicken Snake
Glaſs Snake
Browniſh Spotted Snake
Yellowiſh White Snake
Hiſſing Snake
Ring Snake
Two headed Snake.

The *Rattle Snake* may be ranked among the largeſt ſerpents in America. They are from 4 to upwards of 6 feet in length, and from 4 to 6 inches in diameter. Formerly, it is ſaid, they were much larger. Their rattles conſiſt of ſeveral articulated cruſtaceous, or rather horny bags, forming their tails, which, when they move make a rattling noiſe, warning people of their approach. It is ſaid, they will not attack a perſon, unleſs previouſly provoked. When moleſted or irritated, they

they erect their rattles, and by intervals give the warning alarm. If purſued and overtaken, they inſtantly throw themſelves into the ſpiral coil; their whole body ſwells through rage, continually riſing and falling like a bellows; their beautiful parti-coloured ſkin becomes ſpeckled and rough by dilation; their head and neck are flattened; their cheeks ſwollen, and their lips conſtricted, diſcovering their fatal fangs; their eyes red as burning coals, and their brandiſhing forked tongues, of the colour of the hotteſt flame, menaces a horrid death. They never ſtrike unleſs ſure of their mark. They are ſuppoſed to have the power of faſcination, in an eminent degree; and it is generally believed that they charm birds, rabbits, ſquirrels, and other animals, in ſuch a manner, as that they loſe the power of reſiſtance, and flutter and move ſlowly, but reluctantly, towards the yawning jaws of their devourers, and either creep into their mouths, or lie down and ſuffer themſelves to be taken and ſwallowed. This dreaded reptile is eaſily killed. One well directed ſtroke on the head or acroſs the back, with a ſtick not larger than a man's thumb, is ſufficient to kill the largeſt; and they are ſo ſlow of motion that they cannot make their eſcape, nor do they attempt it when attacked. Many different remedies for the bite of a rattle ſnake have been preſcribed and uſed with different ſucceſs; the following, received from good authority, is recommended as a cure for the bite of all venomous ſnakes. "Bind a ligature tight round the leg or thigh, above the part bitten, ſo as to interrupt the circulation; then open or ſcarify the wound with a lancet, knife or flint, and ſuck the wound or let a friend do it; then rub it with any unctuous matter, either animal or vegetable; or if that cannot be procured, make uſe of ſalt. Take care to keep the bowels open and free, by drinking ſweet oil and milk or cream. If pure honey be at hand, apply it to the wound, after opening and ſucking it, in preference to any other thing; and eat plentifully of honey and milk."

The *Moccaſin Snake* is from 3 to 5 feet in length, and as thick as a man's leg; when diſturbed by an enemy they throw themſelves into a coil, and then gradually raiſe their upper jaw till it falls back, nearly touching

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the neck, at the same time vibrating their long purple forked tongue, and directing their crooked poisonous fangs towards their enemy. In this attitude the creature has a most terrifying appearance. It is said their bite is incurable; but the probability is, that it is not. Like the rattle snake they are slow in their motion, and never bite a person unless provoked.—Found in abundance in the swamps and low grounds in the southern States.

The *Black Snake* is of various lengths from 3 to 6 feet all over of a shining black; it is not venomous; is useful in destroying rats, and pursues its prey with wonderful agility. It is said that it will destroy the rattle snake by twisting round it and whipping it to death. It has been reported also that they have sometimes twined themselves round the bodies of children, squeezing them till they die.—They are found in all the States.

The *Coach Whip Snake* is of various and beautiful colours, some parts brown, or chocolate, others black, and others white; it is 6 or 7 feet long, and very slender and active; it runs swiftly, and is quite inoffensive; but the Indians imagine that it is able to cut a man in two with a jerk of its tail. Like the black snake, it will run upon its tail, with its head and body erect.

The *Pine* or *Bull Snake*, called also the Horn Snake, is the largest of the serpent kind known in North America, except the rattle snake, and perhaps exceeds him in length. They are pied black and white; are inoffensive with respect to mankind, but devour squirrels, rabbits, and every other creature they can take as food. Their tails terminate with a hard horny spur, which they vibrate very quick when disturbed, but they never attempt to strike with it. They have dens in the earth, to which they retreat in time of danger.

The *Glass Snake* has a very small head; the upper part of its body is of a colour blended brown and green, most regularly and elegantly spotted with yellow. Its skin is very smooth and shining, with small scales, more closely connected than those of other serpents, and of a different structure. A small blow with a stick will separate the body, not only at the place struck, but at two or three other places, the muscles being articulated in a singular manner, quite through to the verte-

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ora. They appear earlier in the ſpring than any other ſerpent, and are numerous in the ſandy woods of the Carolinas and Georgia. They are harmleſs.

The *Joint Snake*, if we may credit Carver's account of it, is a great curioſity. Its ſkin is as hard as parchment, and as ſmooth as glaſs. It is beautifully ſtreaked with black and white. It is ſo ſtiff, and has ſo few joints, and thoſe ſo unyielding, that it can hardly bend itſelf into the form of a hoop. When it is ſtruck, it breaks like a pipe-ſtem; and you may, with a whip, break it from the tail to the bowels into pieces not an inch long, and not produce the leaſt tincture of blood. It is not venomous.

The ſnakes are not ſo numerous nor ſo venomous in the northern as in the ſouthern States. In the latter, however, the inhabitants are furniſhed with a much greater variety of plants and herbs, which afford immediate relief to perſons bitten by theſe poiſonous creatures. It is an obſervation worthy of perpetual and grateful remembrance, that, wherever venomous animals are found, the God of nature has kindly provided ſufficient antidotes againſt their poiſon.

FISHES.

Fiſhes form the fourth claſs of animals in the Linnæan ſyſtem. Mr. Pennant, in the Britiſh Zoology, diſtributes fiſh into three diviſions, comprehending ſix orders. His diviſions are, into *Cetaceous*, *Cartilagineous* and *Bony*.

Cetaceous Fiſh.

The Whale — Dolphin — Porpeſſe — Grampus — Beluga.

Cartilagineous Fiſh.

Lamprey — Brown ſpotted Garr fiſh — Red bellied Bream
Skate — Lump fiſh — Silver or white Bream
Shark — Pipe fiſh — Yellow Bream
Dog fiſh — Golden Bream or Sun fiſh — Black or Blue Bream.
Sturgeon

*Bony Fiſh.**

Eel — Chub — Sucker
Conger eel — Stickleback — Minow
Cat fiſh — Skipjack — Week fiſh
Snake fiſh — Smelt — King fiſh
Haddock

* Probably ſome that are placed under this diviſion belong to one or other of the preceding. We are not able accurately to claſs them.

Haddock	Horſe Mackerel	Mummychog
Cod	Blue Mackerel	White fiſh
Froſt fiſh	Speckled Mackerel	Tide Black fiſh
Pollock	Salmon	Rock Black fiſh
Small Pollock	Salmon Trout	Blue fiſh (Begallo)
Hake	Trout	Sheep's Head
Sculpion	Pike or Pickerel	Red Drum
Plaice	Atherine	Black Drum
Flounder	Mullet	Branded Drum
Hollybut	Herring	Sheep's Head Drum
Dab	Carp	Moſsbonker
Red Perch	Pond fiſh	Shadine
White Perch	Toad fiſh	Porſie
Yellow Perch	Roach	Dace
Sea Perch	Shad	Anchovy
Whiting	Hard Head	Flying Fiſh
Sea Baſs	Alewife	Sword fiſh
Striped Baſs	Butt	
Shiner	Sole	

The *Whale* is the largeſt of all animals. In the northern ſeas ſome are found 300 feet in length; and in the torrid zone, where they are unmoleſted, whales have been ſeen 160 feet in length. The head is greatly diſproportioned to the ſize of the body. In the middle of the head are two orifices through which they ſpout water to a great height. The eyes are not larger than thoſe of the ox, and are placed towards the back of the head, for the convenience of ſeeing both before and behind. They are guarded by eyelids as in quadrupeds; and they appear to be very ſharp ſighted, and quick of hearing. What is called *Whale bone* adheres to the upper jaw, and is formed of thin parallel laminæ; ſome of the longeſt are 12 feet in length; of theſe there are from 350 to 500 on each ſide, according to the age of the whale. The tail, which alone it uſes to advance itſelf in the water, is broad and ſemilunar, and when the fiſh lies on one ſide, its blow is tremendous.

Their fidelity to each other is remarkable. An inſtance of it is related by Mr. Anderſon, as follows: "Some fiſhers having ſtruck one of two whales, a male and a female, in company, the wounded fiſh made a long and terrible reſiſtance; it ſtruck down a boat with two men in it, with a ſingle blow of its tail, by which all went to the bottom. The other ſtill attended its companion, and lent it every aſſiſtance; till, at laſt,

laſt, the fiſh that was ſtruck, ſunk under the number of its wounds; while its faithful aſſociate, diſdaining to ſurvive the loſs, with great bellowing ſtretched itſelf upon the dead fiſh, and ſhared its fate." The whale goes with young nine or ten months, and generally produces one young one, never above two, which are black, and about ten feet long. The teats of the female are placed in the lower part of the belly. When ſhe ſuckles her young, ſhe throws herſelf on one ſide, on the ſurface of the water, and the young ones attach themſelves to the teats. Nothing can exceed the tenderneſs and care of the female for her young.

The *Lamprey* frequents moſt of the rivers in the New England States, eſpecially where the paſſage is not interrupted by dams. That part of the Lamprey which is below the air holes, is ſalted and dried for food. After the ſpawning ſeaſon is over, and the young fry have gone down to the ſea, the old fiſhes attach themſelves to the roots and limbs of trees, which have fallen or run into the water, and there perish. A mortification begins at the tail, and proceeds upwards to the vital part. Fiſh of this kind have been found at Plymouth, in New Hampſhire, in different ſtages of putrefaction.

In addition to the above account, Dr. Belknap in his hiſtory of New Hampſhire, has given us the names of 65 different ſpecies of inſects, and 45 ſpecies of vermes. Their names may be found alſo in the American Univerſal Geography.

The *Wheat Fly* commonly but improperly called the Heſſian Fly, which has, of late years, proved ſo deſtructive to the wheat in the various parts of the United States, has generally been ſuppoſed to have been imported from Europe. This opinion, however, ſeems not to be well founded. This deſtructive inſect is probably a *non-deſcript*, and peculiar to the United States.

The *Ink* or *Cuttle Fiſh*, is a curioſity. It is furniſhed with a cyſt of black liquor, which is a tolerable ſubſtitute for ink. This it emits, when purſued by its enemies. The moment this liquor is emitted, the water becomes like a thick, black cloud, in the eyes of its purſuer, and it improves this opportunity to make its eſcape. This cyſt of liquor appears deſigned by Providence ſolely for the purpoſe of perſonal defence, and

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is certainly a moſt apt and curious contrivance. The whalemen call theſe fiſh, *Squids*, and ſay that they are eaten in abundance by ſome ſpecies of whales.

Population, Character, and Manners.] According to the cenſus taken by order of Congreſs, in 1790, the number of inhabitants in the United States of America was nearly 3,950,000. The number in 1800 was 5,305,666.

This number is rapidly multiplying by emigrations from Europe, as well as by natural increaſe. The American Republic is compoſed of almoſt all nations, languages, characters and religions which Europe can furniſh; the greater part, however, are deſcended from the Engliſh; and may, perhaps, be diſtinguiſhingly denominated *Federal Americans*.

The number of ſlaves, in 1790, in all the States, was 697,697. In 1800, 893,601.

Federal Americans, collected together from various countries, of different habits, formed under different governments, and of different languages, cuſtoms, manners and religions, have not yet aſſimilated to that degree as to form a national character. We are yet an infant empire, riſing faſt to maturity, with proſpects of a vigorous, powerful, and reſpectable manhood.

The Engliſh language is univerſally ſpoken in the United States, and in it buſineſs is tranſacted, and the records are kept. It is ſpoken with great purity, and pronounced with propriety in New England, by perſons of education; and, excepting ſome corruptions in pronunciation, by all ranks of people. In the middle and ſouthern States, where they have had a great influx of foreigners, the language, in many inſtances, is corrupted, eſpecially in pronunciation. Attempts are making to introduce an uniformity of pronunciation throughout the States, which, for political as well as other reaſons, it is hoped will meet the approbation and encouragement of all literary and influential characters.

Intermingled with the Americans, are the Dutch, Scotch, Iriſh, French, Germans, Swedes and Jews; all theſe, except the Scotch and Iriſh, retain, in a greater or leſs degree, their native language, in which they perform

form their public worſhip, converſe and tranſact their buſineſs with each other.

The time, however, is anticipated, when all improper diſtinctions ſhall be aboliſhed; and when the language, manners, cuſtoms, political and religious ſentiments of the mixed maſs of people which inhabit the United States, ſhall have become ſo aſſimilated, as that all nominal diſtinctions ſhall be loſt in the general and honourable name of AMERICANS.

Government.] Until the 4th of July, 1776, the preſent United States were Britiſh colonies. On that memorable day, the Repreſentatives of the United States, in Congreſs aſſembled, made a ſolemn declaration, in which they aſſigned their reaſons for withdrawing their allegiance from Great Britain, and declared themſelves *independent*. At the ſame time they publiſhed articles of confederation and perpetual union between the States, in which they took the ſtyle of *The United States of America*, and agreed that each State ſhould retain its ſovereignty, freedom and independence, and every power, juriſdiction and right not expreſsly delegated to Congreſs by the confederation.

Theſe articles of confederation, after eleven years experience, being found inadequate to the purpoſes of a federal government, delegates were choſen in each of the United States, to meet and fix upon the neceſſary amendments. They accordingly met at Philadelphia, in the ſummer of 1787, and agreed to propoſe the preſent Conſtitution of the United States for the conſideration of their conſtituents. It was ſoon adopted by all the thirteen States. Vermont, Kentucky, Tenneſſee and Ohio, have ſince become members of the Union. The Miſſiſippi, Indiana and Wayne Territory, with Louiſiana, are diſtinct governments, under the Conſtitution of the United States.

Agriculture, Commerce and Manufactures.] The three important objects of attention in the United States, are, agriculture, commerce, and manufactures. The richneſs of the ſoil, which amply rewards the induſtrious huſbandman; the temperature of the climate, which admits of ſteady labour; the cheapneſs of land, which

tempts the foreigner from his native home, lead us to fix on agriculture as the preſent great leading intereſt of this country. This furniſhes outward cargoes not only for all our own ſhips, but for thoſe alſo which foreign nations ſend to our ports; or, in other words, it pays for all our importations; it ſupplies a great part of the clothing of the inhabitants, and food for them and their cattle. What is conſumed at home, including the materials for manufacturing, is four or five times the value of what is exported.

The number of people employed in agriculture, is at leaſt three parts in four of the inhabitants of the United States; ſome ſay more. It follows of courſe that they form the body of the militia, who are the bulwark of the nation. The value of the property occupied by agriculture, is many times greater than the property employed in every other way. Agriculture is the ſpring of our commerce, and the parent of our manufactures.

The vaſt extent of ſea coaſt, which ſpreads before theſe confederated States; the number of excellent harbours, and ſea-port towns; the numerous creeks and immenſe bays, which indent the coaſt; and the rivers, lakes and canals, which peninſulate the whole country; added to its agricultural advantages and improvements, give this part of the world ſuperior advantages for trade. Our commerce, including our exports, imports, ſhipping, manufactures and fiſheries, may properly be conſidered as forming one intereſt. This has been conſidered as the great object, and the moſt important intereſt of the New England States.

Summary

Summary of the Value of the Exports from the several States, for five Years.

STATE OF	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1790, and ending Sept. 30, 1791.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1791, and ending Sept. 30, 1792.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1792, and ending Sept. 30, 1793.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1793, and ending Sept. 30, 1794.	For the year commencing Oct. 1, 1794, and ending Sept. 30, 1795.
	Dols. Cts.	*Dols. Cts.*	*Dols. Cts.*	*Dols. Cts.*	*Dols. Cts.*
New Hampshire	142,858 62	181,412 90	198,204 38	153,860 30	229,426 99
Maſſachuſetts	2,519,650 52	2,888,104 48	3,755,346 99	5,292,441 20	7,117,907 28
Rhode Iſland	470,131 27	698,109 92	616,432 03	954,599 32	1,222,916 85
Connecticut	710,352 52	879,752 62	770,254 50	812,764 64	819,465 45
New York	2,505,465 01	2,535,790 25	2,932,370	5,442,183 10	10,304,580 78
New Jerſey	26,987 73	27,405 71	54,178 75	58,154 28	130,814 34
Pennſylvania	3,436,092 85	3,820,662	6,958,836	6,643,092	11,538,260
Delaware	119,878 93	133,972 27	93,559 45	207,985 33	158,041 21
Maryland	2,239,690 96	2,623,808 33	3,665,055 50	5,686,190 50	5,811,379 55
Virginia	3,131,865 27	3,552,824 58	2,987,097 94	3,321,635 71	3,490,140 50
North Carolina	524,548 34	527,899 55	365,414 03	2,321,587 31	492,161 23
South Carolina	2,693,267 97	2,428,249 19	3,191,867 15	3,867,908 32	5,998,492 49
Georgia	491,250 86	459,105 55	520,955 42	263,381 90	695,985 77
Total	19,012,040 58	20,753,097 95	26,109,572 14	33,026,233 91	47,989,472 44

In 1799, the Exports amounted to 78,665,522 dols. In 1803, to 55,800,033 dols.

The

The exports of the United States are ſent to the dominions of Ruſſia, Sweden, Denmark, United Netherlands, Great Britain, Auſtrian Netherlands, and Germany, France, Spain, Portugal, Italian ports and Morocco. The greater proportion to Great Britain and France.

Manufactures.] Several important branches of manufactures have been attempted in the United States, with various ſucceſs. Of theſe the following are the moſt conſiderable, viz.—Of *Skins*—tanned and tawed leathers, dreſſed ſkins, ſhoes, boots and ſlippers, harneſs and ſaddlery of all kinds, portmanteaus and trunks, leather breeches, gloves, muffs and tippets, parchment and glue. Of *Iron*—bar and ſheet iron, ſteel, nail rods and nails, implements of huſbandry, ſtoves, pots and other houſehold utenſils, the ſteel and iron work of carriages and for ſhip building, anchors, ſcale beams and weights, and various tools of artificers; arms of different kinds. Of *Wood*—ſhips, cabinet wares and turnery, wool and cotton cards, and other machinery for manufactures and huſbandry, mathematical inſtruments, coopers' wares of every kind. Of *Flax* and *Hemp*—cables, ſail-cloth, cordage, twine and pack thread. Of *Clay*—bricks and coarſe tiles, and potters' wares. Ardent ſpirits and malt liquors. Writing and printing paper, ſheathing and wrapping paper, paſteboards, fullers, or preſs papers, and paper hangings. Hats of fur and wool, and mixtures of both. Womens' ſtuff and ſilk ſhoes. Refined ſugars. Chocolate. Oil of animals and ſeeds, ſoap, ſpermaceti and tallow candles; copper and braſs wares, particularly utenſils for diſtillers, ſugar refiners and brewers; andirons and other articles for houſehold uſe; clocks, philoſophical apparatus; tin wares of almoſt all kinds for ordinary uſe; carriages of all kinds; ſnuff, chewing and ſmoking tobacco; ſtarch and hair powder; lampblack and other painters' colours; gunpowder.

Beſides the manufacture of theſe articles, which are carried on as regular trades, and have in many inſtances attained to a conſiderable degree of maturity, there is a vaſt ſcene of houſehold manufacturing, which contributes very largely to the ſupply of the community. Theſe domeſtic manufactures are proſecuted as well in the ſouthern, as in the middle and northern ſtates; great

quantities

quantities of coarse cloths, coatings, serges and flannels, linsey woolseys, hosiery of wool, cotton and thread, coarse fustians, jeans, and muslins, checked and striped cotton and linen goods, bedticks, coverists, and counterpanes, tow linens, coarse shirtings, sheetings, towelings and table linen, and various mixtures of wool and cotton, and of cotton and flax, are made in the household way, and in many instances, to an extent, not only sufficient for the supply of the families in which they are made, but for sale, and even in some cases for exportation.

The following articles, though manufactured in a less extensive degree, and some of them in less perfection, ought to be added; gold, silver, pewter, lead, glass and stone wares of many kinds, books in various languages, printing types and presses, bells, combs, buttons, cornfans, ploughs, and all other implements of husbandry. Some of these are still in their infancy, as are others not enumerated, but which are attended with favourable circumstances. There are other articles also of very great importance, which (though strictly speaking, manufactures) are omitted, as being immediately connected with husbandry; such are flour and meal of all kinds, pot and pearl ashes, pitch, tar, turpentine, maple sugar, wine, and the like.

Military Strength.] Standing armies in time of peace, are deemed inconsistent with a republican government. Our military strength lies in a well disciplined militia, consisting of upwards of 800,000. Of these a great proportion are well disciplined, veteran troops. No nation or kingdom in Europe can bring into the field an army of equal numbers, more formidable than can be raised in the United States. The convulsed state of the world, and particularly the hostile attitude and conduct of the European nations with which this country is most connected, rendered necessary the establishment of a *Provisional Army* for our security and defence. This army is now reduced to a peace establishment.

Revenue and Expenditure.] The revenue of the United States is raised from duties on the tonnage of vessels entered in the United States, and on imported goods, wares and merchandize, and from an excise on various articles of consumption; amounting,

	Dols.	Cts.
In the year 1794, to	6,552,300	74
In 1801, to	10,117,044	57
The Expenditure for the year 1794,	5,681,843	84
Do. for 1802,	9,800,000	

Debt of the United States.] At the close of the year 1794, the debt of the United States stood as follows:

	Dols.	Cts.
Domestic Debt	64,825,538	70
Due to France	2,193,979	26
Due to Amsterdam and Antwerp	12,387,000	
Interest on Foreign Loans	678,102	80
	80,084,620	76

Total *nominal* amount of the funded debt of the U. States, June 30, 1803, Dols. Cts. 76,091,935 01

Total *unredeemed* debt, Jan. 1, 1804, 62,862,144 03

Bank of the United States.] This bank was incorporated by act of Congress, February 25th, 1791, by the name and style of *The President, Directors and Company of the Bank of the United States.* The amount of the capital stock is 10 millions of dollars, one-fourth of which is in gold and silver; the other three-fourths, in that part of the public debt of the United States, which at the time of payment, bears an accruing interest of 6 per cent. per annum. Two millions of this capital stock of ten millions, was subscribed by the President, in behalf of the United States. The stockholders are to continue a corporate body, by the act, until the 4th day of March, 1811.

Mint.] A national mint was established by law in 1791. At the beginning of December, 1795, there had issued from the mint, in eagles, half eagles, dollars, half dollars, half dimes, cents and half cents, to the amount of 453,541 dollars and 80 cents. In 1803, the amount of various coins struck was 370,698 dollars and 53 cents, of which 258,377 dollars 50 cents were of gold.

Religion.] The constitution of the United States provides against the making of any law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise of it. And in the constitutions of the respective states, religious liberty is a fundamental principle. In this important article, our government is distinguished from that of every other nation. Religion here is placed on its proper basis; without the feeble and unwarranted aid of the civil power, it is left to be supported by its own evidence, by the lives of its professors, and the almighty care of its Divine Author.

All

All being thus left at liberty to chooſe their own religion; the people, as might eaſily be ſuppoſed, have varied in their choice. The bulk of the people would denominate themſelves Chriſtians; a ſmall proportion of them are Jews; ſome plead the ſufficiency of natural religion, and reject revelation as unneceſſary and fabulous; and many, we have reaſon to believe, have yet their religion to chooſe. Chriſtians profeſs their religion under various forms, and with different ideas of its doctrines, ordinances and precepts. The following denominations of Chriſtians are more or leſs numerous in the United States, viz. Congregationaliſts, Preſbyterians, Dutch Reformed Church, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts, Quakers or Friends, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, German Lutherans, German Calviniſts or Preſbyterians, Moravians, Tunkers, Mennoniſts, Univerſaliſts, and Shakers.

Hiſtory.] America was originally peopled by uncivilized nations, which lived moſtly by hunting and fiſhing. The Europeans, who firſt viſited theſe ſhores, treating the natives as wild beaſts of the foreſt, which have no property in the woods where they roam, planted the ſtandards of their reſpective maſters where they firſt landed, and in their names claimed the country *by right of diſcovery.* Prior to any ſettlement in North America, numerous titles of this kind were acquired by the Engliſh, French, Spaniſh and Dutch navigators, who came hither for the purpoſes of fiſhing and trading with the natives. Slight as ſuch titles were, they were afterwards the cauſes of contention between the European nations. The ſubjects of different princes often laid claim to the ſame tract of country, becauſe both had diſcovered the ſame river or promontory; or becauſe the extent of their reſpective claims were indeterminate.

In proportion to the progreſs of population, and the growth of the American trade, the jealouſies of the nations, which had made early diſcoveries and ſettlements on this coaſt, were alarmed; ancient claims were revived; and each power took meaſures to extend and ſecure its own poſſeſſions at the expenſe of a rival.

Theſe meaſures proved the occaſion of open wars between the contending nations. In 1739, war was proclaimed between England and Spain, which was terminated by the treaty of peace, ſigned at Aix la Chapelle,

pelle, by which reſtitution was made, on both ſides, of all places taken during the war.

Peace however was of ſhort duration. In 1756, a war commenced between the French and Engliſh, in which the Anglo Americans were deeply concerned. This war was concluded by the treaty of Paris, in 1763.

From this period, peace continued till the 19th of April 1775, when hoſtilities began between Great Britain and America. At *Lexington* was ſpilt the *firſt blood* in this memorable war; a war that ſevered America from the Britiſh empire.

Here opened the firſt ſcene in the great drama, which, in its progreſs exhibited the moſt illuſtrious characters and events, and cloſed with a revolution, equally glorious for the actors, and important in its conſequences to mankind. GEORGE WASHINGTON, Eſq. a native of Virginia, was appointed by the Continental Congreſs, to command the American army. He had been a diſtinguiſhed and ſucceſsful officer in the preceding war with the French, and ſeemed deſtined by Heaven to be the ſaviour of his country. He accepted the appointment with that diffidence which was a proof of his prudence and his greatneſs. He refuſed any pay for eight years' laborious ſervice; and by his matchleſs ſkill, fortitude and perſeverance, was inſtrumental, under Providence, in conducting America, through indeſcribable difficulties, to independence and peace. While true merit is eſteemed, or virtue honoured, mankind will never ceaſe to revere the memory of this Hero; and while gratitude remains in the human breaſt, the praiſes of WASHINGTON will dwell on every American tongue.

In 1778, a treaty of alliance was entered into between France and America, by which we obtained a powerful ally, who aſſiſted in eſtabliſhing the Independence of the United States of America.

On the 30th of November, 1782, the proviſional articles of peace were ſigned at Paris, by which Great Britain acknowledged the independence and ſovereignty of the United States of America; and theſe articles, the following year, were ratified by a definitive treaty.

Thus

Thus ended a long, cruel and arduous civil war, in which Great Britain expended nearly an hundred millions of money, with an hundred thousand lives, and won nothing. America endured every cruelty and hardship from her inveterate enemies; lost many lives and much treasure; but gloriously delivered herself from a foreign dominion, and gained a rank among the nations of the earth.

From the conclusion of the war to the establishment of the New Constitution of Government in 1789, the inhabitants of the United States suffered many embarrassments from the extravagant importation of foreign luxuries; from paper money, and particularly from the weakness and other defects of the general government.

On the 3d of March, 1789, the delegates from the eleven States which at that time had ratified the constitution, assembled at New York, where a convenient and elegant building had been prepared for their accommodation. On opening and counting the votes for President, it was found that GEORGE WASHINGTON was *unanimously* elected to that dignified office, and that JOHN ADAMS was chosen Vice-President. The annunciation of the choice of the first and second Magistrates of the United States, occasioned a general diffusion of joy among the friends to the Union, and fully evinced that these eminent characters were the choice of the people.

On the 30th of April, 1789, GEORGE WASHINGTON was inaugurated PRESIDENT of the United States of America, in the city of New York. The ceremony was performed in the open gallery of the Federal Hall, in the view of many thousand spectators. The oath was administered by Chancellor LIVINGSTON. Several circumstances concurred to render the scene unusually solemn; the presence of the beloved Father and Deliverer of his country; the impressions of gratitude for his past services; the vast concourse of spectators; the devout fervency with which he repeated the oath, and the reverential manner in which he bowed to kiss the sacred volume; these circumstances, together with that of his being chosen to the most dignified office in America, and perhaps in the world, by the unanimous voice of more than three millions of enlightened *freemen*, all

conspired

conſpired to place this among the moſt auguſt and intereſting ſcenes which have ever been exhibited on this globe.*

The meaſures of the federal government early after its adoption, were marked with wiſdom, and were productive of great national proſperity. The eſtabliſhment of a revenue and judiciary ſyſtem, and of a national bank; the aſſumption of the debts of the individual ſtates, and the encouragement given to manufactures, commerce, literature, and to uſeful inventions, gave peace, union and increaſing reſpectability to the American States. In March, 1801, a change of adminiſtration took place, the wiſdom of which remains to be proved by experience.

* "It ſeemed, from the number of witneſſes," ſaid a ſpectator of the ſcene, "to be a ſolemn appeal to heaven and earth at once. Upon the ſubject of this great and good man, I may, perhaps, be an enthuſiaſt; but I confeſs I was under an awful and religious perſuaſion, that the gracious Ruler of the Univerſe was looking down at that moment with peculiar complacency on an act, which, to a part of his creatures, was ſo very important. Under this impreſſion, when the Chancellor pronounced, in a very feeling manner, "LONG LIVE GEORGE WASHINGTON," my ſenſibility was wound up to ſuch a pitch, that I could do no more than wave my hat with the reſt, without the power of joining in the repeated acclamations which rent the air." On the 14th of December, 1799, General WASHINGTON departed this life at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age; and all the people of America, mourned for him many days, with a very great mourning.

GRAND DIVISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN REPUBLIC, of which we have given a general account, conſiſts (excluſive of Louiſiana) of three grand diviſions, denominated the *Northern*, or, more properly, *Eaſtern*, *Middle* and *Southern* States.

The *firſt* diviſion (the Northern or Eaſtern States) comprehends

VERMONT	MASSACHUSETTS
NEW HAMPSHIRE	RHODE ISLAND
DISTRICT OF MAINE (belonging to Maſſachuſetts)	CONNECTICUT.

Theſe

These are called the New England States, and comprehend that part of America, which, since the year 1614, has been known by the name of NEW ENGLAND.

The *second* division (the Middle States) comprehends

NEW YORK	DELAWARE
NEW JERSEY	OHIO
PENNSYLVANIA	INDIANA TERRITORY.

The *third* division (the Southern States) comprehends

MARYLAND	TENNESSEE
VIRGINIA	SOUTH CAROLINA
KENTUCKY	GEORGIA
NORTH CAROLINA	MISSISIPPI TERRITORY.

Of these we shall treat in their order.

NEW ENGLAND,

COMPREHENDING THE

NORTHERN OR EASTERN STATES.

SITUATION AND BOUNDARIES.

NEW ENGLAND is bounded north, by Lower Canada; east, by the British Province of New Brunswic, and the Atlantic Ocean; south, by the same Ocean, and Long Island Sound; west, by the State of New York. It lies in the form of a quarter of a circle.

Climate and Diseases.] New England has a very healthful climate. It is estimated that about one in seven of the inhabitants live to the age of 70 years; and about one in thirteen or fourteen, to 80 years and upwards.

Winter commonly commences, in its severity, about the middle of December; sometimes earlier, and sometimes not till Christmas. Cattle are fed or housed, in the northern parts of New England, from about the 20th of November, to the 20th of May; in the southern parts not quite so long.

A late writer has observed, that "in other countries, men are divided, according to their wealth or indigence, into three classes; the opulent, the middling, and poor;

poor; the idleneſs, luxuries and debaucheries of the firſt, and the miſery and too frequent intemperance of the laſt deſtroy the greater proportion of theſe two. The intermediate claſs is below thoſe indulgencies which prove fatal to the rich, and above thoſe ſufferings to which the unfortunate poor fall victims; this is therefore the happieſt diviſion of the three. Of the rich and poor, the American Republic furniſhes a much ſmaller proportion than any other diſtrict of the known world. In Connecticut particularly, the diſtribution of wealth and its concomitants is more equal than elſewhere, and therefore, as far as exceſs or want of wealth may prove deſtructive or ſalutary to life, the inhabitants of this ſtate may plead exemption from diſeaſes." What this writer ſays of Connecticut in particular, will, with very few exceptions, apply to New England at large.

Face of the Country, Mountains, &c.] New England is a hilly, and in ſome parts a mountainous country, formed by nature to be inhabited by a hardy race of free, independent republicans. The mountains are comparatively ſmall, running nearly north and ſouth, in ridges parallel to each other. Between theſe ridges, flow the great rivers in majeſtic meanders, receiving the innumerable rivulets and larger ſtreams which proceed from the mountains on each ſide. To a ſpectator on the top of a neighbouring mountain, the vales between the ridges, while in a ſtate of nature, exhibit a romantic appearance. They ſeem an ocean of woods, ſwelled and depreſſed in its ſurface like that of the great ocean itſelf. A richer, though leſs romantic view is preſented, when the vallies, by induſtrious huſbandmen, have been cleared of their natural growth; and the fruit of their labour appears in loaded orchards, extenſive meadows, covered with large herds of ſheep and neat cattle, and rich fields of flax, corn and the various kinds of grain.

Theſe vallies are of various breadths, from two to twenty miles; and by the annual inundations of the rivers and ſmaller ſtreams, which flow through them, there is frequently an accumulation of rich, fat ſoil left upon their ſurface when the waters retire.

There

There are three principal ranges of mountains paſſing nearly from ſouthweſt to northeaſt, through New England. One of them, conſiſting of a ſingle ridge, commences at Neck Rock, in New Haven, and runs a northerly courſe to Northampton, where it croſſes Connecticut river, and terminates in New Hampſhire. Another is on the eaſt ſide of Connecticut river. A third range begins near Stonington, in Connecticut. Theſe ranges of mountains are full of ſprings of water, that give riſe to numberleſs ſtreams of various ſizes, which, interlocking each other in every direction, and falling over the rocks in romantic caſcades, flow meandering into the rivers below. No country on the globe is better watered than New England.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in New England, are Penobſcot, Kennebeck, Androſcoggin or Amariſcoggin, Saco, (pronounced *Sawco*) Merrimack, Connecticut, Houſatonick, and Onion rivers; beſides many ſmaller ones.

Productions.] New England generally ſpeaking, is better adapted for grazing than for grain, though a ſufficient quantity of the latter is raiſed for home conſumption, if we except wheat, which is imported in conſiderable quantities from the middle and ſouthern ſtates. Indian corn, rye, oats, barley, buck wheat, flax and hemp, generally ſucceed very well. Wheat is cultivated to advantage in many parts of the interior country, but on the ſea coaſt it is ſubject to blaſt. Apples are common, and in general plenty in New England; and cider conſtitutes the principal drink of the inhabitants. Peaches do not thrive ſo well as formerly. The other common fruits are more or leſs cultivated in different parts.

New England is a fine grazing country; the vallies between the hills are generally interſected with brooks of water, the banks of which are lined with a tract of rich meadow or intervale land. The high and rocky ground is, in many parts, covered with clover, and generally affords the fineſt of paſture. It will not be a matter of wonder, therefore, that New England boaſts of raiſing ſome of the fineſt cattle in the world; nor will ſhe be envied when the labour of raiſing them is taken into view. Two months of the hotteſt ſeaſon in the year, the farmers are employed in procuring food

for their cattle; and the cold winter is spent in dealing it out to them. The pleasure and profit of doing this, is, however, a satisfying compensation to the honest and industrious farmer. Butter and cheese are made for exportation. Considerable attention has lately been paid to the raising of sheep.

Population and Character.] New England is the most populous part of the United States. It contained, according to the census of 1790, 1,009,522, and in 1800, 1,233,011 souls. The great body of these are landholders and cultivators of the soil. As they possess, in fee simple, the farms which they cultivate, they are naturally all attached to their country; the cultivation of the soil makes them robust and healthy, and enables them to defend it.

New England may, with propriety, be called a nursery of men, whence are annually transplanted into other parts of the United States, thousands of its natives. Vast numbers of them, since the war have emigrated into the northern parts of New York, into Kentucky and the Western Territory, and into Georgia, and some are scattered into every state, and every town of note in the Union.

The inhabitants of New England are almost universally of English descent; and it is owing to this circumstance, and the great and general attention that has been paid to education, that the English language has been preserved among them so free from corruption.

In New England, learning is more generally diffused among all ranks of people than in any other part of the globe; arising from the excellent establishment of schools in almost every township and smaller district.

In these schools, which are generally supported by a public tax, and under the direction of a school committee, are taught the elements of reading, writing and arithmetic; and in the more wealthy towns, they are beginning to introduce the higher branches, viz. grammar, geography, &c.

A very valuable source of information to the people, is the Newspapers, of which not less than thirty thousand are printed every week, in New England, and circulate in almost every town and village in the country.*

A person

* According to an an accurate estimate, made in 1792, it appears that no less than 77,000 newspapers were printed weekly, in the American states, which, in a year, would amount to upwards of four millions, and, at 4 cents each, would make 260,000 dollars. The number since has probably more than doubled.

A perſon of mature age, who cannot both read and write, is rarely to be found. By means of this general eſtabliſhment of ſchools, the extenſive circulation of newſpapers, and the conſequent ſpread of learning, every townſhip throughout the country is furniſhed with men capable of conducting the affairs of their town with judgment and diſcretion. Theſe men are the channels of political information to the lower claſs of people, if ſuch a claſs may be ſaid to exiſt in New England, where every man thinks himſelf at leaſt as good as his neighbour, and believes that all mankind ought to poſſeſs equal rights.

Hiſtory.] The firſt company that came to New England planted themſelves at Plymouth. They were a part of the Rev. Mr. Robinſon's congregation, which for twelve years before had lived in Holland, for the ſake of enjoying liberty of conſcience. They came over in the year 1620.

Before they landed, having on their knees devoutly given thanks to God for their ſafe arrival, they formed themſelves into a body politic, by a *ſolemn contract*, to which they all ſubſcribed, thereby making it the baſis of their government. They choſe Mr. John Carver, a gentleman of piety and approved abilities, to be their governor for the firſt year. This was on the 11th of November, 1620.

Their next object was to fix on a convenient place for ſettlement. In doing this they were obliged to encounter numerous difficulties, and to ſuffer incredible hardſhips. Many of them were ſick in conſequence of the fatigues of a long voyage; their proviſions were bad; the ſeaſon was uncommonly cold; the Indians, though afterwards friendly, were now hoſtile; and they were unacquainted with the coaſt. Theſe difficulties they ſurmounted, and on the 31ſt of December they were all ſafely landed at a place, which, in grateful commemoration of Plymouth in England, the town which they laſt left in their native land, they called *Plymouth*. This is the firſt Engliſh town that was ſettled in New England.

The whole company that landed conſiſted of but 101 ſouls. Their ſituation was diſtreſſing, and their proſpects truly diſmal and diſcouraging. Their neareſt neighbours, except the natives, were a French ſettlement

ment at Port Royal, and one of the Engliſh at Virginia. The neareſt of theſe was five hundred miles from them, and utterly incapable of affording them relief in a time of famine or danger. Wherever they turned their eyes, diſtreſs was before them. Perſecuted for their religion in their native land—grieved for the profanation of the holy Sabbath, and other licentiouſneſs in Holland—fatigued by their long and boiſterous voyage—diſappointed, through the treachery of their commander, of their expected country—forced on a dangerous and unknown ſhore, in the advance of a cold winter—ſurrounded with hoſtile barbarians, without any hope of human ſuccour—denied the aid or favour of the court of England—without a patent—without a public promiſe of a peaceable enjoyment of their religious liberties—worn out with toil and ſufferings—without convenient ſhelter from the rigours of the weather.—Such were the proſpects, and ſuch the ſituation of theſe pious, ſolitary Chriſtians; and, to add to their diſtreſſes, a general and very mortal ſickneſs prevailed among them, which ſwept off forty-ſix of their number before the opening of the next ſpring. To ſupport them under theſe trials, they had need of all the aids and comforts which Chriſtianity affords; and theſe were ſufficient. The free and unmoleſted enjoyment of their religion reconciled them to their humble and lonely ſituation.

They bore their hardſhips with unexampled patience, and perſevered in their pilgrimage of almoſt unparalleled trials, with ſuch reſignation and calmneſs, as gave proof of great piety and unconquerable virtue.

The prudent, friendly and upright conduct of the Plymouth colony towards their neighbours, the Indians, ſecured their friendſhip and alliance. On the 13th of September, 1621, no leſs than nine Sachems declared allegiance to king James; and Maſaſoit and many of his Sub Sachems, who lived around the bays of Patuxent and Maſſachuſetts, ſubſcribed a writing, acknowledging the king of England their maſter. Theſe tranſactions are ſo many proofs of the peaceful and benevolent diſpoſition of the Plymouth ſettlers; for had they been otherwiſe diſpoſed, they never could have introduced and maintained a friendly intercourſe with the natives.

The

The first *duel* in New England was fought with sword and dagger, between two servants. Neither of them was killed, but both were wounded. For this disgraceful offence they were formally tried before the whole company, and sentenced to have "their heads and feet tied together, and so to be twenty-four hours, without meat or drink."

It was in the spring of 1630 that the *great conspiracy* was entered into by the Indians in all parts, from the Narragansets round to the eastward, to extirpate the English. The colony at Plymouth was the principal object of this conspiracy. They well knew that if they could effect the destruction of Plymouth, the infant settlement at Massachusetts would fall an easy sacrifice. They laid their plan with much art. Under colour of having some diversion at Plymouth, they intended to have fallen upon the inhabitants, and thus to have effected their design. But their plot was disclosed to the people at Charlestown, by John Sagamore, an Indian, who had always been a great friend to the English. This treacherous design of the Indians alarmed the English, and induced them to erect forts and maintain guards, to prevent any such fatal surprise in future. These preparations, and the firing of the *great guns*, so terrified the Indians, that they dispersed, relinquished their design, and declared themselves the friends of the English.

It was in 1643, the four colonies of Plymouth, Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Haven agreed upon articles of confederation, whereby a Congress was formed, consisting of two commissioners from each colony, who were chosen annually, and when met were considered as the representatives of "The United Colonies of New England." The powers delegated to the commissioners were much the same as those vested in Congress by the articles of confederation, agreed upon by the United States in 1778.

The reader will obtain the best knowledge of the History of New England, by consulting Hutchinson's History of Massachusetts—Hazard's Historical Collections, 4to. 2 vols.—Minot's History of the Insurrection in 1786 and 1787, and Continuation of Hutchinson—Belknap's History of New Hampshire—H. Adam's

History of New England—Gov. Winthrop's Journal—Chalmer's Political Annals—and Gookin's Historical Collections of the Indians in New England, published by the Historical Society.

VERMONT.

Situation and Extent.

Length 158 Miles. Breadth 70* } between { 42° 44′ and 45° N. lat. 1° 35′ and 3° 30′ E lon. fr. Phil.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Lower Canada; east, by Connecticut River, which divides it from New Hampshire; south, by Massachusetts; west, by New York.

Divisions.] Vermont is naturally divided by the Green Mountain, which runs from north to south, and divides the State nearly in the middle. Its civil divisions are as follow:

Counties.	*Chief Towns.*	*No. Townships, &c.*	*Number of Acres.*	*Number Inhabitants in 1800.*
Bennington	Bennington, Manchester	17	406,734	14,720
Rutland	Rutland	27	660,352	23,733
Addison	Addison, Middlebury, Vergennes	22	486,405	13,349
Chittenden	Burlington	24	529,722	12,812
Franklin	St. Alban's	22	474,888	8782
Orleans	Craftsbury, Brownington	22	540,487	1,439
Essex	Brunswick, Lunenburgh	19	425,207	1,479
Caledonia	Danville, Peacham	22	498,997	9,360
Orange	Chelsea, Newbury	21	479,694	18,250
Windsor	Windsor, Woodstock	22	609,491	27,000
Windham	Newfane, Putney	22	520,124	23,455
Total, 11 counties.		240	5,632,101	154,379

The

* The northern line, separating Vermont from Canada, is 90 miles long; the southern line 40 miles.

The townſhips are generally 6 miles ſquare.

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this State are Miſſiſcoui, La Moille, Onion, and Otter Creek rivers, which run from eaſt to weſt, into Lake Champlain; Weſt, Sexton's, Black, Waterquechee, White, Ompompanoofuck, Weld's, Wait's, Paſſumſick, and ſeveral ſmaller rivers, which run from weſt to eaſt, into Connecticut river. Over the river La Moille is a natural ſtone bridge, 7 or 8 rods in length. Otter Creek is navigable for boats 50 miles. Its banks are excellent land, being annually overflowed and enriched.

Lakes and Springs.] Memphremagog is the largeſt lake in this ſtate. It is the reſervoir of three conſiderable ſtreams, Black, Barton, and Clyde rivers.

In ſome low lands, over againſt the great Ox Bow, a remarkable ſpring was diſcovered about 20 years ſince, which dries up once in two or three years, and burſts out in another place. It has a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur, and throws up continually a peculiar kind of white ſand. A thick yellow ſcum riſes upon the water when ſettled. Ponds and other collections of water in this ſtate are remarkably clear and tranſparent, and afford abundance of trout and perch.

Mountains.] The principal mountain in this ſtate is the one we have already mentioned, which divides the ſtate nearly in the centre, between Connecticut river and Lake Champlain. The aſcent from the eaſt to the top of this mountain is much eaſier than from the weſt, till you get to Onion river, where the mountain terminates. The height of land is generally from 20 to 25 miles from the river, and about the ſame diſtance from the New York line. The natural growth upon this mountain, is hemlock, pine, ſpruce, and other evergreens; hence it has always a green appearance, and on this account has obtained the deſcriptive name of *Ver Mons*, Green Mountain.

Climate.] See New England.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] This ſtate, generally ſpeaking, is hilly, but not rocky. Weſt of the mountain, from the county of Rutland, northward to the Canada line, is a flat country, well adapted

ed for tillage. The ſtate at large is well watered, and affords the beſt paſturage for cattle. Some of the fineſt beef cattle in the world are driven from this ſtate. Horſes are alſo raiſed for exportation. The natural growth upon the rivers, is white pines of ſeveral kinds, intermingled with low intervales, of beach, elm, and white oak. Back from the rivers, the land is thickly timbered with birch, ſugar-maple, aſh, butternut, and white oak of an excellent quality. The ſoil is natural for wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax, hemp, &c. Indian corn, back from the river, is frequently injured by the froſt; but on the river it is raiſed in as great perfection as in any part of New England, owing in a great meaſure to the fogs ariſing from the river, which either prevent or extract the froſt. Theſe fogs begin at the time the corn is in danger from the froſt, and laſt till cold weather commences. Fruit trees, in the northern counties, do not proſper.

Trade and Manufactures.] The inhabitants of this ſtate trade principally with Boſton, New York, and Hartford. The articles of export are pot and pearl aſhes, chiefly; beef, horſes, grain, ſome butter and cheeſe, lumber, &c. The inhabitants generally manufacture their own clothing, in the family way. Vaſt quantities of pot and pearl aſhes are made in every part of the ſtate. But one of the moſt important manufactures in this ſtate is that of maple ſugar.

Population, Religion and Character.] In 1790, according to the cenſus then taken, this ſtate contained 85,539 inhabitants, conſiſting chiefly of emigrants from Connecticut and Maſſachuſetts, and their deſcendants. For the number of inhabitants in 1800, ſee Table. Two townſhips in Orange county are ſettled principally by Scotch people. The body of the people are Congregationaliſts. The other denominations are Preſbyterians, Baptiſts, and Epiſcopalians.

The inhabitants of this ſtate are an aſſemblage of people from various places, of different ſentiments, manners and habits. They have not lived together long enough to aſſimilate and form a general character. Aſſemble together, in imagination, a number of individuals of different nations—conſider them as living together amicably,

unicably, and assisting each other through the toils and difficulties of life; and yet rigorously opposed in particular religious and political tenets; jealous of their rulers, and tenacious of their liberties; dispositions which originate naturally from the dread of experienced oppression, and the habit of living under a free government—and you have a pretty just idea of the character of the people of Vermont.

Military Strength.] In 1796, there were upwards of 19,500 men upon the militia rolls of this state.

Literature and Improvements.] Much cannot be said in favour of the present state of literature in this state: but their prospects in this regard are good. In every charter of a town, provision is made for schools, by reserving 350 acres of land for their support. The assembly of this state, in their October session in 1791, passed an act for the establishment of a college in the town of Burlington, on Lake Champlain, and appointed 10 Trustees.

Chief Towns.] Bennington, situated near the southwest corner of the state, contains 2,243 inhabitants, a number of handsome houses, a Congregational church, a court house, and gaol.

It is one of the oldest towns in the state, being first settled about the year 1764. It is a thriving town, and was formerly the seat of government.

Windsor and Rutland, by act of the legislature, are alternately to be the seat of government. The former is situated on Connecticut river, and contains about 2,201 inhabitants; the latter lies upon Otter Creek, and contains upwards of 2,125 inhabitants. Both are flourishing towns.

Newbury is the shire town of Orange county. It has a court house, and a very elegant meeting house for Congregationalists, with a steeple, the first erected in the state. The celebrated Coos meadows, or intervales, commence about 9 miles below this town. Newbury court house stands on the high lands back from the river, and commands a fine view of what is called the great *Ox Bow*, which is formed by a curious bend in the river. It is one of the most beautiful and fertile meadows in New England. The circumference of this Bow

is

is about 4½ miles; its greateſt depth is ſeven-eighths of a mile, containing 450 acres. In the ſeaſon of the year when nature is dreſſed in her green attire, a view of this meadow from the high lands is truly luxuriant.

Curioſities.] In the townſhip of Tinmouth, on the ſide of a ſmall hill, is a very curious cave. The chaſm, at its entrance, is about four feet in circumference. Entering this you deſcend 104 feet, and then opens a ſpacious room, 20 feet in breadth and 100 feet in length. The angle of deſcent is about 45 degrees; the roof of this cavern is of rock, through which the water is continually percolating. The ſtalactites which hang from the roof appear like icicles on the eves of houſes, and are continually increaſing in number and magnitude. The bottom and ſides are daily incruſting with ſpar and other mineral ſubſtances. On the ſides of this ſubterraneous hall, are tables, chairs, benches, &c. which appear to have been artificially carved. This richly ornamented room, when illuminated with the candles of the guides, has an enchanting effect upon the eye of the ſpectator. If we might be indulged in aſſigning the general cauſe of theſe aſtoniſhing appearances, we ſhould conclude, from the various circumſtances accompanying them, that they riſe from water filtrating ſlowly through the incumbent *ſtrata* and taking up in its paſſage a variety of mineral ſubſtances, and becoming thus ſaturated with metallic particles, gradually exuding on the ſurface of the caverns and fiſſures, in a quieſcent ſtate, the aqueous particles evaporate, and leave the mineral ſubſtances to unite, according to their affinities.

At the end of this cave is a circular hole, 15 feet deep, apparently hewn out, in a conical form, enlarging gradually as you deſcend, in the form of a ſugar-loaf. At the bottom is a ſpring of freſh water, in continual motion like the boiling of a pot. Its depth has never been ſounded.

Conſtitution.] The inhabitants of Vermont, by their repreſentatives in convention, at Windſor, on the 25th of December, 1777, declared that the territory called Vermont was, and of right ought to be, a free and independent ſtate; and for the purpoſe of maintaining regular government in the ſame, they made a ſolemn declaration

declaration of their rights, and ratified a conſtitution, of which an abſtract may be ſeen in the American Univerſal Geography.

Hiſtory.] The tract of country called *Vermont*, before the late war, was claimed both by New York and New Hampſhire; and theſe interfering claims have been the occaſion of much warm altercation, the particulars of which it would be neither entertaining nor uſeful to detail. They were not finally adjuſted till ſince the peace. When hoſtilities commenced between Great Britain and her colonies, the inhabitants of this diſtrict, conſidering themſelves as in a ſtate of nature, and not within the juriſdiction either of New York or New Hampſhire, aſſociated and formed for themſelves a conſtitution. Under this conſtitution, they have continued to exerciſe all the powers of an independent ſtate, and have been proſpered. On the fourth of March, 1791, agreeably to a act of Congreſs of December 6th, 1790, this ſtate became one of the United States, and conſtitutes the fourteenth, and not the leaſt reſpectable Pillar in the American Union.

Dr. Samuel Williams has written a judicious and intereſting hiſtory of this State, in one volume.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	168	between	42°41′ and 45°30′ N. lat.
Greateſt breadth	90		2°41′ and 4°29′ E. lon.
Leaſt breadth	19		

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the province of Lower Canada; eaſt, by the Diſtrict of Maine, and the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, by Maſſachuſetts; weſt, by the weſtern bank of Connecticut river; containing 9,491 ſquare miles, or 6,074,240 acres; of which at leaſt 100,000 acres are water. The ſhape of New Hampſhire reſembles an open fan; Connecticut river makes the curve, and the ſouthern line the ſhorteſt, the eaſtern line the longeſt ſide.

Civil

Civil Divisions.] This state is divided into 5 counties, which are subdivided into townships, most of which are about six miles square.

Counties.	*No. Towns.*	*No. Inhab.*	*No. Slaves.*	*Chief Towns.*	*No. Inhab.*
Rockingham	46	45,427		Portsmouth	5,339
				Exeter	1,727
				Concord	2,052
Strafford	28	32,614		Dover	2,062
	3*			Durham	1,126
Hillsborough	40	43,899		Amherst	2,150
Cheshire	35	38,825		Keene	1,645
				Charlestown	1,364
Grafton	53	23,093	8	Haverhill	805
	2*			Plymouth	743
Total 5	202	183,858	8		
	5*				

Climate.] See New England.

Face of the Country.] This state has but about 18 miles of sea-coast, at its southeast corner. The only harbour for ships is the entrance of Piscataqua river, the shores of which are rocky. The shore is mostly a sandy beach, adjoining which are salt marshes, intersected by creeks. From the sea no remarkable high lands appear nearer than 20 or 30 miles, then commences a mountainous country. The lands bordering on Connecticut river are interspersed with extensive meadows or intervales, rich and well watered.

Mountains.] The most noted mountains in this state are the White Mountains, one of which is called Mount Washington—Monadnock—Ossapee, and Moosehillock, which are all described in the Amer. Univ. Geography.

Rivers.] Five of the largest streams in New England receive more or less of their waters from this state. These are, Connecticut, Amariscoggin, Saco, Merrimack, and Piscataqua rivers.

Connecticut river rises in the high lands which separate the United States from the British Province of Lower Canada. It has been surveyed about 25 miles beyond the 45th degree of latitude, to the head spring of its northwestern branch. It is settled all the way nearly

* Locations—8 towns not inhabited.

ly to its source. Its general course is about S. S. W. It extends along the western side of New Hampshire about 170 miles, and then passes into Massachusetts. Besides smaller streams, it receives from New Hampshire, Upper Amonoosuck, Israel's river, John's river, Great or Lower Amonoosuck, Sugar, Cold and Ashuelot rivers.

Connecticut river, in its course between New Hampshire and Vermont, has two considerable falls; the first are called Fifteen Mile Falls, between Upper and Lower Coos; the river is rapid for 20 miles. At Walpole is a second remarkable fall, formerly known by the name of the Great Fall, now denominated Bellows' Falls. In 1784, a bridge of timber was constructed over this fall, 365 feet long, and supported in the middle by a great rock, under which the highest floods pass without detriment. Two bridges have since been erected over this river—one at Hanover, the other at Windsor. The former is about 30 rods in length, consisting of one arch of 230 feet chord —cost between 12 and 13,000 dollars; the latter, 521 feet in length, exclusive of abutments—cost 20,000 dollars.

This beautiful river,* in its whole length, is lined on each side with a great number of the most flourishing and pleasant towns in the United States. In its whole course it preserves a distance of from 80 to 100 miles from the sea coast.

Merrimack river is formed by the confluence of Pemigewasset and Winnipiseogee rivers. After the Pemigewasset receives the waters of Winnipiseogee, it takes the name of Merrimack; and, pursuing a course of about 90 miles, first in a southerly and then in an easterly direction, passing over Hookset, Amoskeag, and Pantucket falls, it empties into the sea at Newburyport: From the W. it receives Blackwater, Contoocook, Piscataquoag, Souhegan, Nashua and Concord rivers: From the east, Bowcook, Suncook, Cohas, Beaver, Spicket and Powow rivers. Contoocook heads near Monadnock mountain, is very rapid, and 10 or 12 miles from its mouth is 100 yards wide. Just before its entrance into the Merrimack, it branches and forms a beautiful island of about 5 or 6 acres. This island is remarkable, as being the spot where

L a Mrs.

* "No watry gleams through happier vallies shine,
Nor drinks the sea a lovelier wave than thine." Barlow.

a Mrs. Duſton performed an extraordinary exploit. This woman had been taken by a party of Indians, from Haverhill in Maſſachuſetts, and carried to this iſland. The Indians, 8 or 10 in number, fatigued, and thinking themſelves ſecure, fell aſleep. She improved this opportunity to make her eſcape; and that ſhe might effect it without danger of being purſued, ſhe with one of their tomahawks killed them all, ſcalped them, took their canoe, and returned down the river to Haverhill, and carried the ſcalps to Boſton, where ſhe was generouſly rewarded.

A bridge has been erected over Amoſkeag falls, 556 feet in length, and 80 feet wide, ſupported by 5 piers. And, what is remarkable, this bridge was rendered paſſable for travellers in 57 days after it was begun. There are ſeven other bridges over the Merrimack—one at Newbury, two at Haverhill, one at Andover, one at Dracut, and two at Concord.

The Piſcataqua is the only large river whoſe whole courſe is in New Hampſhire. From its form and the ſituation of its branches, it is extremely favourable to the purpoſes of navigation and commerce. The moſt reſpectable bridge in the United States has been erected over this river, 6 miles above Portſmouth, 2,600 feet in length. It coſt 68,000 dollars.

Lakes.] Winnipiſeogee Lake is the largeſt collection of water in New Hampſhire. It is about 24 miles in length, from S. E. to N. W. and of very unequal breadth, from 3 to 12 miles. It is full of iſlands, and is ſupplied with numerous rivulets from the ſurrounding mountains.

This lake is frozen about 3 months in a year, and many ſleighs and teams, from the circumjacent towns croſs it on the ice. In ſummer it is navigable its whole length.

The other conſiderable lakes, are Umbagog (in the N. E. corner of the State, and partly in the Diſtrict of Maine) Squam, Sunnapee and Great Oſſapee.

Soil and Productions.] Of theſe there are a great variety in this ſtate. The interval lands upon the margin of the large rivers are the moſt valuable, becauſe they are overflowed and enriched every year, by the water from the uplands, which brings down a fat ſlime, or ſediment.

Theſe interval lands are of various breadth, according to the near or remote ſituation of the hills. On

Connecticut

Connecticut river, they are from a quarter of a mile to a mile and a half on each side; and it is observable that they yield wheat in greater abundance and perfection than the same kind of soil, east of the height of land. These lands, in every part of the state, yield all the other kinds of grain in the greatest perfection; but are not so good for pasture as the uplands of a proper quality. The wide spreading hills are generally much esteemed as warm and rich; rocky moist land is accounted good for pasture; drained swamps have a deep mellow soil; and the vallies between hills are generally very productive.

Apples and pears are the most common, and the principal fruits cultivated in this state. No good husbandman thinks his farm complete without an orchard.

Agriculture is the chief business of the inhabitants of this state. Beef, pork, mutton, poultry, wheat, rye, Indian corn, barley, pulse, butter, cheese, flax, hemp, hops, esculent plants and roots, articles which will always find a market, may be produced in almost any quantity in New Hampshire.

Trade and Manufactures.] The inhabitants in the south-western quarter of this state, generally carry their produce to Boston. In the middle and northern part, as far as the Lower Coos, they trade at Portsmouth. Above the Lower Coos, there are yet no convenient roads directly to the sea coast. The people on the upper branches of Saco river find their nearest market at Portland, in the District of Maine; and thither the inhabitants of Upper Coos have generally carried their produce; some have gone in the other direction to New York market.

The people in the country generally manufacture their own clothing; and considerable quantities of tow cloth for exportation. The other manufactures are pot and pearl ashes, maple sugar, bricks and pottery, and some iron, not sufficient, however, for home consumption, though it might be made an article of exportation.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabitants, in 1800 has been mentioned in the preceding table of divisions.

The inhabitants of New Hampshire, like the settlers in all new countries, are in general, a hardy, robust, active, brave people.

Colleges,

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The only college in this State is in the township of Hanover, situated on a beautiful plain about half a mile east of Connecticut river, in latitude 43° 33′. It was named *Dartmouth College*, after the Right Honorable *William, Earl of Dartmouth*, who was one of its principal benefactors. It was founded by the late pious and benevolent Dr. *Eleazer Wheelock*, who, in 1769, obtained a royal charter, wherein ample privileges were granted, and suitable provision made for the education and instruction of youth of the Indian tribes, in reading, writing, and all parts of learning, which should appear necessary and expedient for civilizing and christianizing the children of Pagans, as well as in all the liberal arts and sciences, and also of English youth and any others. It is now one of the most growing seminaries in the United States.

The funds of this college consist chiefly in lands, amounting to about 80,000 acres, which are increasing in value, in proportion to the growth of the country.

The number of under graduates, in 1790, was about 150; they have since increased. A grammar school, of about 50 or 60 scholars, is annexed to the college.

The students are under the immediate government and instruction of a President, who is also professor of history; a professor of mathematics and natural philosophy, a professor of languages, and two tutors.

There are a number of academies in this state; the principal of which is at Exeter, founded and endowed by the Hon. John Phillips, L. L. D. of Exeter, and incorporated by act of assembly, in 1781, by the name of "Phillips' Exeter Academy." It is a very respectable and useful institution, under the inspection of a board of trustees, and the immediate government and instruction of a preceptor and an assistant. It has a fund of about 15,000*l.* one fifth of which is in lands not yet productive. The present annual income is 480*l.* It has commonly from 60 to 80 students.

An academy at New Ipswich was incorporated in 1789; and has a fund of about 1,000*l.* and generally from 40 to 50 scholars.

There

There is another academy at Atkinson, founded by the Hon. *Nathaniel Peabody*, who has endowed it with a donation of 1,000 acres of land. It was incorporated in 1790.

At Amherst, an academy was incorporated in 1791, by the name of the "*Aurean Academy*." Similar institutions are forming at Charlestown, Concord, and other places, which, with the peculiar attention which has lately been paid to schools, by the legislature, and the establishment of social libraries in several towns, afford a pleasing prospect of the increase of literature and useful knowledge in this State.

Chief Towns.] Portsmouth is the largest town in this State. It is about two miles from the sea, on the south side of Piscataqua River. It contains about 640 dwelling houses, and nearly as many other buildings, besides those for public uses; which are three Congregational churches, one Episcopal, one Universalist, a state-house, market-house, four school-houses, and a work-house.

Its harbour is one of the best on the continent, having a sufficient depth of water for vessels of any burden.

Exeter is 15 miles S. W. from Portsmouth, situated at the head of navigation, upon Swamscut, or Exeter river. It is well situated for a manufacturing town, and has already a duck manufactory, in its infancy; six saw mills, a fulling mill, slitting mill, paper mill, snuff mill, two chocolate, and 10 grist mills, iron works, and 2 printing offices. The public buildings are two Congregational churches, an academy, a new and handsome court-house and a gaol. The public offices of the State are kept here. Formerly this town was famous for ship building, but this business has not flourished since its interruption by the war.

Concord is a pleasant, flourishing inland town, situated on the west bank of Merrimack River, 54 miles W. N. W. from Portsmouth. The General Court of late have commonly held their sessions here; and from its central situation, and a thriving back country, it will probably soon become the permanent seat of government. Much of the trade of the upper country centers in this town.

Dover, Amherſt, Keene, Charleſtown, Plymouth and Haverhill, are the other moſt conſiderable towns in this State.

Curioſities.] In the townſhip of Cheſter is a circular eminence, half a mile in diameter, and 400 feet high, called Rattleſnake hill. On the ſouth ſide, 10 yards from its baſe, is the entrance of a cave called the *Devil's Den*, in which is a room 15 or 20 feet ſquare, and 4 feet high, floored and circled by a regular rock, from the upper part of which are dependent many excreſcences, nearly in the form and ſize of a pear, and, when approached by a torch, throw out a ſparkling luſtre of almoſt every hue. Many frightful ſtories have been told of this cave, by thoſe who delight in the marvellous. It is a cold, dreary, gloomy place.

Religion.] The principal denominations of Chriſtians in this State, are Congregationaliſts, Preſbyterians, Epiſcopalians, Baptiſts and Quakers. There is a ſmall ſociety of Sandemanians, and another of Univerſaliſts, in Portſmouth.

Hiſtory.] The firſt diſcovery made by the Engliſh, of any part of New Hampſhire, was in 1614, by Capt. John Smith, who ranged the ſhore from Penobſcot to Cape Cod; and in this route diſcovered the river Piſcataqua. On his return to England, he publiſhed a deſcription of the country, with a map of the coaſt, which he preſented to Prince Charles, who gave it the name of NEW ENGLAND. The firſt ſettlement was made in 1623.

New Hampſhire was for many years under the juriſdiction of the governor of Maſſachuſetts, yet they had a ſeparate legiſlature. They ever bore a proportionable ſhare of the expenſes and levies in all enterpriſes, expeditions and military exertions whether planned by the colony or the crown. In every ſtage of the oppoſition that was made to the encroachments of the Britiſh parliament, the people, who ever had a high ſenſe of liberty, cheerfully bore their part. At the commencement of hoſtilities, indeed, while their council was appointed by royal *mandamus*, their patriotic ardour was checked by theſe crown officers. But when freed from this

this reſtraint, they flew eagerly to the American ſtandard, when the voice of their country declared for war; and their troops had a large ſhare of the hazard and fatigue, as well as of the glory of accompliſhing the late revolution.

For a complete hiſtory of this State, the reader is referred to the Rev. Dr. Belknap's, publiſhed in three volumes 8vo. in 1792, written in a pure, neat, hiſtoric ſtyle.

DISTRICT OF MAINE,

[BELONGING TO MASSACHUSETTS.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 200 Breadth 200	between	4° and 9° E. lon. 43° and 48° N. lat.	21,750.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Lower Canada; from which it is ſeparated by the high lands; eaſt, by the river St. Croix, and a line drawn due north from its ſource to the ſaid high lands, which divides it from the Province of New Brunſwick; ſouth by the Atlantic Ocean; weſt, by New Hampſhire.

Diviſions.] The Diſtrict of Maine is divided into ſix counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inhabitants.	Chief Towns.
York	37,729	York
Cumberland	37,921	Portland, lat. 43° 40′
Kennebeck*	24,394	Auguſta
Lincoln	30,100	Wiſcaſſet
Hancock	16,316	Penobſcot
Waſhington	4,436	Machias
Total,	150,896	

* A new county, taken from the northern part of Lincoln, and incorporated Feb. 20, 1799.

Face

Face of the Country, Soil, and Climate. The District of Maine, though an elevated tract of country, cannot be called mountainous. A great proportion of the lands are arable and exceedingly fertile, particularly between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers. On some parts of the sea coast, the lands are but indifferent; but this defect might easily be remedied, by manuring it with a marine vegetable, called rock-weed, which grows on rocks between high and low water mark, all along the shores. It makes a most excellent manure, and the supply is immense.

The country has a large proportion of dead swamps, and sunken lands, which are easily drained, and leave a rich fat soil. The interior country is universally represented as being of an excellent soil, well adapted both for tillage and pasture. The lands in general are easily cleared, having but little under-brush.

The District of Maine may naturally be considered in three divisions.—The *first*, comprehending the tract lying east of Penobscot river, of about 4,500,000 acres; the *second*, and best tract, of about 4,000,000 acres, lying between Penobscot and Kennebeck rivers; the *third*, first settled, and most populous at present, west of Kennebeck river, containing also about 4,000,000 acres.

The climate does not materially differ from the rest of New England. The weather is more regular in the winter, which usually lasts with severity from the middle of December, to the last of March; during this time the ponds and fresh water rivers are passable on the ice, and sleighing continues uninterrupted by thaws.

The elevation of the lands in general; the purity of the air, which is rendered sweet and salubrious by the balsamic qualities of many of the forest trees; the limpid streams, both large and small, which abundantly water this country; and the regularity of the weather, all unite to render this one of the healthiest countries in the world.

Rivers.] This district has a sea coast of about 240 miles, in which distance there is an abundance of safe and commodious harbours; besides which there is a security given to navigation, on some part of the coast, by

what

what is called the *inland passage*. Almost the whole coast is lined with islands, among which vessels may generally anchor with safety.

The principal are the following, as you proceed from east to west: St. Croix, Passamaquoddy, Schoodiac, Union, Penobscot, Kennebeck, Sheepscut, Amariscoggin, (now most generally called Androscoggin) Stephen's river, Cussen's river, Royal's river, Presumscut, Nonesuch, Saco and Mousom; also York and Cape Neddock rivers in the county of York, which are short and inconsiderable streams.

Bays and Capes.] The principal bays are Passamaquoddy, Machias, Penobscot, Casco, and Wells. Of these, Penobscot and Casco are the most remarkable. Both are full of [illegible], some of which are large enough for townships.

Productions.] The soil of this country, in general, where it is properly fitted to receive the seed, appears to be very friendly to the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, beans, flax, as well as for the production of almost all kinds of culinary roots and plants, and for English grass; and also for Indian corn, provided the seed be procured from a more northern climate. Hops are the spontaneous growth of the country.

This country is equally good for grazing as for tillage, and large flocks of neat cattle may be fed, both summer and winter.

The natural growth of this country consists of white pine and spruce trees in large quantities, suitable for masts, boards and shingles; the white pine is, perhaps, of all others, the most useful and important; no wood would supply its place in building. Maple, beech, white and grey oak, and yellow birch, are the growth of this country. The birch is a large sightly tree, and is used for cabinet work, and receives a polish little inferior to mahogany. The low lands produce fir. This tree is fit neither for timber nor fuel; but it yields a balsam that is highly prized. This balsam is contained in small protuberances, like blisters, under the smooth bark

bark of the tree. The fir is an evergreen, resembling the spruce, but very tapering, and neither tall nor large.

From the different rivers, in this eastern country, waters may be drawn for mills and all water work.

Great advantages arise to those who live on the seacoast, from the shell fish, viz. the lobster, the scollop, and the clam. To these advantages may be added those which arise from the forests being filled with the moose and deer, and the waters being covered with wild fowls of different kinds.

Exports.] This country abounds with lumber of various kinds, such as masts, which of late, however, have become scarce; white pine boards, ship timber and every species of split lumber, manufactured from pine and oak; these are exported from the different ports in immense quantities. Dried fish [illegible] is a capital article of export.

State of Literature.] The legislature, by charter granted in 1795, established a college at Brunswick, by the name of Bowdoin College. It has since been organized, and went into operation, Sept. 1802. Academies in Hallowell, Berwick, Fryburg and Machias, have been incorporated by the legislature, and endowed with handsome grants of the public lands. Another at Portland has been instituted, but has not yet been endowed. And it is but just to observe, that a spirit of improvement is increasing.

Chief Towns.] Portland is the capital of the District of Maine. It is situated on a promontory in Casco Bay, and was formerly a part of Falmouth. In July, 1786, this part of the town, being the most populous and mercantile, and situated on the harbour, together with the islands which belong to Falmouth, was incorporated by the name of Portland. It has a most excellent, safe and capacious harbour, which is seldom or never completely frozen over. It is near the main ocean, and is easy of access. The inhabitants carry on a considerable foreign trade. It is one of the most thriving commercial towns in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Although three fourths of it was laid in ashes by the British fleet in 1775, it has since been entirely rebuilt, and contained

ontained in 1800, 3704 inhabitants. Among its public uildings are three churches, two for Congregationalists nd one for Episcopalians, and a handsome court house.

York is 74 miles N. E. from Boston, and 9 from Portsmouth. York river, which is navigable for vessels of 250 tons, 6 or 7 miles from the sea, passes through the town. Over this river, about a mile from the sea, a wooden bridge was built in 1761, 270 feet long, exclusive of the wharves at each end, which reach to the channel, and 25 feet wide. The bridge stands on thirteen piers; and was planned and conducted by Major Samuel Sewall, an ingenious mechanic, and native of the town. The model of Charles river bridge was taken from this, and was built under the superintendance of the same gentleman. It has also served as the model of Malden and Beverly bridges, and has been imitated even in Europe, by those ingenious American artists, Messieurs Coxe and Thompson.

This town was settled as early as 1630, and was then called Agamenticus, from a remarkable high hill in it, of that name, a noted land-mark for mariners.

Hallowell is a very flourishing town, situated at the head of the tide waters on Kennebeck river. Augusta, Pownalborough, Penobscot and Machias are also towns of considerable and increasing importance. Bangor, situated at the head of the tide waters on Penobscot river, Kittery, Wells, Berwick, North Yarmouth, Bath, and Waldoborough, are the other most considerable towns.

Population, Character and Religion.] For the first of these articles, see the table of divisions.

There are no peculiar features in the character of the people of this district, to distinguish them from their neighbours in New Hampshire and Vermont. Placed as they are in like circumstances, they are like them, a brave, hardy, enterprizing, industrious, hospitable people.

The prevailing religious denominations are Congregationalists and Baptists; there are a few Episcopalians and Roman Catholics.

Indians.] The remains of the Penobscot tribe are the only Indians who take up their residence in this district. They consist of about 100 families, and live together in regular

regular society at Indian Old Town, which is situated on an island of about 200 acres, in Penobscot river, just above the great falls. They are Roman Catholics, and have a priest who resides among them, and administers the ordinances. They have a decent house for public worship, with a bell, and another building where they meet to transact the public business of their tribe. In their assemblies, all things are managed with the greatest order and decorum. The Sachems form the legislative and executive authority of the tribe; though the heads of all the families are invited to be present at their periodical public meetings.

History.] The first attempt to settle this country was made in 1607, on the west side of Kennebeck, near the sea. No permanent settlement, however, was at this time effected. It does not appear that any further attempts were made, until between [redacted] 1620 and 1630.

The separation of this district [redacted]setts, and its erection into an independ[redacted] have been objects discussed by the inhabit[redacted] town meeting, by the appointment of the leg[redacted]ure. Such is the rapid settlement and growth of [redacted] country, that the period when this contemplated separation will take place is probably not far distant.

For the best historical account of this district, see Judge Sullivan's History, published by Thomas and Andrews, 1795.

MASSACHUSETTS. (PROPER.)

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.

Greatest length 190, Greatest breadth 90 } between { 1° 30′ and 5° 11′ E. lon. 41° 13′ and 42° 52′ N. lat.

6,250 square miles.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Vermont and New Hampshire; east, by the Atlantic

lantic Ocean; south, by the Atlantic, Rhode Island and Connecticut; west, by New York.

Divisions.] This part of Massachusetts is divided into the following counties:

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Houses.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.
Suffolk	4	3,286	28,015	Boston	24,937
Norfolk	22	3,429	27,216	Dedham	1,973
Essex	23	7,995	61,196	Salem	9,457
				Newburyport	5,946
Middlesex	42	6,585	46,928	Charlestown	2,751
				Concord	1,679
Hampshire	62	9,346	72,432	Northampton	2,190
				Springfield	2,312
Plymouth	15	4,387	30,073	Plymouth	3,524
Bristol	15	4,695	33,880	Taunton	3,860
Barnstable	13	2,537	19,293	Barnstable	2,964
Duke's	3	463	3,118	Edgarton	1,226
Nantucket	1	779	5,617	Sherburne	5,617
Worcester	45	9,239	61,192	Worcester	2,411
Berkshire	30	4764	33,670	Stockbridge	1,261
				Great Barrington	1,754
Total,	297	57,505	422,630		

Climate.] See New England.

Rivers.] Housatonick river rises from several sources in the western part of this State, and flows southerly through Connecticut, into Long Island Sound. Deerfield river falls into Connecticut river, from the west, between Deerfield and Greenfield. A most excellent and beautiful tract of meadow lies on its banks. Westfield river empties into the Connecticut at West Springfield. Connecticut river passes through this State, and intersects the county of Hampshire. In its course it runs over falls, above Deerfield, and between Northampton and Springfield. A company by the name of "The Proprietors of the Locks and Canals on Connecticut river," was incorporated by the General Court, in 1792, for the purpose of rendering Connecticut river passible for boats, and other things, from Chicapee river northward, to New Hampshire. A part of this plan has been executed. Miller's and Chicapee rivers fall into Connecticut on the east side; the former at Northfield, the latter at Springfield.

In the eastern part of the State is Merrimack river. It is navigable for vessels of burden about 20 miles from

its mouth. There are 12 ferries acroſs this river in the county of Eſſex, over ſeveral of which bridges have been erected.

Naſhua, Concord, and Shawſheen rivers riſe in this State, and run a northeaſterly courſe into the Merrimack. Ipſwich and Chebacco rivers paſs through the town of Ipſwich into Ipſwich bay. Myſtic river falls into Boſton harbour eaſt of the peninſula of Charleſtown. It is navigable three miles, to Medford. A canal is cutting to connect this with Merrimack river.

Charles river is a conſiderable ſtream which paſſes into Boſton harbour, between Charleſtown and Boſton. It is navigable for boats to Watertown, 7 miles.

Neponſet river, after paſſing over falls ſufficient to carry mills, unites with other ſmall ſtreams, and forms a very conſtant ſupply of water for the many mills ſituated on the river below, until it meets the tide in Milton, from whence it is navigable for veſſels of 150 tons burden to the bay, diſtant about four miles.

North river runs in a ſerpentine courſe between Scituate and Marſhfield, and paſſes to the ſea. Taunton river is made up of ſeveral ſtreams, which unite in or near the town of Bridgewater. Its courſe is from N. E. to S. W. till it falls into Narraganſet Bay at Tiverton, oppoſite the north end of Rhode Iſland. It receives a conſiderable tributary ſtream at Taunton, from the northweſt.

Capes, Bays, Iſlands, &c.] The capes of note, on the coaſt of this ſtate, are, Cape Ann on the north ſide of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and Cape Cod on the ſouth. Cape Malabar, on Sandy Point, extends 10 miles from Chatham towards Nantucket; Cape Poge, the N. E. point of Chabaquiddick; Gayhead, the weſt point of Martha's Vineyard.

The principal bays on the coaſt of Maſſachuſetts, are Ipſwich, Boſton, Plymouth, Cape Cod or Barnſtable, and Buzzard's Bays. Many iſlands are ſcattered along the coaſt, the moſt noted of which are *Plum Iſland*, which is about 9 miles in length, extending from Merrimack river on the north to the entrance of Ipſwich river on the ſouth, and is ſeparated from the main land by a narrow ſound called Plum Iſland river, fordable in ſeveral places at low water. It conſiſts principally

of

of ſand blown into curious heaps, and crowned with buſhes bearing the beach plum.

Nantucket Iſland lies ſouth of Cape Cod. It contains, according to Douglaſs, 23,000 acres, including the beach. This iſland was granted to Thomas Mayhew, by the Earl of Sterling, in the year 1641, and the ſettlement of it by the Engliſh commenced in the year 1659. As the iſland is low and ſandy, it is calculated only for thoſe people who are willing to depend almoſt entirely on the watery element for ſubſiſtence. The iſland of itſelf conſtitutes one county by the name of Nantucket. It has but one town, called Sherburne, containing, in 1790, 4,620 inhabitants; in 1800, 5,617.

The inhabitants formerly carried on the moſt conſiderable whale fiſhery on the coaſt, but the war almoſt ruined this buſineſs. They have ſince, however, revived it again, and purſue the whales even into the Great Pacific Ocean. There is not a ſingle tree on the iſland of natural growth.

The inhabitants of this iſland are principally Quakers; there is one ſociety of Congregationaliſts. Forty years ago there were three congregations of Indians, each of which had a houſe for worſhip and a teacher. Their laſt Indian paſtor died 20 years ſince, and was a worthy reſpectable character.

Martha's Vineyard, which lies a little to the weſtward of Nantucket, is 19 miles in length and four in breadth. It contains three ſocieties of Congregationaliſts, at Edgarton, Tiſbury and Chilmark, two of Baptiſts, without miniſters, and three congregations of Indians, one of which is ſupplied by an ordained Indian miniſter, and to the others, the Rev. Mr. Mayhew preaches in rotation, and ſuperintends the whole. This and the neighbouring iſland of Chabaquiddick, Noman's land, and the Elizabeth Iſlands, conſtitute Duke's county, containing, in 1800, 3,118 inhabitants, 320 of which are Indians and mulattoes, ſubſiſting by agriculture and fiſhing.

Edgarton, which includes the fertile iſland of Chabaquiddick, about three or four miles long, and one and a half broad, is the ſhire town. The principal productions of the iſland are corn, rye and oats. They raiſe ſheep and cattle in conſiderable numbers.

The

The other islands of consideration are in Massachusetts Bay, which is agreeably diversified by about 40 of various sizes. Of these about 15 only are of much importance.

Castle Island, now Fort Independence, is three miles from Boston, and contains about 18 acres of land. It has been ceded to the United States, who, at great expense, have fortified it on a new plan. The works were completed in the autumn of 1802.

Soil and Productions.] In Massachusetts are to be found all the varieties of soil from very good to very bad, capable of yielding all the different productions common to the climate, such as Indian corn, rye, wheat, barley, oats, hemp, flax, hops, potatoes, field beans and peas—apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, &c.

Manufactures.] There was a duck manufactory at Boston, from which between 2,000 and 3,000 bolts, of 40 yards each, said to be the best duck ever before seen in America, were sold in one year. Manufactures of this kind have been begun in Salem, Haverhill and Springfield. Manufactories of cotton goods have been patriotically attempted at Beverly, Worcester and Boston. A woollen manufactory, on an extensive scale, has been established at Byefield parish in Newbury; but these efforts have generally been unsuccessful. At Taunton, Bridgewater, Middleborough, and some other places, nails have been made in such quantities as to prevent in a great measure the importation of them from Great Britain. In this State there are upwards of 20 paper mills, which produce more than 70,000 reams of paper annually. The principal card manufactories are in Boston and Cambridge, in which are made, yearly, about 12,000 dozen of cotton and wool cards. Between 2,000 and 3,000 dozen cards are made at the other manufactories in different parts of the State. Shoes in large numbers are manufactured at Lynn—Silk and thread lace, woollen cloth, &c. at Ipswich, which, from its natural advantages, promises to become a manufacturing town—Wire for cards and fish-hooks at Dedham—and a dye-house has been built in Charlestown, for the dying of silks, woollen cloths, &c.

There were, in 1792, 62 distilleries in this State, employed in distilling from foreign materials. In these distilleries were 158 stills, which, together, contained 102,173 gallons. Besides these there were twelve country

try ſtills employed in diſtilling domeſtic materials. One million nine hundred thouſand gallons have been diſtilled in one year, which, at a duty of eleven cents a gallon, yields a revenue to the government of 209,000 dollars. A glaſs houſe has been erected, at a great expenſe, in Boſton, which promiſes important benefit to the country.

Bridges.] The bridges that merit notice in this State are the following, viz.

Charles river bridge, built in 1786—87, 1,503 feet long, and connecting Boſton and Charleſtown.

Malden bridge, acroſs Myſtic river, connecting Charleſtown with Malden, built in 1787, 2,420 feet long, and 32 feet wide.

Eſſex bridge, upwards of 1,500 feet in length, erected in 1789, and connects Salem with Beverly.

A bridge acroſs Parker's river, 870 feet long, and 26 feet wide, built in the year 1758.

A bridge over Merrimack river, in the county of Eſſex, about two miles above Newburyport, built in 1792. At the place where the bridge is erected, an iſland divides the river into two branches; an arch of 160 feet diameter, and 40 feet above the level of high water, connects this iſland with the main on one ſide. The channel, on the other ſide, is wider, but the centre arch is but 149 feet diameter.

Another ingeniouſly conſtructed bridge has lately been completed over this river at Pentucket falls, between Chelmsford and Dracut, in the county of Middleſex.

Haverhill bridge, connecting Haverhill with Bradford, 650 feet in length, built in 1794.

Merrimack bridge, between Newbury and Haverhill, ſeveral hundred feet longer than any other over the Merrimack, built 1795.

Weſt Boſton bridge, connecting the weſt part of Boſton with Cambridge, over Charles river, was completed in the fall of 1793, being 3,500 feet in length, beſides a cauſeway of 3,140 feet, making together nearly a mile and a third.

Chelſea bridge, connecting Charleſtown with Chelſea, upwards of 3,000 feet long, over which paſſes the travel on the Salem Turnpike, built in 1803.

Theſe bridges are all ſupported by a toll.

Literary, Humane and other Societies.] These institutions, in Massachusetts, exhibit a fair trait in the character of the inhabitants, and are as follows:

The American Academy of Arts and Sciences, incorporated May 4th, 1780. The *Massachusetts Charitable Society*, incorporated December 16, 1779. The *Boston Episcopal Charitable Society*, first instituted in 1724, and incorporated February 12, 1784. The *Massachusetts Medical Society*, incorporated November 1, 1781. The *Society for propagating the Gospel* among the Indians and others in North America, incorporated November 19, 1787. The *Massachusetts Society for promoting Agriculture*, incorporated in 1792. The *Historical Society*, established in 1791, incorporated in 1794. The *Marine Societies* of Boston, Salem, and Newburyport. The *Massachusetts Congregational Society*. The *Scotch* and *Irish Charitable Societies*. *A Society for the Aid of Emigrants*, instituted in 1793, incorporated in 1795, whose operations have for some time been suspended. The *Massachusetts Charitable Fire Society*, instituted and incorporated in 1794. *Boston Mechanic Association*, established in 1795. The *Boston Dispensary for the Medical Relief of the Poor*, instituted in 1796—and the *Boston Female Asylum*, instituted Sept. 25, 1800, and since incorporated.

Literature, Colleges, Academies, &c.] According to the laws of this Commonwealth, every town having fifty householders or upwards, is to be provided with one or more school-masters, to teach children and youth to read and write, and instruct them in the English language, arithmetic, orthography and decent behaviour; and where any town has 200 families, there is also to be a grammar school set up therein, and some discreet person, well instructed in the Latin, Greek and English languages, procured to keep the same, and be suitably paid by the inhabitants. The penalty for neglect of schools, in towns of 50 families, is 10*l.*—those of 100 families, 20*l.*—of 150, 30*l.*

In Boston there are seven public schools supported wholly at the expense of the town, and in which the children of *every* class of citizens freely associate. In the Latin grammar school, the rudiments of the Latin and Greek languages are taught, and boys are qualified for the universities; into this school none are admitted till

ten

ten years of age, having been previouſly well inſtructed in Engliſh grammar. In the three Engliſh grammar ſchools, the children of *both* ſexes, from 7 to 14 years of age are inſtructed in ſpelling, accenting and reading the Engliſh language, both proſe and verſe, with propriety; alſo in Engliſh grammar and compoſition, together with the rudiments of geography; in the other three the ſame children are taught writing and arithmetic. The ſchools are attended alternately, and each of them is furniſhed with an Uſher or Aſſiſtant. The maſters of theſe ſchools have each a ſalary of 666⅔ dollars per annum, payable quarterly.

They are all under the immediate care of a committee of twenty-one gentlemen, for the time being, choſen annually, whoſe duty it is "to viſit the ſchools at leaſt once in three months; to examine the ſcholars in the various branches in which they are taught, to deviſe the beſt methods for the inſtruction and government of the ſchools, to give ſuch advice to the maſters as they ſhall think expedient, and by all proper methods to excite in children a laudable ambition to excel in a virtuous, amiable deportment, and in every branch of uſeful knowledge." At the annual viſitation in July, 1795, there were preſent 450 miſſes and 850 boys. Beſides theſe there are ſeveral private ſchools, for inſtruction in the Engliſh, Latin and French languages—in writing, arithmetic and the higher branches of mathematics—and alſo in muſic and dancing. Perhaps there is not a town in the world, the youth of which more fully enjoy the benefits of ſchool education than Boſton. And when we conſider how inſeparably the happineſs and proſperity of our country, and the exiſtence of our preſent happy government, are connected with the education of children, too much credit cannot be given to the enlightened citizens of this town for the attention they have paid to this important buſineſs, and the worthy example they have exhibited for the imitation of others.

Next in importance to the grammar ſchools are the academies, in which, as well as in the grammar ſchools, young gentlemen are fitted for admiſſion to the Univerſity.

Dummer Academy, at Newbury, was founded as early as 1756, by means of a liberal donation from the Honorable

Honorable William Dummer, formerly lieutenant-governor, and a worthy man, whose name it has ever since retained. It was opened in 1763, and incorporated by an act of the General Court, in 1782. This academy is at present in a flourishing state.

PHILLIPS' ACADEMY, in Andover, was founded and handsomely endowed, April 21, 1778, by the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Esq. of Andover, in the county of Essex, and Commonwealth of Massachusetts, lately deceased, and his brother, the Honorable John Phillips, L. L. D. of Exeter, in the State of New Hampshire. It was incorporated October 4, 1780. It is under the direction of thirteen Trustees, of respectable characters, and the immediate care of the Principal, who is one of the trustees *ex officio*, an Assistant, and a Writing Master. They are accommodated with a large and elegant building, erected at the expense of the founders, and their brother, the Honorable William Phillips, Esq. late of Boston. It is situated on a delightful eminence, near the mansion house of the Honorable Samuel Phillips, Esq. its distinguished patron, and son of the deceased founder —is encompassed with a salubrious air, and commands an extensive prospect. The lower story contains a large school room, with ample accommodations for an hundred students, and two other apartments for a library and other purposes; the upper story consists of a spacious hall, sixty-four feet in length, and thirty-three feet in breadth, designed for exhibitions and other public occasions.

The design of this foundation, according to its constitution, is, "The promotion of true piety and virtue, the instruction of youth, in the English, Latin, and Greek languages; together with writing, arithmetic, practical geometry, music and oratory, logic and geography; and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages, as opportunity and ability may hereafter admit, and the Trustees shall direct."

LEICESTER ACADEMY, in the township of Leicester, and county of Worcester, was incorporated in 1784. For the encouragement of this institution, Ebenezer Crafts and Jacob Davis, Esqr's. generously gave a large and commodious mansion house, lands and appurtenances, in Leicester.

BRISTOL

BRISTOL ACADEMY, at Taunton, was incorporated in 1792.

At Hingham is a well endowed school, which, in honour of its principal donor and founder, is called *Derby School.*

These academies are designed to disseminate virtue and true piety, to promote the education of youth in the English, Latin, Greek, and French languages, in writing, arithmetic, oratory, geography, practical geometry, logic, philosophy, and such other of the liberal arts and sciences, or languages as may be thought expedient.

Harvard University, in Cambridge, takes its date from the year 1638. This year the Rev. John Harvard, a worthy minister, residing in Charlestown, died, and left a donation of £779, for the use of the forementioned public school. In honour to the memory of so liberal a benefactor, the General Court, the same year, ordered that the school should take the name of *Harvard College*. It received its first charter in 1650.

The university consists of four elegant brick edifices, handsomely enclosed. They stand on a beautiful green, which spreads to the N. W. and exhibit a pleasing view.

The names of the several buildings are, Harvard Hall, Massachusetts Hall, Hollis Hall, and Holden Chapel. Harvard Hall is divided into six apartments; one of which is appropriated for the library, one for the museum, two for the philosophical apparatus; one is used for a chapel, and the other for a dining hall. The library, in 1791, contained 12,000 volumes; and will be continually increasing from the interest of permanent funds, as well as from casual benefactions. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to this university, cost between 1400 and £1500 lawful money, and is the most elegant and complete of any in America.

This university, as to its library, philosophical apparatus and professorships, is at present the first literary institution on this continent.

In Williamstown, in Berkshire county, is another literary institution. Col. Ephraim Williams laid the foundation of it by a handsome donation in lands. In 1790, partly by lottery, and partly by the liberal donation of gentlemen in the town, a brick edifice was erected, 82 feet by 42, and four stories high, containing 24 rooms for

for ſtudents, a large ſchool room, a dining hall, and a room for public ſpeaking. It had a Preceptor, an Uſher, and a maſter of the Engliſh ſchool. The number of ſtudents, in 1792, was between 50 and 60, beſides the ſcholars of the free ſchool. This academy, in 1793, was erected into a college by the legiſlature of the Commonwealth, by the name of WILLIAMS' COLLEGE, in honour of its liberal founder. The firſt public commencement was held at this College, in Sept. 1795. The languages and ſciences uſually taught in the American Colleges, are taught here. Board, tuition, and other expenſes of education are very low; and from its ſituation and other circumſtances, it has become an inſtitution of extenſive utility and importance.

Chief Towns.] Boſton is the capital, not only of Maſſachuſetts, but of New England, and lies in lat. 42° 23 N. It is built on a peninſula of an irregular form, at the bottom of Maſſachuſetts Bay. The neck or iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent is at the ſouth end of the town, and leads to Roxbury. The length of the town itſelf is not quite two miles. Its breadth is various. It contained in 1790, 2,376 dwelling-houſes, and 18,038 inhabitants, in 1800, 24,937 inhabitants. Since which the number has greatly increaſed.

In Boſton, are 18 houſes for public worſhip; of which nine are for Congregationaliſts, three for Epiſcopalians, two for Baptiſts, one for the Friends, one for Univerſaliſts, one for Roman Catholics, and one for Methodiſts.

The other public buildings are, the ſtate houſe, court houſe, gaol, Faneuil hall, a theatre, an alms houſe, and powder magazine. On the weſt ſide of the town is the mall, a very beautiful public walk, adorned with rows of trees, and in view of the common, which is always open to refreſhing breezes. Beacon hill, on which a monument, commemorative of ſome of the moſt important events of the late war, is erected, overlooks the town from the weſt, and affords a fine, variegated proſpect. On the ſouth ſide of this hill, a magnificent ſtate houſe has lately been erected.

The harbour of Boſton is ſafe, and large enough to contain 500 ſhips at anchor, in a good depth of water; while

while the entrance is so narrow, as scarcely to admit two ships abreast. It is diversified with many islands, some of which afford rich pasturing, hay and grain.

The principal manufactures here, are rum, beer, paper hangings, of which 24,000 pieces are annually made, loaf sugar, cordage, cards, sail cloth, spermaceti and tallow candles, and glass. There are 30 distilleries, 2 breweries, 8 sugar houses, and 11 rope walks.

Salem, the second town for size, and the oldest, except Plymouth, in the Commonwealth, containing, in 1790, 928 houses, and 7,921 inhabitants, in 1800, 9,457 inhabitants, was settled in 1628, by governor Endicott, and was called by the Indians Naumkeag. Here are a meeting of Quakers, an Episcopal church, and five Congregational societies. The town is situated on a peninsula, formed by two small inlets of the sea, called north and south rivers. A general plainness and neatness in dress, buildings and equipage, and a certain stillness and gravity of manners, perhaps in some degree peculiar to commercial people, distinguish them from the citizens of the metropolis. It is indeed to be wished, that the sober industry, here so universally practised, may become more extensive throughout the union, and form the national character of Federal Americans.

Southeast from Salem, and at four miles distance from it, lies Marblehead, containing 5,211 inhabitants, one Episcopal and two Congregational churches, besides a small society of Separatists. The chief attention of this town is devoted to the bank fishery, and more is here done in that line than in any other port in the State.

Newburyport, originally part of Newbury, from which its incorporation detached it in 1764, and by which, and Merrimack river it is wholly encircled, is perhaps the most limited in its extent of land of any township in the Commonwealth, containing but about 640 acres. Here are six houses for public worship, viz. one Episcopalian, three Presbyterian, and two Congregational. In 1800, it had 5,946 inhabitants.

Ipswich, by the Indians called Agawam, in the county of Essex, is 32 miles N.N.E. from Boston, is divided into four parishes, and contains 3,305 inhabitants. The supreme judicial court, the courts of common pleas and

sessions,

ſeſſions, are held here once in a year; and, from its central ſituation, appears to be the moſt convenient place for all the courts and public offices in the county.

Charleſtown, called, by the aboriginal inhabitants, Miſhawum, lies north of Boſton, with which it is connected by Charles river bridge, and is the principal town in Middleſex county. It is very advantageouſly ſituated for health, navigation, trade and manufactures of almoſt all the various kinds. Bunker, Breed's, and Cobble (now Barrell's) hills, are celebrated in the hiſtory of the American Revolution; and no leſs ſo for the elegant and delightful proſpects which they afford of Boſton, and its charmingly variegated harbour—of Cambridge and its colleges, and of an extenſive tract of highly cultivated country. One of the principal navy-yards of the United States is eſtabliſhed in this town, in which a marine hoſpital has been erected, which coſt 14,000 dollars. In another part of the town the State is erecting a Penitentiary houſe on a large ſcale. Charleſtown, in 1800, contained 2,751 inhabitants.

Cambridge and Concord are the moſt conſiderable inland towns in the county of Middleſex; the former is 3½ miles from Boſton, and is a pleaſant town, and the ſeat of the univerſity. The latter is 18 miles N. W. of Boſton, and is a pleaſant, healthy, thriving town. The Provincial Congreſs ſat in Concord in 1774. This town is rendered famous in hiſtory, by its being the place where the firſt oppoſition was made to the Britiſh troops, on the memorable 19th of April, 1775.

Plymouth, the principal town in the county of the ſame name, and the capital of the *Old Colony*, ſo called, is 42 miles S. E. of Boſton, and contains about 200 houſes. This town is famous for being the firſt place ſettled by the pious anceſtors of the New Englanders, in 1620.

Worceſter, the ſhire town of the county of the ſame name, is the largeſt inland town in New England, and is ſituated about 47 miles weſtward of Boſton.

On Connecticut river, in the county of Hampſhire, there are a number of very pleaſant towns, among which are Springfield and Hadley, on the eaſt ſide of the river; Northampton, Hatfield and Deerfield on the weſt.

Military

Military Strength.] The active militia of Maſſachuſetts is compoſed of all able bodied, white male citizens from 18 to 45 years of age, excepting officers of government, and thoſe who have held commiſſions, &c. and ſuch as did attain the age of 40 years before the 8th of May, 1793. The whole is completely armed and organized, and is formed into 10 diviſions, 22 brigades, conſiſting of 83 regiments of infantry, 52 troops compoſing 18 battalions of cavalry, and 49 companies of artillery; together forming a well regulated body in 1802, of 4,815 infantry, 2,512 cavalry, and 2,433 artillery men with 60 pieces of field artillery.

Religion.] The religion of this Commonwealth is eſtabliſhed, by their excellent conſtitution, on a moſt liberal and tolerant plan. All perſons of whatever religious profeſſion or ſentiments, may worſhip God agreeably to the dictates of their own conſcience, unmoleſted, provided they do not diſturb the peace.

The following are the ſeveral religious denominations in this ſtate: Congregationaliſts, Baptiſts, Epiſcopalians, Friends or Quakers, Preſbyterians, Methodiſts, Univerſaliſts, and Roman Catholics.

Population.] The population of the State is accurately ſtated in the table of diviſions. The counties of Eſſex, Suffolk and Hampſhire are the moſt populous diviſions of the State. Eſſex has as many as 135 inhabitants for every ſquare mile.

Exports.] In 1803, the exports from this State amounted to 8,768,566 dollars; a million dollars more than any other State in the union, except New York.

Conſtitution.] See American Univerſal Geography.

Hiſtory.] See Hutchinſon's Hiſtory of Maſſachuſetts—Minot's Hiſtory of the Inſurrection in Maſſachuſetts—Minot's Continuation of the Hiſtory of the Province of Maſſachuſetts, a new and valuable work—The Publications of the Hiſtorical Society—Hazard's Hiſtorical Collections—Chalmer's Political Annals, and Gough's Hiſtory of the People called Quakers.

RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	47	between	3° 11′ and 4° E. long.
Breadth	37		41°22′ and 42° N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by the Commonwealth of Massachusetts; south, by the Atlantic; west, by Connecticut. These limits comprehend what is called Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State is divided into five counties, as follows:

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Inh.	No. Slaves.	Chief Towns.	No. Inh.
Newport	7	14,845	185	Newport	6,739
Providence	9	25,854	5	Providence	7,614
Washington	7	16,135	124	S. Kingstown	3,427
Bristol	3	3,801	46	Bristol	1,678
Kent	4	8,487	20	Warwick	2,532
Total,	30	69,122	380		

Bays and Islands.] Narraganset Bay makes up from south to north, between the main land on the east and west. It embosoms many fertile islands, the principal of which are Rhode Island, Canonnicut, Prudence, Patience, Hope, Dyer's, and Hog Islands.

Rhode Island, from which the State takes its name, is 15 miles in length; its average breadth is about 3½ miles. It is divided into three townships, Newport, Portsmouth, and Middletown. This island, in point of soil, climate and situation, may be ranked among the finest and most charming in the world. In its most flourishing

flourishing state, it was called by travellers, the *Eden* of America. But the change which the ravages of war, and a decrease of business have effected, is great and melancholy. Some of the most ornamental country seats were destroyed, and their fine groves, orchards and fruit trees wantonly cut down; and the gloom of its present decayed state is heightened by its charming natural situation, and by reflecting upon its former glory. The farming interest suffered far less injury than the commercial city of Newport, and has nearly recovered its former state. Between 30,000 and 40,000 sheep are fed on this island besides neat cattle and horses.

Canonnicut Island lies west of Rhode island, and is about seven miles in length, and about one mile in breadth. It was purchased of the Indians in 1657, and incorporated by act of assembly by the name of the Island of Jamestown, in 1678.

Block Island, called by the Indians Manisses, is 21 miles S. S. W. from Newport, and is the southernmost land belonging to the State. The inhabitants of this island were formerly noted for making good cheese.

Prudence Island is nearly as large as Canonnicut, and lies N. of it, and is a part of the township of Portsmouth.

Rivers.] Providence and Taunton rivers both fall into Narraganset Bay; the former on the west, the latter on the east side of Rhode Island. Providence river rises partly in Massachusetts, and is navigable as far as Providence, for ships of 900 tons, thirty miles from the sea. Taunton river is navigable for small vessels to Taunton.

Patucket river, called, more northerly Blackstone's river empties into Seekhonk river, 4 miles N. N. E. from Providence, where are the falls hereafter described, over which is a bridge, on the post road to Boston, and 40 miles from thence. The confluent stream empties into Providence river, about a mile below Weybosset or the great bridge.

Climate.] Rhode Island is as healthful a country as any part of America. The winters in the maritime parts of this State, are milder than in the inland country; the air being softened by a sea vapour, which also

enriches

enriches the soil. The summers are delightful, especially on Rhode Island, where the extreme heats, which prevail in other parts of America, are allayed by cool, and refreshing breezes from the sea.

Fishes.] In the rivers and bays is plenty of fish, to the amount of more than 70 different kinds, so that in the seasons of fish the markets are alive with them. Travellers are agreed that Newport furnishes the best fish market in the world.

Religion.] The constitution of this State admits of no religious establishments, any further than depends upon the voluntary choice of individuals. All men professing one Supreme Being, are equally protected by the laws, and no particular sect can claim pre-eminence. This unlimited liberty in religion is one principal cause why there is such a variety of religious sects in Rhode Island. The Baptists are the most numerous of any denomination in this State.

The other religious denominations in Rhode Island are Congregationalists, Friends or Quakers, Episcopalians; Moravians and Jews. Besides these, there is a considerable number of people who can be reduced to no particular denomination.

Literature.] The literature of this State is confined principally to the towns of Newport and Providence. There are men of learning and abilities scattered through other towns, but they are rare. The bulk of the inhabitants in other parts of the State are involved in greater ignorance, perhaps, than in most other parts of New-England.

At Providence is Rhode Island college. The charter for founding this seminary of learning was granted by the General Assembly of the State, by the name of the "Trustees and Fellows of the College or University, in the English colony of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations," in 1764. The number of Trustees is thirty-six, of whom twenty-two are of the denomination called Baptists, five of the denomination of Friends, five Episcopalians and four Congregationalists. The same proportion of the different denominations to continue *in perpetuum*. The President must be a Baptist;

Professors,

Profeſſors, and other Officers of Inſtruction, are not limited to any particular denomination.

This inſtitution was firſt founded at Warren, in the county of Briſtol, and the firſt commencement held there in 1769. In the year 1770, the college was removed to Providence, where a large, elegant building was erected for its accommodation, by the generous donations of individuals, moſtly from the town of Providence. It is ſituated on a hill to the eaſt of the town; and while its elevated ſituation renders it delightful, by commanding an extenſive, variegated proſpect, it furniſhes it with a pure, ſalubrious air. The edifice is of brick, four ſtories high, 150 feet long, and 46 wide.

This inſtitution is under the inſtruction of a preſident, a profeſſor of divinity, a profeſſor of natural and experimental philoſophy, a profeſſor of mathematics and aſtronomy, a profeſſor of natural hiſtory, and three tutors. The inſtitution has a library of between two and three thouſand volumes, and a valuable philoſophical apparatus. Nearly all the funds of the college are at intereſt in the treaſury of the State, and amount to almoſt 2,000 pounds.

At Newport there is a flouriſhing academy, under the direction of a rector and tutors, who teach the learned languages, Engliſh grammar, geography, &c.

Societies.] A marine ſociety was eſtabliſhed at Newport in 1752, for the purpoſe of relieving diſtreſſed widows and orphans of maritime brethren, and ſuch of their ſociety as may need aſſiſtance.

The Providence ſociety for promoting the abolition of ſlavery, for the relief of perſons unlawfully held in bondage, and for improving the condition of the African race, commenced in 1789, and was incorporated the year following. It conſiſts of upwards of 150 members, part of whom belong to the State of Maſſachuſetts.

Mountain.] In the town of Briſtol is Mount Hope, or, as ſome call it, Mont Haup, which is remarkable only for its having been the ſeat of King Philip, and the place where he was killed.

Bridges.] The great bridge, in the town of Providence, is 160 feet long, and 22 feet wide, and unites the eaſtern and weſtern parts of the town. This is not a toll bridge. The bridge over Patucket falls is a work-

of considerable magnitude, and much ingenuity. Central and India bridges over Seekhonk River, near its mouth, east of Providence, built by Mr. John Brown, late of Providence, are works of great expense and utility. A bridge over Howland's ferry, uniting Rhode Island with Tiverton on the main, was completed in October, 1795; but was unfortunately carried away by a storm, a short time after. It was rebuilt and again destroyed by worms. It is again rebuilding in a manner less liable to destruction.

Soil and Productions.] This State produces corn, rye, barley, oats, and in some parts wheat, sufficient for home consumption; and the various kinds of grasses, fruits, and culinary roots and plants in great abundance, and in good perfection; cider is made for exportation.—The northwestern parts of the State are but thinly inhabited, and are more rocky and barren than the other parts. The tract of country lying between South Kingstown, and the Connecticut line, called the Narraganset country, is excellent grazing land, and is inhabited by a number of industrious, wealthy farmers, who raise some of the finest neat cattle in New England, weighing from 1,600 to 1,800 weight. They keep large dairies, and make butter and cheese of the best quality, and in large quantities, for exportation.

Trade.] The exports from the State are flax-seed, lumber, horses, cattle, beef, pork, fish, poultry, onions, butter, cheese, barley, grain, spirits, cotton and linen goods. The imports consist of European and West India goods, and logwood from the bay of Honduras. Upwards of 600 vessels enter and clear annually at the different ports in this State. The amount of exports from this State to foreign countries, for one year, ending the 30th of September, 1791, was 470,131 dollars, 9 cents; in the year ending September 30, 1793, 616,416 dollars. In 1799, 1,055,273 dollars, and in 1803, 1,275,596 dollars.

Manufactures.] The inhabitants of this State are progressing rapidly in this branch of business. A cotton manufactory has been erected at Providence. Jeans, fustians, denims, thicksets, velvets, &c. &c. are here manufactured and sent to the Southern States. Large

quantities

quantities of linen and tow cloth are made in different parts of this State for exportation. But the most considerable manufactures in this State are those of iron, such as bar and sheet iron, steel, nail rods and nails, implements of husbandry, stoves, pots and other household utensils; the iron work of shipping, anchors, bells, &c.

Chief Towns.] Newport and Providence are the two principal towns in the State. Newport lies in lat. 41° 29′ lon. 71° 17′. Its harbour, which is one of the finest in the world, spreads westward before the town. The entrance is easy and safe, and a large fleet may anchor in it, and ride in perfect security. The town lies north and south upon a gradual ascent as you proceed eastward from the water, and exhibits a beautiful view from the harbour, and from the neighbouring hills which lie westward upon the main.

Newport contains about 1,000 houses, built chiefly of wood. It has 10 houses for public worship: 4 for Baptists, 2 for Congregationalists, 1 for Episcopalians, 1 for Quakers, 1 for Moravians, and a synagogue for the Jews. The other public buildings are a state house, and an edifice for the public library.

Providence, situated in latitude 41° 51′ on both sides of Providence river, is 35 miles from the sea, and 30 N. by W from Newport. It is the oldest town in the State. Roger Williams, and his company, were its first settlers, in 1636.

The town is divided into two parts, by the river, and connected by the bridge already described. Ships of almost any size sail up and down the channel. A ship of 950 tons, for the East India trade, was lately built in this town, and fitted for sea. In 1791, they had 129 sail of vessels, containing 11,942 tons.

The public buildings are an elegant meeting house for Baptists, 80 feet square, with a lofty and beautiful steeple, and a large bell; a meeting house for Friends or Quakers; 3 for Congregationalists, two of them lately erected, one of them very elegant; an Episcopal church, a handsome court house, 70 feet by 40, in which is deposited a library for the use of the town and country—a work house, a market house 80 feet long, and 40

feet

feet wide, and a brick school house, in which 4 schools are kept. The college edifice we have already mentioned. The houses in this town are generally built of wood, though there are some brick buildings which are large and elegant. This town has an extensive trade with Massachusetts, Connecticut, and part of Vermont; and from its advantageous situation, promises to be among the largest towns in New England.

Bristol is a pleasant, thriving town, about 16 miles north of Newport on the main.

Indians.] A few years since, there were about 500 Indians in this State. The greater part of them reside at Charlestown. They are peaceable and well disposed towards government, and speak the English language.

Curiosities.] About 4 miles northeast of Providence, lies a small village, called Patucket, a place of some trade, and famous for lamprey eels. Through this village runs Patucket River, which empties into Seekhonk river at this place. In this river is a beautiful fall of water, directly over which a bridge has been built, which divides the Commonwealth of Massachusetts from the State of Rhode Island. The fall, in its whole length, is upwards of 50 feet. The water passes through several chasms in a rock which runs diametrically across the bed of the stream, and serves as a dam to the water.—Several mills have been erected upon these falls; and the spouts and channels which have been constructed to conduct the streams to their respective wheels, and the bridge, have taken very much from the beauty and grandeur of the scene, which would otherwise have been indescribably charming and romantic.

Constitution.] The constitution of this State is founded on the charter granted by Charles II. in 1663; and the frame of government was not essentially altered by the revolution. The legislature of the State consists of three branches—a senate or upper house, composed of ten members, besides the governor and deputy governor, called, in the charter, *assistants*—and a house of representatives, composed of deputies from the several towns. The members of the legislature are chosen twice a year; and there are two sessions of this body annually, viz. on

the

the first Wednesday in May, and the last Wednesday in October.

History.] This State was first settled from Massachusetts. Mr. Roger Williams, a minister who came over to New England in 1631, was charged with holding a variety of errors, and was on that account forced to leave his house, land, wife and children, at Salem, in the dead of winter, and to seek a residence without the limits of Massachusetts! Governor Winthrop advised him to pursue his course to Nehiganset, or Narraganset Bay, which he did, and fixed himself at Secunk or Seekhonk, now Rehoboth. But that place being within the bounds of Plymouth colony, Governor Winslow, in a friendly manner, advised him to remove to the other side of the river, where the lands were not covered by any patent. Accordingly, in 1636, Mr. Williams and four others, crossed Seekhonk river, and landed among the Indians, by whom they were hospitably received, and thus laid the foundation of a town, which, from a sense of God's merciful providence to him, he called *Providence*.

Here he was soon after joined by a number of others; and though they were secured from the Indians by the terror of the English, yet they, for a considerable time, suffered much from fatigue and want; but they enjoyed liberty of conscience, which has ever since been inviolably maintained in this State.

So little has the civil authority to do with religion here, that no contract between a minister and a society (unless incorporated for that purpose) is of any force. It is probably for these reasons, that so many different sects have ever been found here; and that the Sabbath and all religious institutions have been more neglected in this, than in any other of the New England States.

Through the whole of the late unnatural war with Great Britain, the inhabitants of this State manifested a patriotic spirit; their troops behaved gallantly, and they are honoured in having produced the second General in the field.*

* General Greene.

CONNECTICUT.

CONNECTICUT.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Greatest length 100 Greatest breadth 72	between	41° and 42° 2′ N. lat. 1°50′and 3°20′ E lon	4,674

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Massachusetts, east, by Rhode Island; south, by the Sound, which divides it from Long Island; west, by the State of New York.

Civil Divisions.] Connecticut is divided into eight counties, and about 100 townships.

The names of the counties, their chief towns, and population, in 1800, were as follows:

Counties.	Towns.	No. Inh.	Chief Towns.	No. Inh.	Slaves.
Hartford	15	42,147	Hartford	5,347	67
New Haven	14	32,162	New Haven	5,157	236
New London	11	34,888	N. London	5,150	209
			Norwich	3,475	
Fairfield	14	38,208	Fairfield	3,735	275
			Danbury	3,180	
Windham	14	28,222	Windham	2,354	35
Litchfield	23	41,214	Litchfield	4,215	47
Middlesex	7	19,874	Middletown	5,001	72
			Haddam	2,317	
Tolland	9	14,319	Tolland	1,638	9
Total,	107	251,002			951

Rivers.] The principal rivers in this State are Connecticut, Housatonick, the Thames, and their branches. The former, soon after it enters the bounds of Connecticut, passes over Enfield Falls. At Windsor, it receives Windsor ferry river from the west, which is formed by the junction of Farmington and Poquabock rivers. At Hartford it meets the tide, and thence flows in a crooked channel into Long Island Sound. It is from 80 to 100 rods wide, 130 miles from its mouth.

On this beautiful river, whose banks are settled almost to its source, are many pleasant, neat, well built towns. It is navigable to Hartford, upwards of fifty miles from its mouth; and the produce of the country for 200 miles above is brought thither in boats.

The

The Houſatonick riſes in Berkſhire county, in Maſſachuſetts. It paſſes through a number of pleaſant towns, and empties into the Sound between Stratford and Milford. It is navigable twelve miles, to Derby.

Naugatuk is a ſmall river, and empties into the Houſatonick at Derby.

The Thames enters into Long Iſland Sound at New London. It is navigable fourteen miles to Norwich Landing. Here it loſes its name, and branches into Shetucket, on the eaſt, and Norwich or Little river, on the weſt. The city of Norwich ſtands on the tongue of land between theſe rivers. Little river, about a mile from its mouth, has a remarkable and very romantic cataract. A rock, ten or twelve feet in perpendicular height, extends quite acroſs the channel of the river. Over this the whole river pitches, in one entire ſheet upon a bed of rocks below. Here the river is compreſſed into a very narrow channel, between two craggy cliffs, one of which towers to a conſiderable height. The channel deſcends gradually, is very crooked, and covered with pointed rocks. Upon theſe the water ſwiftly tumbles, foaming with the moſt violent agitation, fifteen or twenty rods, into a broad baſon which ſpreads before it. At the bottom of the perpendicular falls, the rocks are curiouſly excavated by the conſtant pouring of water. Some of the cavities, which are all of a circular form, are five or ſix feet deep. The ſmoothneſs of the water above its deſcent—the regularity and beauty of the perpendicular fall—the tremendous roughneſs of the other, and the craggy, towering cliff which impends over the whole, preſent to the view of the ſpectator, a ſcene indeſcribably delightful and majeſtic. On this river are ſome of the fineſt mill-ſeats in New England, and thoſe immediately below the falls, occupied by Lathrop's mills, are perhaps not exceeded by any in the world. Acroſs the mouth of this river is a broad, commodious bridge, in the form of a wharf, built at a great expenſe.

Shetucket river, the other branch of the Thames, four miles from its mouth, receives Quinnabaug, which has its ſource in Brimfield in Maſſachuſetts.

Shetucket

Shetucket river is formed by the junction of Willamantick and Mount Hope rivers, which unite between Windham and Lebanon. These rivers are fed by numberless brooks from every part of the country. At the mouth of the Shetucket is a bridge of timber, 124 feet in length, supported at each end by pillars, and held up in the middle by braces on the top, in the nature of an arch.

Paukatuck river is an inconsiderable stream, which empties into Stonington harbour. It forms part of the dividing line between Connecticut and Rhode Island.

Harbours.] The two principal harbours are at New-London and New Haven.

The whole of the sea coast is indented with harbours, many of which are safe and commodious.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] Connecticut, though subject to the extremes of heat and cold, in their seasons, and to frequent sudden changes, is very healthful. It is generally broken land, made up of mountains, hills and vallies, and is exceedingly well watered. Some small parts of it are thin and barren. Its principal productions are Indian corn, rye, wheat in many parts of the State, oats, and barley, which are heavy and good, and of late, buck wheat—flax in large quantities—some hemp, potatoes of several kinds, pumpkins, turnips, peas, beans, &c. &c. Fruits of all kinds which are common to the climate. The soil is very well calculated for pasturage and mowing, which enables the farmers to feed large numbers of neat cattle and horses.

Trade.] The trade of Connecticut is principally with the West India Islands, and is carried on in vessels from sixty to an hundred and forty tons. The exports consist of horses, mules, oxen, oak staves, hoops, pine boards, oak plank, beans, Indian corn, fish, beef, pork, &c. Horses, live cattle, and lumber, are permitted in the Dutch, Danish, and French ports.

Connecticut has a large number of coasting vessels employed in carrying the produce of the State to other States. To Rhode Island, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, they carry pork, wheat, corn and rye. To North and South Carolinas and Georgia, butter, cheese, salted

ſalted beef, cider, apples, potatoes, hay, &c. and receive in return, rice, indigo and money. But as New York is nearer, and the ſtate of the markets always well known, much of the produce of Connecticut, eſpecially of the weſtern parts, is carried there; particularly pot and pearl aſhes, flax ſeed, beef, pork, cheeſe and butter in large quantities. Moſt of the produce of Connecticut river from the parts of Maſſachuſetts, New Hampſhire and Vermont, as well as of Connecticut, which are adjacent, goes to the ſame market. Conſiderable quantities of the produce of the eaſtern parts of the State are marketed at Boſton, Norwich and Providence.

This State owns and employs in the foreign and coaſting trade, 32,867 tons of ſhipping. The amount of exports from this State in the year 1803, was 1,248,571 dollars.

Manufactures.] The farmers in Connecticut, and their families, are moſtly clothed in plain, decent, homeſpun cloth. Their linens and woollens are manufactured in the family way; and although generally of a coarſer kind, they are of a ſtronger texture, and much more durable than thoſe imported from France and Great Britain. Many of their cloths are fine and handſome.

In New Haven are cotton and button manufactories. In Hartford a woollen manufactory has been eſtabliſhed; likewiſe glaſs works, a ſnuff and powder mill, iron works, and a ſlitting mill. Iron works are eſtabliſhed alſo at Saliſbury, Norwich, and other parts of the State. At Stafford is a furnace, at which are made large quantities of hollow ware, and other ironmongery, ſufficient to ſupply the whole State. Paper is manufactured at Norwich, Hartford, New Haven, in Litchfield county, and in many other places. Ironmongery, hats, candles, leather, ſhoes and boots, are manufactured in this State. A duck manufactory has been eſtabliſhed at Stratford.

Population and Character.] The State of Connecticut is laid out in ſmall farms, from fifty to three or four hundred acres each, which are held by the farmers in fee ſimple, and are generally well cultivated. The State is chequered with innumerable roads, or highways, croſſing each other in every direction. A traveller in any of theſe roads, even in the moſt unſettled parts of the State,

will seldom pass more than two or three miles without finding a house or cottage, and a farm under such improvements, as to afford the necessaries for the support of a family. The whole State resembles a well cultivated garden, which, with that degree of industry that is necessary to happiness, produces the necessaries and conveniences of life in great plenty.

The inhabitants are almost entirely of English descent. There are no Dutch or Germans, and very few French, Scotch or Irish people, in any part of the State.

The people of Connecticut have heretofore been too fond of having all their disputes settled *according to law*. The prevalence of this litigious spirit afforded employment and support for a numerous body of lawyers. That party spirit, however, which is the bane of political happiness, has never raged with such violence in this State, as in some others. Public proceedings have been conducted generally with much calmness and candour. The people are well informed in regard to their rights, and judicious in the methods they adopt to secure them. The State enjoys a great share of political tranquillity; and in no State do the inhabitants in general live more peaceably as neighbours.

Religion.] Such as is happily adapted to a republican government. As to the mode of exercising church government and discipline, it might not improperly be called a republican religion. Each church has a separate jurisdiction, and claims authority to choose its own minister, to exercise judgment, and to enjoy gospel ordinances within itself. The churches, however, are not independent of each other; they are in general consociated for mutual benefit and convenience. The associations have power to license candidates for the ministry, to consult for the general welfare, and to recommend measures to be adopted by the churches, but have no authority to enforce them. When disputes arise in churches, councils are called, by the parties, to settle them; but their power is only advisory. There are twelve associations in the State, and they meet twice in a year. These are all combined in one general association, who meet annually.

All

All religions, that are consistent with the peace of society are tolerated in Connecticut; and a spirit of liberality and catholicism is increasing. There are very few religious sects in this State. The bulk of the people are Congregationalists. Besides these, there are Episcopalians and Baptists.

Damages sustained in the late War.] After the establishment of peace in 1783, a number of gentlemen were appointed by the General Assembly to estimate the damages done by the British troops, in the several towns which they ravaged. The following is the amount of the losses in the whole State, in money, valued as in 1774, £294,235 : 16 : 1.

The foregoing estimate includes merchandize and public buildings. Exclusive of these, the losses are estimated at £167,000. To compensate the sufferers, the General Court, in May, 1792, granted them 500,000 acres of the western part of the reserved lands of Connecticut, which lie west of Pennsylvania. The remainder of this tract, of about three millions of acres, has been sold by the State, for 1,200,000 dollars.

Chief Towns.] There are a great number of very pleasant towns, both maritime and inland, in Connecticut. It contains five cities, incorporated with extensive jurisdiction in civil causes. Two of these, Hartford and New Haven, are capitals of the State. The General Assembly is holden at the former in May, and at the latter in October, annually.

Hartford (city) is situated at the head of navigation, on the west side of Connecticut river, about fifty miles from its entrance into the Sound. Its buildings are, a state house, two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, besides about 500 dwelling houses, a number of which are handsomely built with brick.

The town is divided by a small river, with high, romantic banks. Over this river is a bridge connecting the two divisions of the town. Hartford is advantageously situated for trade, has a very fine back country, enters largely into the manufacturing business, and is a rich, flourishing, commercial town. A bank is established in this city.

New

New Haven (city) lies round the head of a bay, which makes up about four miles north from the Sound. It covers part of a large plain, which is circumscribed on three sides by high hills or mountains. Two small rivers bound the city east and west. The town was originally laid out in squares of 51 rods. Many of these squares have been divided by cross streets. Four streets run northwest and southeast, these are crossed by four others at right angles. Near the centre of the city is the public square; on and around which are the public buildings, which are, a state house, colleges and chapel, three churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians. These are all handsome and commodious buildings. The colleges, chapel, state house, and one of the churches are of brick. The public square is encircled with a row of trees, which render it both convenient and delightful. Its beauty, however, is greatly diminished by the burial ground, and several of the public buildings, which occupy a considerable part of it. It contains about 600 dwelling-houses.

New London (city) stands on the west side of the river Thames, near its entrance into the Sound, in latitude 41° 25′. It has two places for public worship, one for Episcopalians, and one for Congregationalists, 5,150 inhabitants. Its harbour is the best in Connecticut. A considerable part of the town was burnt by the infamous Benedict Arnold in 1781. It has since been rebuilt.

Norwich (city) stands at the head of Thames river, 14 miles north from New London. It is a commercial city, has a rich and extensive back country, and avails itself of its natural advantages at the head of navigation. Its situation upon a river, which affords a great number of convenient seats for mills and water machines of all kinds, renders it very eligible for manufactures.

The inhabitants are not neglectful of the advantages which nature has so liberally given them. They manufacture paper of all kinds, stockings, clocks and watches, chaises, buttons, stone and earthen ware, wire, oil, chocolate, bells, anchors, and all kinds of forge work. The city contains a court house, two churches for Congregationalists, and one for Episcopalians, and about

3,476

3,476 inhabitants. The city is in three detached, compact diviſions, viz Chelſea, at the landing, the town, and Bean hill; in the latter diviſion is an academy; and in the town is a ſchool ſupported by a donation from Dr. Daniel Lathrop, deceaſed. The courts of law are held alternately at New London and Norwich.

Middleton (city) is pleaſantly ſituated on the weſtern bank of Connecticut river, fifteen miles ſouth of Hartford. It is the principal town in Middleſex county—has 4,900 inhabitants, a court houſe, a naval office, one church for Congregationaliſts, and one for Epiſcopalians.

Four miles ſouth of Hartford is Weathersfield, a very pleaſant town of between two and three hundred houſes, ſituated on a fine ſoil, with an elegant brick church for Congregationaliſts. This town is noted for raiſing onions.

Windſor, Farmington, Litchfield, Milford, Stratford, Fairfield, Guilford, Stamford, Windham, Suffield and Enfield, are all conſiderable and pleaſant towns.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] In no part of the world is the education of all ranks of people more attended to than in Connecticut. Almoſt every town in the State is divided into diſtricts, and each diſtrict has a public ſchool kept in it a greater or leſs part of every year. Somewhat more than one third of the monies ariſing from a tax on the polls and rateable eſtate of the inhabitants, is appropriated to the ſupport of ſchools in the ſeveral towns, for the education of children and youth. The law directs that a grammar ſchool ſhall be kept in every county town throughout the State.

Academies have been eſtabliſhed at Greenfield, Plainfield, Canterbury, Norwich, Windham, and Pomfret, ſome of which are flouriſhing.

Yale college was founded in 1700, and remained at Killingworth until 1707; then at Saybrook until 1716, when is was removed and fixed at New Haven. Among its principal benefactors was Governor Yale, in honour of whom, in 1718, it was named YALE COLLEGE. The college conſiſts of three large buildings, of 100 feet by

40—one of which was built in 1750—one in 1793—the other in 1801—a college chapel, 50 feet by 40, with a ſteeple, and a dining hall, all of brick.

The public library conſiſts of about 2,500 volumes; the philoſophical apparatus, by a late handſome addition, is now as complete as moſt others in the United States, and contains the machines neceſſary for exhibiting experiments, in the whole courſe of experimental philoſophy and aſtronomy.

The firſt charter of incorporation was granted by the general aſſembly of Connecticut, to eleven miniſters, under the denomination of Truſtees, 1701. By an act of the general aſſembly, "for enlarging the powers and increaſing the funds of Yale College," paſſed in May, 1792, and accepted by the corporation, the governor, lieutenant governor, and the ſix ſenior aſſiſtants in the council of the State for the time being, are, ever hereafter, by virtue of their offices, to be truſtees and fellows of the college, in addition to the former corporation. The immediate executive government is in the hands of the preſident and tutors. The preſent officers and inſtructers of the college are, a preſident who is alſo profeſſor of eccleſiaſtical hiſtory, a profeſſor of divinity, a profeſſor of natural philoſophy and aſtronomy, and four tutors. The ſtudents are divided into four claſſes. The number in 1802, was 225, and increaſing.

The funds of this college received a very liberal addition by a grant of the general aſſembly in the act before mentioned; which will enable the corporation to ſupport ſeveral new profeſſorſhips, and to make a handſome addition to the library.

In May and September, annually, the ſeveral claſſes are critically examined in all their claſſical ſtudies. A public commencement is held annually on the ſecond Wedneſday in September, which calls together a more numerous and brilliant aſſembly than is convened by any other anniverſary in the State, the Election excepted.

Conſtitution and General Character.] The conſtitution of Connecticut is founded on their charter, which was granted by Charles II. in 1662, and on a law of the State. Contented with this form of government, the

people

people have not been disposed to run the hazard of framing a new constitution since the declaration of independence.

Agreeable to this charter, the supreme legislative authority of this State is vested in a governor, deputy governor, twelve assistants or counsellors, and the representatives of the people, styled the *General Assembly*. The governor, deputy governor and assistants are annually chosen by the freemen in the month of May. The representatives (their number not to exceed two from each town) are chosen by the freemen twice a year, to attend the two annual sessions, on the second Tuesdays of May and October. By these laws the general assembly is divided into two branches, called the *upper* and *lower* houses. The upper house is composed of the governor, deputy governor, and assistants. The lower house of the representatives of the people. No law can pass without the concurrence of both houses.

Connecticut has ever made rapid advances in population. There have been more emigrations from this, than from any of the other States; and yet it is at present full of inhabitants. This increase may be ascribed to several causes. The bulk of the inhabitants are industrious sagacious husbandmen. Their farms furnish them with all the necessaries, most of the conveniencies, and but few of the luxuries of life. They, of course, must be generally temperate, and if they choose, can subsist with as much independence as is consistent with happiness. The subsistence of the farmer is substantial, and does not depend on incidental circumstances, like that of most other professions. There is no necessity of serving an apprenticeship to the business, nor of a large stock of money to commence it to advantage. Farmers who deal much in barter, have less need of money than any other class of people. The ease with which a comfortable subsistence is obtained, induces the husbandman to marry young. The cultivation of his farm makes him strong and healthful. He toils cheerfully through the day—eats the fruit of his own labour with a glad-some heart—at night devoutly thanks his bounteous God for his daily blessings—retires to rest, and his sleep is sweet.

Such

Such circumſtances as theſe have greatly contributed to the amazing increaſe of inhabitants in this State.

Beſides, the people live under a free government, and have no fear of a tyrant. There are no overgrown eſtates, with rich and ambitious landlords, to have an undue and pernicious influence in the election of civil officers. Property is equally enough divided, and muſt continue to be ſo, as long as eſtates deſcend as they now do. No qualified perſon is prohibited from voting. He who has the moſt merit, not he who has the moſt money, is generally choſen into public office. As inſtances of this, it is to be obſerved, that many of the citizens of Connecticut, from the humble walks of life, have ariſen to the firſt offices in the State, and filled them with dignity and reputation. That baſe buſineſs of electioneering which is ſo directly calculated to introduce wicked and deſigning men into office, is yet but little known in Connecticut. A man who wiſhes to be choſen into office, acts wiſely for that end, when he keeps his deſires to himſelf.

A thirſt for learning prevails among all ranks of people in the State. More of the young men in Connecticut, in proportion to their numbers, receive a public education, than in any of the States.

Some have believed, and with reaſon, that the fondneſs for academic and collegiate education is too great; that it induces too many to leave the plough. If men of liberal education would return to the farm, and uſe their knowledge in improving agriculture, and encouraging manufactures, there could not be too many men of learning in the State; but this is too ſeldom the caſe.

Connecticut had but a ſmall proportion of citizens who did not join in oppoſing the oppreſſive meaſures of Great Britain, and was active and influential, both in the field and in the cabinet, in bringing about the revolution. Her ſoldiers were applauded by the Commander in Chief for their bravery and fidelity.

What has been ſaid in favour of Connecticut, though true, when generally applied, needs to be qualified with ſome exceptions. Dr. Douglaſs ſpoke the truth when he ſaid, that "ſome of the meaner ſort are villains."

Too

Too many are idle and diſſipated, and much time is unprofitably and wickedly ſpent in law-ſuits and petty arbitrations. The public ſchools, in ſome parts of the State have been too much neglected, and in procuring inſtructers, too little attention is paid to their moral and literary qualifications.

The revolution, which ſo eſſentially affected the government of moſt of the colonies, produced no very perceptible alteration in the government of Connecticut. While under the juriſdiction of Great Britain, they elected their own governors, and all ſubordinate civil officers, and made their own laws, in the ſame manner, and with as little control as they now do. Connecticut has ever been a republic; and perhaps as perfect and as happy a republic as has ever exiſted. While other States, more monarchical in their government and manners, have been under a neceſſity of undertaking the difficult taſk of altering their old, or forming new conſtitutions, and of changing their monarchical for republican manners, Connecticut has uninterruptedly proceeded in her old track, both as to government and manners; and, by theſe means, has avoided thoſe convulſions which have rent other States into violent parties.

At the anniverſary election of governor, and other public officers, which is held yearly at Hartford, on the ſecond Thurſday in May, a ſermon is preached, which is publiſhed at the public expenſe. On theſe occaſions a vaſt concourſe of reſpectable citizens, particularly the clergy, are collected from every part of the State; and while they add dignity and ſolemnity to the important and joyful tranſactions of the day, ſerve to exterminate party ſpirit, and to harmonize the civil and religious intereſts of the State.

Connecticut has been highly diſtinguiſhed in having a ſucceſſion of governors, eminent both for their religious and political accompliſhments. For a liſt of their venerable names, ſee American Univerſal Geography.

The hiſtory of this State has been publiſhed in one volume, by the Rev. Dr. Trumbull.

The

The SECOND GRAND DIVISION *of the* UNITED STATES *comprehends*

NEW YORK, DELAWARE,
NEW JERSEY, TERRITORY N. W. of OHIO.
PENNSYLVANIA,

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Upper Canada, from which it is separated by the Lakes; east, by the New England States; south, by the Atlantic ocean, Maryland, Virginia, and the Ohio river, which separates it from Kentucky; west by the Miſſiſippi river.

Rivers and Bays.] The principal rivers in this diſtrict are the Hudſon, the Delaware, the Suſquehannah, the Ohio, the Miſſiſippi, and their branches. York, Delaware, and part of Cheſapeak Bays are in this diſtrict.

Climate.] The climate of this Grand Diviſion, lying almoſt in the ſame latitudes, varies but little from that of New England. There are no two ſucceſſive years alike. Even the ſame ſucceſſive ſeaſons and months differ from each other every year. And there is perhaps but one ſteady trait in the character of this climate, and that is, it is uniformly variable. The changes of weather are great, and frequently ſudden.

There are ſeldom more than four months in the year in which the weather is agreeable without a fire. In winter, the winds generally come from the N. W. in fair, and from the N. E. in wet weather. The N. W. winds are uncommonly dry as well as cold.

The climate on the weſt ſide of the Alleghany mountains differs materially from that on the eaſt ſide, in the temperature of the air, and the effects of the wind upon the weather, and in the quantity of rain and ſnow which fall every year. The S. W. winds, on the weſt ſide of the mountain, are accompanied by cold and rain. The temperature of the air is ſeldom ſo cold, or ſo hot, by ſeveral degrees, as on the eaſt ſide of the mountains.

On

On the whole, it appears that the climate of this division of the United States is a compound of moſt of the climates in the world: It has the moiſture of Ireland in ſpring; the heat of Africa in ſummer; the temperature of Italy in June; the ſky of Egypt in autumn; the ſnow and cold of Norway, and the ice of Holland in winter; the tempeſts (in a certain degree) of the Weſt Indies, in every ſeaſon; and the variable winds and weather of Great Britain in every month in the year.

From this account of the climate of this diſtrict, it is eaſy to aſcertain what degrees of health, and what diſeaſes prevail. As the inhabitants have the climates, ſo they have the acute diſeaſes of all the countries that have been mentioned. Although it might be ſuppoſed that with ſuch changes and varieties in the weather there would be connected epidemical diſeaſes, and an unwholeſome climate, yet, on the whole, it is found, in this diſtrict, to be as healthy as any part of the United States.

NEW YORK.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 350 Breadth 300	between	40° 30′ & 45° N. lat. 5° W. & 3° 6′ E. lon.*	44,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED ſoutheaſtwardly, by the Atlantic Ocean; eaſt, by Connecticut, Maſſachuſetts and Vermont; north, by the 45th degree of latitude, which divides it from Canada; northweſtwardly, by the river Iroquois, or St. Lawrence, and the lakes Ontario and Erie; ſouthweſt and ſouth, by Pennſylvania and New Jerſey.

Civil Diviſions.] This State is divided into 30 counties, which, by an act of the legiſlature, paſſed in March, 1788, were ſubdivided into townſhips.

Counties.

* If we include Long Iſland.

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.	No. Slaves.
New York	1	60,489	New York		2,868
Kings	6	5,740	Brooklyn	2,378	1,479
Queens	6	16,893	Jamaica	1,661	1,528
Suffolk	9	19,464	E. Hampton	1,549	886
Richmond	4	4,563	Weſtfield	1,208	675
Weſt Cheſter	23	27,428	Bedford	2,404	1,259
Rockland	4	6,353			551
Clinton & Eſſex	8	8,514			58
Columbia	9	35,322	Hudſon	3,664	1,471
Reanſſellaer	8	30,442			890
Ontario	19	12,584	Canadarqua	1,153	57
Saratoga	10	6,889			358
Otſego	14	1,788			48
Delaware	10	21,700			16
Greene	4	15,870			520
Tioga	8	7,406			17
Steuben	6	15,218			22
Montgomery	12	24,483			466
Cayuga	8	21,636			53
Onondago	9	10,228			11
Albany	9	34,043	Albany		1,808
Herkemer	8	14,479	German Flats	1,637	61
Oneida	27	22,047			50
Chenango	10	15,666			16
Waſhington	16	35,574	Salem	2,861	80
Schohary	6	9,808			354
Dutcheſs	15	47,775	Fiſhkill	6,168	1,609
Ulſter	12	24,853	Kingſton	4,615	2,257
Orange	11	29,355			1,145
Total,	292	586,050			20,613

Rivers and Canals.] Hudſon's river is one of the largeſt rivers in the United States. It riſes in the mountainous country between the lakes Ontario and Champlain. Its whole length is about 250 miles. From Albany to Lake George, is 65 miles. This diſtance, the river is navigable only for batteaux, and has two portages, occaſioned by falls, of half a mile each. The tide flows a few miles above Albany, which is 160 miles from New York. It is navigable for ſloops of 80 tons to Albany, and for ſhips to Hudſon. About 60 miles above New York, the water becomes freſh. The river is ſtored with a variety of fiſh, which renders a ſummer's paſſage to Albany delightful and amuſing to thoſe who are fond of angling.

The

The increasing population of the fertile lands upon the northern branches of the Hudson, must annually increase the amazing wealth that is conveyed by its waters to New York. Added to this, the ground has been marked out, the level ascertained, and a company incorporated, by the name of "The President, Directors and Company of the Northern Inland Lock Navigation, in the State of New York," and funds subscribed, for the purpose of cutting a canal from the nearest approximating point of Hudson's river to South Bay, which empties into the south end of Lake Champlaine. The distance is 18 miles. These works are begun under a favourable prospect of being soon completed.

Saranac river passes through Plattsburgh into Lake Champlaine.

Sable river, not far from the Saranac, is scarcely 60 yards wide. On this stream are remarkable falls.

The river Boquet passes through the town of Willsborough. At this place are the remains of an intrenchment thrown up by General Burgoyne.

Black river rises in the high country, near the sources of Canada Creek, which falls into Mohawk river, and takes its course N. W. and then N. E. till it discharges itself into Cataraqua or Iroquois river.

Onondaga river rises in the Oneida Lake, and runs westwardly into Lake Ontario at Oswego.

Mohawk river passes to the northward of Fort Stanwix, and runs southwardly 20 miles, to the fort; then eastwardly 110 miles, into the Hudson. The produce that is conveyed down this river is landed in Skenectady, and is thence carried by land sixteen miles, over a barren shrubby plain to Albany, through which a turnpike is contemplated. Since the completion of the locks and canals at the Little Falls, 56 miles above Skenectady, the river is passable for boats from Skenectady, nearly or quite to its source. The perpendicular descent of these falls is 42 feet, in the course of one mile. A canal and locks round these falls was completed in the autumn of 1795. The Cohoez, in this river, are a great curiosity. They are three miles from its entrance into the Hudson. The river is about 100 yards wide; the

rock, over which it pours as over a mill-dam, extends almoſt in a line from one ſide of the river to the other, and is about 30 feet perpendicular height. Including the deſcent above, the fall is as much as 60 or 70 feet. A company, by the name of "The Preſident, Directors and Company of the Weſtern Inland Lock Navigation, in the State of New York," were incorporated by the legiſlature of New York, in March, 1792, for the purpoſe of opening a lock navigation from the now navigable parts of Hudſon's river, to be extended to Lake Ontario, and to the Seneca Lake. Theſe works are nearly completed.

Delaware river riſes in Lake Utſtayantho, latitude 42° 25′, and takes its courſe ſouthweſt, until it croſſes into Pennſylvania, in latitude 42°; thence ſouthwardly, dividing New York from Pennſylvania, until it ſtrikes the northweſt corner of New Jerſey, in latitude 41° 24′; and then paſſes off to the ſea, through Delaware Bay, having New Jerſey on the eaſt ſide, and Pennſylvania and Delaware on the weſt.

Suſquehannah E. Branch river has its ſource in Lake Otſego, latitude 42° 55′. Batteaux paſs to its ſource: thence to Mohawk river is but 20 miles, capable of good roads.

Tyoga river riſes in the Alliegany mountains, in about latitude 42°, runs eaſtwardly, and empties into the Suſquehannah at Tyoga point, in latitude 41° 57′. It is boatable about 50 miles.

Seneca river riſes in the Seneca country, and runs eaſtwardly, and in its paſſage receives the waters of the Seneca and Cayuga lakes, and empties into the Onondaga river, 14 miles above the falls, at a place called Three Rivers. Within half a mile of Onondaga lake, a ſalt ſpring iſſues from the ground, the water of which is ſalter than that of the ocean. It conſtantly emits water in ſufficient quantity for works of any extent. It is probable the whole country will be ſupplied from this ſpring, and at a very cheap rate.

Geneſſee river riſes near the ſource of the Tioga, and empties into Lake Ontario, 80 miles eaſt of Niagara Fort.

The

The ſettlements made in this State, till within a few ears, were chiefly upon two narrow oblongs, extending om the city of New York, eaſt and north. The one aſt, is Long Iſland, which is 140 miles long and nar- ow, and ſurrounded by the ſea. The one extending orth is about forty miles in breadth, and biſected by ne Hudſon. The new ſettlements have been made up- n another oblong, extending weſt and ſouthweſt from Albany. Such is the interſection of the whole State by he branches of the Hudſon, the Delaware, the Suſque- annah, and other rivers which have been mentioned, hat there are few places throughout its whole extent, hat are more than 15 or 20 miles from ſome boatable or navigable ſtream.

Bays and Lakes.] Theſe are York Bay, which is nine miles long and four broad, ſpreads to the ſouthward before the city of New York. South Bay, which lies 12 or 15 miles north of the northern bend in Hudſon's iver. Oneida Lake, which lies about twenty miles weſt of Fort Stanwix; Salt Lake; Lake Otſego, at the head of Suſquehannah river; Caniaderago Lake, ſix miles weſt of it; and Chatoque Lake, the ſource of Cona- wongo river, which empties into the Allegany.

Face of the Country, Mountains, Soil and Productions. The State, to ſpeak generally, is interſected by ridges of mountains running in a northeaſt and ſouthweſt direction. Beyond the Allegany mountains, however, the country is a dead level; of a fine, rich ſoil, covered in its natural ſtate with maple, beach, birch, cherry, black walnut, locuſt, hiccory, and ſome mulberry trees.

The lands between the Seneca and Cayuga Lakes are repreſented as uncommonly excellent, being moſt agreeably diverſified with gentle riſings, and timbered with lofty trees, with little underwood.

Eaſt of the Allegany mountains, the country is broken into hills, with rich intervening vallies. The hills are clothed thick with timber, and, when cleared, afford fine paſture. The vallies, when cultivated, produce wheat, hemp, flax, peas, graſs, oats, and Indian corn.

Of the commodities produced from culture, wheat is the ſtaple. Of this article, in wheat and flour, equivalent

lent to one million bushels are yearly exported. Indian corn and peas are likewise raised for exportation; and rye, oats, barley, &c. for home consumption.

In some parts of the State large dairies are kept, which furnish for the market, butter and cheese. The best lands in this State which lie along the Mohawk river, and north of it, and west of the Allegany mountains, are yet mostly in a state of nature, but are most rapidly settling.

In the northern and unsettled parts of the State, are plenty of moose, deer, bears, some beavers, martins, and most other inhabitants of the forest, except wolves. Ducks, growse, pigeons, also fish of many kinds, and particularly salmon, are taken in great abundance in different parts, and especially in the county of Clinton. At the mouth of Saranac river, which falls into Champlaine, the salmon are found in such plenty, that it is usual to take four or five hundred in a day, with spears and small scoop-nets. They are caught from May till November, and make excellent salted provisions; and every cottager, by spending an hour in the evening, may obtain a sufficient supply for his family.

Population and Character.] For the population of this State, according to the census of 1800, the reader is referred to the table of divisions. The annual increase for the four years succeeding 1786, was upwards of 25,000. A great proportion of this increase consists of emigrants from the New England States.

The revolution and its consequences have had a very perceptible influence in diffusing a spirit of liberality among the Dutch, and in dispelling the clouds of ignorance and national prejudice. Schools, academies and colleges are established, and establishing, for the education of their children in the English and learned languages and in the arts and sciences; and a literary and scientific spirit is evidently increasing. If such are the buddings of improvement in the dawn of our empire, what a rich harvest may we expect in its meridian?

The city of New York is inhabited principally by merchants, physicians, lawyers, mechanics, shopkeepers, and tradesmen, composed of almost all nations and religions. They are generally respectable in their several profes-

sions,

sons, and sustain the reputation of honest, punctual, fair dealers.

The manners and character of the inhabitants of every colony or State will take their colouring, in a greater or less degree, from the peculiar manners of the first settlers. It is much more natural for emigrants to adopt the customs of the original inhabitants than the contrary; even though the emigrants should, in length of time, become the most numerous. Hence it is that the neatness, parsimony and industry of the Dutch were early imitated by the first English settlers in the province, and until the revolution, formed a distinguishing trait in their provincial character. It is still discernible, though in a much less degree, and will probably continue visible for many years to come.

Chief Towns.] There are three incorporated cities in this State; New York, Albany, and Hudson. New York is the capital of the State, and stands on the S. W. point of Manhattan, commonly called York Island, at the confluence of the Hudson and East rivers. The principal part of the city lies on the E. side of the island, although the buildings extend from one river to the other. The length of the city on East river is about two miles; but falls much short of that distance on the banks of the Hudson. Its breadth, on an average, is nearly three-fourths of a mile; and its circumference may be four miles.

The houses are generally built of brick, and the roofs tiled. There are remaining a few houses built after the old Dutch manner.

The most magnificent edifice in this city is *Federal Hall*, situated at the head of Broad street, where its front appears to great advantage.

The other public buildings in the city, are 3 houses for public worship for the Dutch Reformed church—five Presbyterian churches—four Episcopal churches—2 for German Lutherans and Calvinists—two Friends' meeting houses—two for Baptists—two for Methodists—one for Moravians—one Roman Catholic church.—one French Protestant church out of repair, and a Jews' synagogue. Besides these, there is the Governor's

houſe, a ſplendid building—the college, gaol, a new and ſpacious priſon, and ſeveral other building of leſs note. The city is accommodated with four markets in different parts, which are furniſhed with a great plenty and variety of proviſions, in neat and excellent order.

This city is eſteemed the moſt eligible ſituation for commerce in the United States. It almoſt neceſſarily commands the trade of one half of New Jerſey, moſt of that of Connecticut, part of that of Maſſachuſetts and New Hampſhire, and almoſt the whole of that of Vermont, beſides the whole fertile interior country, which is penetrated by one of the largeſt rivers in the United States.

A want of good water has been a great inconvenience to the citizens, there being few wells in the city. Moſt of the people were ſupplied every day with freſh water conveyed to their doors in caſks, from a pump near the head of Queen-ſtreet, which receives it from a ſpring almoſt a mile from the centre of the city. This well is about 20 feet deep, and 4 feet diameter. The average quantity drawn daily from this remarkable well, was 110 hogſheads, of 130 gallons each. In ſome hot ſummer days, 216 hogſheads have been drawn from it; and what is very ſingular, there is never more or leſs than about three feet of water in the well. The water was ſold commonly at three pence a hogſhead, at the pump. The Manhattan Company was incorporated in 1798, for the purpoſe of conveying good water into the city, and their works are now nearly or quite completed.

In point of ſociability and hoſpitality, New York is hardly exceeded by any town in the United States.

On a general view of this city as deſcribed thirty years ago, and in its preſent ſtate, the compariſon is flattering to the preſent age; particularly the improvements in taſte, elegance of manners, and that eaſy, unaffected civility and politeneſs which form the happineſs of ſocial intercourſe.

The city of ALBANY is ſituated upon the weſt ſide of Hudſon's river, 160 miles north of the city of New York, in latitude 42° 36′. It contained, in 1797, 863 dwelling-houſes, built moſtly by trading people, on the margin of the river, and in the old Dutch Gothic ſtyle, with the gable end to the ſtreet, which cuſtom the firſt

ſettlers

settlers brought with them from Holland. Many new houses, however, have lately been built in this city, all in the modern style. In 1797, the number of inhabitants in this city, was 6,021, collected from various parts. As great a variety of languages are spoken in Albany, as in any town in the United States; but the English predominates, and the use of every other is constantly lessening. Adventurers, in pursuit of wealth, are led here by the advantages for trade which this place affords.

Albany is unrivalled in its situation. It stands on the bank of one of the finest rivers in the world, at the head of sloop navigation. It enjoys a salubrious air. It is the natural emporium of the increasing trade of a large extent of country west and north; a country of an excellent soil, abounding in every article for the West India market; plentifully watered with navigable lakes, creeks and rivers, as yet only partially peopled, but settling with almost unexampled rapidity; and capable of affording subsistence and affluence to millions of inhabitants. No part of America affords a more eligible opening for emigrants than this. And when the contemplated locks and canals are completed, the bridge over the Mohawk river erected, and convenient roads opened into every part of the country, all which will, it is expected, be accomplished in a few years, Albany will probably increase and flourish beyond almost every other city or town in the United States.

The public buildings are a Low Dutch church, two for Presbyterians, one for Germans or High Dutch, one for Episcopalians, one for Methodists, a hospital, the city hall, and a handsome brick gaol.

The city of Hudson has had the most rapid growth of any place in America, if we except Baltimore in Maryland. It is situated on the east side of Hudson's river, in latitude 42° 23', and is 130 miles north of New York, and 30 south of Albany. It is surrounded by an extensive and fertile back country, and, in proportion to its size and population, carries on a large trade.

Poughkeepsie,

Poughkeepſie, the ſhire town of Dutcheſs county—Lanſingburgh, formerly called the New City, on the eaſt ſide of the Hudſon, nine miles north of Albany—Kingſton, the county town of Ulſter—Skenectady, ſixteen miles northweſt of Albany, on the banks of the Mohawk river—Troy, ſeven miles above Albany, a flouriſhing town of about 200 houſes—and Plattſburg, in Clinton county, ſituated on the weſt margin of Lake Champlaine, are all conſiderable towns.

Trade.] The ſituation of New York, with reſpect to foreign markets, has decidedly the preference to any of the States. It has, at all ſeaſons of the year, a ſhort and eaſy acceſs to the ocean. Nor have the inhabitants been unmindful of their ſuperior local advantages, but have availed themſelves of them to their full extent.

Their exports to the Weſt Indies are, biſcuit, peas, Indian corn, apples, onions, boards, ſtaves, horſes, ſheep, butter, cheeſe, pickled oyſters, beef, and pork. But wheat is the ſtaple commodity of the State. Weſt India goods are received in return for theſe articles. Beſides the above mentioned articles, are exported, flax-ſeed, cotton wool, ſarſaparilla, coffee, indigo, rice, pig-iron, bar-iron, pot-aſh, pearl-aſh, furs, deer ſkins, log-wood, fuſtic, mahogany, bees-wax, oil, Madeira wine, rum, tar, pitch, turpentine, whale fins, fiſh, ſugars, molaſſes, ſalt, tobacco, lard, &c.; but many of theſe articles are imported for re-exportation. The trade of this State has greatly increaſed ſince the revolution, and the balance is almoſt conſtantly in its favour. The exports to foreign parts, for the year ending September 20th, 1791, conſiſting principally of the articles above enumerated, amounted to 2,516,197 dollars. The year ending September 30, 1795, they amounted to 10,304,580 dollars 73 cents, and have ſince much increaſed.

Medicinal Springs.] The moſt noted ſprings in this State, are thoſe of Saratoga. They are eight or nine in number, ſituated in the margin of a marſh, formed by a branch of Kayadaroſſora Creek, about twelve miles weſt from the confluence of Fiſh Creek, and Hudſon's River.

Great numbers of people, under a variety of maladies, reſort to theſe ſprings, and many find relief, and a conſiderable

ſiderable number a complete cure, particularly in bilious diſorders, ſalt rheum, and relaxations. But as the waters are unfriendly, and even fatal in ſome diſorders, they ought to be uſed under the direction of a phyſician, thoroughly acquainted with the qualities of the waters, and the diſeaſes of the patients. Ignorant of the ſuitableneſs of the waters to their complaints, many have imprudently thrown away their lives in the uſe of them.

New Lebanon ſprings are next in celebrity to thoſe of Saratoga. New Lebanon is a pleaſant village, ſituated partly in a vale, and partly on the declivity of hills. The pool is ſituated on a commanding eminence overlooking the valley, and ſurrounded with a few houſes, which afford but indifferent accommodations for the valetudinarians who reſort here in ſearch of health. The waters have an agreeable temperature, and are not unpleaſant to the taſte.

In the new town of Renſſelaer, nearly oppoſite the city of Albany, a medicinal ſpring has lately been diſcovered, combining moſt of the valuable properties of the celebrated waters of Saratoga.

Literary and Humane Societies.] There are very few ſocieties for improvement in knowledge or humanity in this State; and theſe are—The ſociety for promoting uſeful knowledge—The ſociety for the manumiſſion of ſlaves, and protecting ſuch of them as have been or may be liberated—A manufacturing ſociety—An agricultural ſociety, lately eſtabliſhed, of which the members of the legiſlature are, *ex officiis*, members—A medical ſociety, and a ſociety for the information and aſſiſtance of emigrants.

Literature, Colleges, Academies, &c.] Until the year 1754, there was no college in the province of New York.

King's College, now called Columbia College, was founded in 1754. This college, by an act of the legiſlature paſſed in the ſpring of 1787, was put under the care of 24 gentlemen, who are a body corporate, by the name and ſtyle of "The Truſtees of Columbia College, in the city of New York."

It is now in a thriving ſtate, and has about 100 ſtudents in the four claſſes, beſides medical ſtudents. The

officers

officers of inſtruction and immediate government, are a preſident, profeſſor of mathematics and natural philoſophy, a profeſſor of logic and geography, and a profeſſor of languages. A complete medical ſchool has been lately annexed to the college, and able profeſſors appointed, by the truſtees, in every branch of that important ſcience, who regularly teach their reſpective branches with reputation.

Of the twelve incorporated academies, one is at Flatbuſh, in King's county, on Long Iſland, four miles from Brooklyn Ferry. It is ſituated in a pleaſant, healthy village. The building is large, handſome and convenient, and is called *Eraſmus' Hall*. The academy is flouriſhing, under the care of a principal and other ſubordinate inſtructors.

There is another at Eaſt Hampton, on the eaſt end of Long Iſland, by the name of Clinton Academy. The others are in different parts of the State. Beſides theſe, there are ſchools eſtabliſhed and maintained by the voluntary contributions of the parents. A ſpirit for literary improvement is evidently diffuſing its influence throughout the State.

Religion.] The various religious denominations in this State are the following: Engliſh Preſbyterians, Dutch Reformed, Baptiſts, Epiſcopalians, Friends or Quakers, German Lutherans, Moravians, Methodiſts, Roman Catholics, Jews, Shakers, and a few of the followers of Jemima Wilkinſon. The Shakers are principally ſettled at New Lebanon, and the followers of Jemima Wilkinſon at Geneva, about twelve miles S. W. of the Cayuga Lake.

Military Strength.] By official returns of the militia of this State, made to the governor by the adjutant general, it appears that the total number, in 1789, was 42,679; 1790—44,259; 1791—50,399. Beſides theſe there are as many as 5,000 or 6,000 of the militia in the new ſettlements, who are not yet organized.

Forts.] At the point where Lake George communicates with Lake Champlaine, is the famous poſt of Ticonderoga, by which word the Canadians underſtand *noiſy*. The works at this place are in ſuch a ruinous ſtate, that a ſtranger can ſcarcely form an idea of their conſtruction.

construction. They are however situated on such high ground as to command the communication between the lakes George and Champlaine. Opposite, on the south side of the water that empties out of Lake George, is a mountain, to appearance inaccessible, called Mount Defiance; where General Burgoyne, in the late war, with a boldness, secrecy and dispatch almost unparelleled, conveyed a number of cannon, stores and troops. The cannon were raised by large brass tackles from tree to tree, and from rock to rock, over dens of rattlesnakes, to the summit, which entirely commands the works of Ticonderoga. This circumstance must ever be considered as a full justification of General St. Clair's sudden retreat with the American army; and the observation which he made on his trial, in his own defence, that, "though he had lost a post, he had saved a State," was afterwards verified.

Crown Point is 15 miles north of Ticonderoga, on Lake Champlaine. The fort at this place, in which a British garrison was always kept, from the reduction of Canada to the American revolution, was the most regular and the most expensive of any ever constructed and supported by the British government in North America.

Curiosities.] In the county of Montgomery is a small, rapid stream, emptying into Scroon lake, west of lake George; it runs under a hill, the base of which is 60 or 70 yards diameter, forming a most curious and beautiful arch in the rock, as white as snow. The fury of the water and the roughness of the bottom, added to the terrific noise within, has hitherto prevented any person from passing through the chasm.

In the township of Willsborough, in Clinton county, is the curious Split Rock. A point of a mountain, which projected about 50 yards into Lake Champlaine, appears to have been broken by some violent shock of nature. It is removed from the main rock or mountain about 20 feet, and the opposite sides so exactly suit each other, that one needs no other proof of their having been once united. The point broken off contains about half an acre, and is covered with wood. The height of the rock on each side the fissure is about twelve feet. Round

this

this point is a spacious bay, sheltered from the south-west and north-west winds by the surrounding hills and woods. On the west side are four or five finely cultivated farms, which, at certain seasons, and in certain situations, form one of the most beautiful landscapes imaginable. Sailing under this coast for several miles before you come to Split Rock, the mountains, rude and barren, seem to hang over the passenger and threaten destruction. A water, boundless to the sight, lies before him—man feels his own littleness, and infidelity itself pays an unwilling homage to the Creator. Instantly and unexpectedly the scene changes, and, peeping, with greedy eye through the fissure, nature presents to the view a silver bason—a verdant lawn—a humble cottage—a golden harvest—a majestic forest—a lofty mountain, and an azure sky, rising one above another in just gradation to the amazing whole.

Indians.] The body of the Six Confederated Nations, viz. The Mohawks, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Senecas, and Onondagas, inhabit in the western parts of this State. The principal part of the Mohawk tribe reside on Grand river, in Upper Canada.

The following will give an idea of the characters, which, according to Indian tradition, are excluded from the happy country. "The region of pure spirits the Five Nations call *Eskanane.* The only characters which, according to their traditions, cannot be admitted to participate of the pleasures and delights of this happy country, are reduced to three, viz. suicides, the disobedient to the counsels of the chiefs, and such as put away their wives on account of pregnancy. According to their tradition, there is a gloomy fathomless gulf, near the borders of the delightful mansions of Eskanane, over which all good and brave spirits pass with safety, under the conduct of a faithful and skilful guide, appointed for that purpose; but when a suicide, or any of the above mentioned characters approaches this gulf, the conductor, who possesses a most penetrating eye, instantly discovers their spiritual features and character, and denies them his aid, assigning his reasons. They will, however, attempt to cross upon a small pole, which,

before

before they reach the middle, trembles and ſhakes, till preſently down they fall, with horrid ſhrieks. In this dark and dreary gulf, they ſuppoſe reſides a great dog, ſome ſay a dragon, infected with the itch, which makes him perpetually reſtleſs and ſpiteful. The guilty inhabtants of this miſerable region all catch this diſeaſe of the great dog, and grope and roam from ſide to ſide of their gloomy manſion, in perpetual torments.—Sometimes they approach ſo near the happy fields of Eſkanane, that they can hear the ſongs and dances of their former companions. This only ſerves to increaſe their torments, as they can diſcern no light, nor diſcover any paſſage by which they can gain acceſs to them. They ſuppoſe idiots and dogs go into the ſame gulf, but have a more comfortable apartment, where they enjoy ſome little light.

Iſlands.] There are three iſlands of note belonging to this State, viz. York Iſland, Long Iſland, and Staten Iſland.

Long Iſland extends 140 miles eaſt, and terminates with Montauk Point. It is not more than ten miles in breadth, on a medium, and is ſeparated from Connecticut by Long Iſland Sound. The iſland is divided into three counties; King's, Queen's, and Suffolk.

The ſouth ſide of the iſland is flat land, of a light, ſandy ſoil, bordered on the ſea coaſt with large tracts of ſalt meadow, extending from the weſt point of the iſland to Southampton. This ſoil, however, is well calculated for raiſing grain, eſpecially Indian corn. The north ſide of the iſland is hilly, and of a ſtrong ſoil; adapted to the culture of grain, hay and fruit. A ridge of hills extends from Jamaica to Southold. Large herds of cattle feed upon Hampſtead plain, and on the ſalt marſhes upon the ſouth ſide of the iſland.

The produce of the middle and weſtern parts is carried to New York.

Staten Iſland lies nine miles ſouthweſt of the city of New York, and forms Richmond county. It is about eighteen miles in length, and at a medium, ſix or ſeven in breadth, and contains 4,563 inhabitants. On the

south side is a considerable tract of level, good land; but the island in general is rough, and the hills high.

History.] See Smith's History of New York, published by Mathew Carey—and Hazard's Collection of State Papers.

NEW JERSEY.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 160
Breadth 52
} between { 39° & 41° 24' N. The body of the State lies between the meridian of Philad. & 1° E. long.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Hudson's river and the sea; south, by the sea; west, by Delaware bay and river, which divide it from the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania; and north, by New York. Containing about 8,320 square miles, equal to 5,324,800 acres.

Civil Divisions, Population, &c.] New Jersey is divided into 13 counties, as follows:

	Counties.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.	No. Slaves.
These 5 counties lie from south to north on Delaware river. Cape May and Gloucester extend across to the sea.	Cape May		3,066	98
	Cumberland	Bridgetown	9,529	75
	Salem	Salem	11,371	85
	Gloucester	Woodbury and Gloucester	16,115	61
	Burlington	Burlington and Bordentown	21,521	188
	Hunterdon	Trenton	21,261	1,220
	Sussex	Newtown	22,534	514
These 4 counties lie from north to south on the eastern side of the State.	Bergen	Hackinsak	15,156	2,825
	Essex	Newark and Elizabethtown	22,269	1,521
	Middlesex	Amboy and part of Brunswick	17,890	1,564
	Monmouth	Freehold	19,872	1,633
Inland.	Somerset	Boundbrook and part of Brunswick	12,815	1,863
	Morris	Morristown	17,750	775
Total,	Thirteen		211,149	12,422

Bays,

Bays, Ponds, Rivers and Canals.] New Jersey is washed, on the east and southeast, by Hudson's river and the ocean; and on the west, by the river Delaware.

The most remarkable bay is Arthur Kull, or Newark Bay, formed by the union of Passaik and Hackinsak rivers.

The rivers in this State, though not large, are numerous. A traveller, in passing the common road from New York to Philadelphia, crosses three considerable rivers, viz. the Hackinsak and Passaik, between Bergen and Newark, and the Raritan by Brunswick.

Passaik is a very crooked river. It is navigable about ten miles, and is 230 yards wide at the ferry. The cataract (or Great Falls) in this river, is one of the greatest natural curiosities in the State. The river is about forty yards wide, and moves in a slow gentle current, until coming within a short distance of a deep cleft in a rock which crosses the channel, it descends and falls above 70 feet perpendicularly, in one entire sheet. One end of the cleft, which was evidently made by some violent convulsion in nature, is closed; at the other, the water rushes out with incredible swiftness, forming an acute angle with its former direction, and is received into a large bason, whence it takes a winding course through the rocks, and spreads into a broad smooth stream. The cleft is from four to twelve feet broad. The falling of the water occasions a cloud of vapour to arise, which, by floating amidst the sun beams, presents rainbows to the view, which add beauty to the tremendous scene. The new manufacturing town of Patterson is erected upon the Great Fall in this river.

Raritan river is formed by two considerable streams, called the north and south branches; one of which has its source in Morris, the other in Hunterdon county. It passes by Brunswick and Amboy, and, mingling with the waters of the Arthur Kull Sound, helps to form the fine harbour of Amboy.

Bridges are erected over the Passaik, Hackinsack and Raritan rivers, on the post road between New York and Philadelphia. These bridges greatly facilitate the intercourse between these two great cities. Another bridge is contemplated over the Delaware, at Trenton.

Face

Face of the Country, Mountains, Soil and Productions. The counties of Suffex, Morris, and the northern part of Bergen, are mountainous.

As much as five-eighths of moft of the fouthern counties, or one-fourth of the whole State, is almoft entirely a fandy barren, unfit in many parts for cultivation.

This State has all the varieties of foil from the worft to the beft kind. The good land in the fouthern counties lies principally on the banks of rivers and crecks. The barrens produce little elfe but fhrub oaks and yellow pines. Thefe fandy lands yield an immenfe quantity of bog iron ore, which is worked up to great advantage in the iron works in thefe counties.

In the hilly and mountainous parts of the State, which are not too rocky for cultivation, the foil is of a ftronger kind, and covered in its natural ftate with ftately oaks, hickories, chefnuts, &c. and when cultivated, produces wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, oats, barley, flax and fruits of all kinds common to the climate. The land in this hilly country is good for grazing, and farmers feed great numbers of cattle for New York and Philadelphia markets.

The orchards, in many parts of the State equal any in the United States, and their cider is faid (and not without reafon) to be the beft in the world.

The markets of New York and Philadelphia receive a very confiderable proportion of their fupplies from the contiguous parts of New Jerfey. Thefe fupplies confift of vegetables of many kinds, apples, pears, peaches plums, ftrawberries, cherries and other fruits—cider in large quantities, butter, cheefe, beef, pork, mutton, and the leffer meats.

Trade.] The trade of this State is carried on almoft folely with and from thofe two great commercial cities, New York on one fide, and Philadelphia on the other; though it wants not good ports of its own.

Manufactures and Agriculture.] The manufactures of this State have hitherto been inconfiderable, not fufficient to fupply its own confumption, if we except the articles of iron, nails and leather. A fpirit of induftry and improvement, particularly in manufactures, has, however, greatly increafed within a few years.

The

The iron manufacture is, of all others, the greateſt ource of wealth to the State. Iron works are erected n Glouceſter, Burlington, Suſſex, Morris, and other ounties. The mountains in the county of Morris ive riſe to a number of ſtreams, neceſſary and conveient for theſe works, and at the ſame time furniſh a copious ſupply of wood and ore of a ſuperior quality. In his county alone are no leſs than 7 rich iron mines, from which might be taken ore ſufficient to ſupply the United States; and to work it into iron, there are two furnaces, two rolling and ſlitting mills, and about 30 forges, containing from two to four fires each. Theſe works produce annually about 540 tons of bar iron, 800 tons of pigs, beſides large quantities of hollow ware, ſheet iron, and nail rods. In the whole State, it is ſuppoſed, there is yearly made about 1,200 tons of bar iron, 1,200 do. of pigs, 80 do. of nail rods, excluſive of hollow ware, and various other caſtings, of which vaſt quantities are made.

Although the bulk of the inhabitants in this State are farmers, yet agriculture has not been improved (a few inſtances excepted) to that degree, which, from long experience, we might rationally expect, and which the fertility of the ſoil, in many places, ſeems to encourage.

A great part of the inhabitants are Dutch, who, although they are in general neat and induſtrious farmers, have very little enterprize, and ſeldom adopt any new improvements in huſbandry; becauſe, through habits and want of education to expand and liberalize their minds, they think their old modes of tilling the beſt. Indeed this is the caſe with the great body of the common people, and proves almoſt an inſurmountable obſtacle to agricultural improvements.

Character, Manners and Cuſtoms.] Many circumſtances concur to render theſe various, in different parts of the State. The inhabitants are a collection of Low Dutch, Germans, Engliſh, Scotch, Iriſh and New Englanders, or their deſcendants. National attatchments, and mutual convenience, have generally induced theſe ſeveral kinds of people to ſettle together in a body, and in this way their peculiar national manners, cuſtoms, and character are ſtill preſerved, eſpecially among the

poorer clafs of people, who have little intercourfe with any but thofe of their own nation. The people of New Jerfey are generally induftrious, frugal and hofpitable. There are, comparatively, but few men of learning in the State, nor can it be faid that the people in general have a tafte for the fciences. The poorer clafs (in which may be included a confiderable proportion of the inhabitants of the whole State) are inattentive to the education of their children, who are but too generally left to grow up in ignorance. There are, however, a number of gentlemen of the firft rank in abilities and learning in the civil offices of the State, and in the feveral learned profeffions.

Religion.] There are, in this State, about 50 Presbyterian congregations, fubject to the care of three Presbyteries, viz. that of New York, of New Brunfwick, and Philadelphia. A part of the charge of New York and Philadelphia Presbyteries lies in New Jerfey, and part in their own refpective States.

Befides thefe, there are upwards of 40 congregations of Friends—30 of Baptifts—25 of Epifcopalians—28 of Dutch Reformed, befides Methodifts—and a fettlement of Moravians. All thefe religious denominations live together in peace and harmony; and are allowed, by the conftitution of the State, to worfhip Almighty God agreeably to the dictates of their own confciences.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] There are two colleges in New Jerfey; one at Princeton, called Naffau Hall, the other at Brunfwick, called Queen's College. The latter, however, exifts at prefent only in name.

The college at Princeton has been under the care of a fucceffion of prefidents, eminent for piety and learning; and has furnifhed a number of Civilians, Divines and Phyficians, of the firft rank in America. This college was burnt in March, 1802, but is now rebuilding.

There are a number of good academies in this State, viz. at Freehold, Trenton, Hakinfack, Orangedale, Elizabethtown, Burlington, and at Newark. Befides thefe, there are grammar fchools at Springfield, Morriftown, Bordentown and Amboy.

Chief Towns.] There are a number of towns in this State, nearly of equal fize and importance, and none that has

has more than about five or six hundred houſes compactly built. Trenton is one of the largeſt towns in New Jerſey, and the capital of the State. It is ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Delaware, oppoſite the falls, nearly in the centre of the State, from north to ſouth, in latitude 40° 15′ and about 15′ eaſt of the meridian of Philadelphia.

Burlington (city) extends three miles along the Delaware, and one mile back at right angles, into the county of Burlington, and is twenty miles above Philadelphia, by water, and ſeventeen by land.

Perth Amboy (city) ſtands on a neck of land included between Raritan river and Arthur Kull Sound. Its ſituation is high and healthy. It lies open to Sandy Hook, and has one of the beſt harbours on the continent.

Brunſwick (city) is ſituated on the ſouthweſt ſide of Raritan river, over which a fine bridge has been built, 12 miles above Amboy. Its ſituation is low and pleaſant, being on the bank of a river, and under a high hill which riſes back of the town.

Princeton is a pleaſant village, of about 80 houſes, 52 miles from New York, and 42 from Philadelphia. Its college is a large edifice of ſtone.

Elizabethtown (borough) is fifteen miles from New-York. Its ſituation is pleaſant, and its ſoil equal in fertility to any in the State.

Newark is ſeven miles from New York. It is a handſome flouriſhing town, about the ſize of Elizabethtown.

Conſtitution.] The government of this State, agreeably to their conſtitution, is veſted in a governor, legiſlative council, and general aſſembly. The governor is choſen annually, by the council and aſſembly jointly.

The legiſlative council is compoſed of one member from each county, choſen annually by the people. The general aſſembly is compoſed of three members from each county, choſen as above.

Military Strength.] The military ſtrength of New Jerſey conſiſts of a militia, of between 30,000 and 40,000 men.

Hiſtory.]

History.] See Smith's History of New Jersey, and Hazard's State Papers.

This State was the seat of war for several years, during the bloody contest between Great Britain and America. Her losses both of men and property, in proportion to the population and wealth of the State, was greater than of any other of the thirteen States. When General Washington was retreating through the Jersies, almost forsaken by all others, her militia were at all times obedient to his orders, and for a considerable length of time composed the strength of his army. There is hardly a town in the State that lay in the progress of the British army, that was not rendered signal, by some enterprize or exploit. At Trenton, the enemy received a check, which may be said, with justice, to have turned the tide of war. At Princeton, the seat of the muses, they received another, which, united, obliged them to retire with precipitation, and take refuge in disgraceful winter quarters. But whatever honour this State might derive from the relation, it is not our business to give a particular description of battles or sieges; we leave this to the pen of the historian, and only observe in general, that the many military achievements performed by the Jersey soldiers, give this State one of the first ranks among her sisters, in a military view, and entitle her to a share of praise in the accomplishment of the late glorious revolution, that bears no proportion to her size.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 288 Breadth 156	between	0° 20′ E. & 5° W. long. 39° 43′ & 42° N lat.	44,900

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Delaware river, which divides it from New Jersey; north, by New York; northwest, by a part of lake Erie;

Erie; west, by the Western Territory, and a part of Virginia; south, by a part of Virginia, Maryland and Delaware. The State lies in the form of a parallelogram.

Civil Divisions.] Pennsylvania is divided into 35 counties, which, with their county towns, are mentioned in the following

TABLE.

Counties.	No. Towns.	No. Inhab.	Chief Towns.	No. Inhab.
City and County of Philadelphia	18	81,009	Philadelphia	41,220
Montgomery	28	24,150	Norristown	922
Bucks	28	27,496	Newtown	781
Delaware	21	12,809	Chester	957
Chester	40	37,093	West Chester	574
Lancaster	25	43,[illegible]	Lancaster	4,292
Berks	35	32,407	Reading	2,386
Northampton	30	30,062	Easton	1,055
Luzerne	19	12,839	Wilkesburg	835
Dauphin	12	22,270	Harrisburg	1,472
Northumberland	24	27,797	Sunbury	613
Wayne	9	2,562		
Adams	16	13,172		
Allegany	16	15,087	Pittsburg	1,565
Armstrong	3	2,399		
Beaver	6	5,776		
Bedford	12	12,039	Bedford	
Butler	4	3,916		
Crawford	2	2,346		
Cumberland	18	25,386	Carlisle	2,032
Fayette	17	20,159	Union	1,719
Franklin	14	19,638		
Greene	10	8,605		
Huntingdon	18	13,008	Huntingdon	1,251
Lycoming	10	5,414		
Mercer		3,220		
Mifflin & Center	12	13,609		
Somerset	13	10,188		
Venango	2	1,130		
Warren	1	253		
Washington	22	28,298		
Westmoreland	14	22,726		
York	18	25,643		
Erie	6	1,468		
Total 35	523	602,545		

Rivers.]

Rivers.] There are six considerable rivers, which, with their numerous branches, peninsulate the whole State, viz. the Delaware, Schuylkill, Susquehannah, Youhiogany, Monongahela, and Allegany. The bay and river Delaware are navigable from the sea up to the great or lower falls at Trenton, 155 miles. The distance of Philadelphia from the sea is about 60 miles across the land in a S. W. course to the New Jersey coast, and 120 miles by the ship channel of the Delaware. So far it is navigable for a 74 gun ship.

Mountains, Face of the Country, and Soil.] A considerable proportion of this State may be called mountainous; particularly the counties of Bedford, Huntingdon, Cumberland, part of Franklin, Dauphin, and part of Bucks and Northampton, through which pass, under various names, the numerous ridges and spurs, which collectively form what we choose to call, for the sake of clearness, "The Great Range of Allegany Mountains." The vales between these mountains are generally of a rich, black soil, suited to the various kinds of grain and grass. Some of the mountains will admit of cultivation almost to their tops. The other parts of the State are generally level, or agreeably variegated with hills and vallies.

A great proportion of the State is good land, and no inconsiderable part is very good. Perhaps the proportion of first rate land is not greater in any of the United States. The richest part of the State that is settled, is Lancaster county, and the valley through Cumberland, York and Franklin. The richest that is unsettled, is between Allegany river and Lake Erie, in the northwest corner of the State, and in the country on the heads of the eastern branches of the Allegany.

Productions, Manufactures, Agriculture, Exports, &c.] We mention these different articles together, because it is difficult to separate them. The produce, manufactures and exports of Pennsylvania, are very many and various, viz. wheat, rye, Indian corn, buck wheat, iron, gunpowder, cannon ball, iron cannon, muskets, lumber, ships, bricks, &c. &c. &c.

In 1786, their exports of flour were 150,000 barrels; in 1787, they were 202,000 barrels; in 1788, they

they were 220,000 barrels; and in 1789 they were 369,618 barrels.

Population, Militia, Character, &c.] The population of this State is mentioned in the table. The number of militia is eſtimated at upwards of 90,000, between 18 and 53 years of age.

The inhabitants are principally the deſcendants of the Engliſh, Iriſh, and Germans, with ſome Scotch, Welſh, Swedes, and a few Dutch. There are alſo many of the Iriſh and Germans, who emigrated when young or middle aged. The Friends and Epiſcopalians are chiefly of Engliſh extraction, and compoſe about one third of the inhabitants. They live principally in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counties of Cheſter, Philadelphia, Bucks and Montgomery. The Iriſh are moſtly Preſbyterians, but ſome are Catholics. Their anceſtors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally ſettled from Scotland; hence they have ſometimes been called Scotch Iriſh, to denote their double deſcent. But they are commonly and more properly called Iriſh, or the deſcendants of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the weſtern and frontier counties, and are numerous.

The Germans compoſe about one quarter of the inhabitants of Pennſylvania. They are moſt numerous in the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaſter, York and Northampton; moſtly in the four laſt, and are ſpreading in other parts. They conſiſt of Lutherans, (who are the moſt numerous ſect) Calviniſts or Reformed Church, Moravians, Catholics, Mennoniſts, Tunkers, (corruptly called Dunkers) and Zwingfelters, who are a ſpecies of Quakers. Theſe are all diſtinguiſhed for their temperance, induſtry and economy.

The Baptiſts, (except the Mennoniſt and Tunker Baptiſts, who are Germans) are chiefly the deſcendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate aſſemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments of all theſe will form the Pennſylvanian character.

Literary,

Literary, Humane and other useful Societies.] These are more numerous and flourishing in Pennsylvania, than in any of the seventeen States. The names of these improving institutions are as follow: The American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia, for promoting useful knowledge, formed January 2d, 1769—The Society for promoting Political Inquiries, instituted in February, 1787—The College of Physicians, instituted in 1787, for the promotion of medical, anatomical and chemical knowledge, incorporated 1789—The Pennsylvanian Hospital—The Philadelphia Dispensary, for the medical relief of the poor—The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of Slavery, and the relief of free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage—The Society of the United Brethren for propagating the gospel among the heathens, instituted in 1787, to be held statedly at Bethlehem—The Pennsylvanian Society for the encouragement of manufactures and useful arts. Besides these, there is also a Society for alleviating the miseries of prisons—and a Humane Society for the recovering and restoring to life the bodies of drowned persons; instituted in 1770—A Society for the aid and protection of Irish Emigrants—An Agricultural Society—A Society for German Emigrants—A Marine Society—A Charitable Society for the support of widows and families of Presbyterian Clergymen—A Society for the information and assistance of Emigrants—St. George's, St. Andrew's, and the Hibernian Charitable Societies. Most of these Societies are in the city of Philadelphia.

Colleges, Academies and Schools.] In Philadelphia is the University of Pennsylvania, and the College and Academy of Philadelphia. An act to unite these two institutions has passed the legislature; by their union they will constitute one of the most respectable seminaries of learning in the United States.

Dickinson College at Carlisle, 120 miles westward of Philadelphia, was founded in 1783. In 1787, there were 80 students belonging to this college; the number is annually increasing. It was named after His Excellency John Dickinson.

In 1787, a college was founded at Lancaster, 58 miles from Philadelphia, and honoured with the name of Franklin

Franklin College, after His Excellency Dr. Franklin. This College is for the Germans.

The Epiſcopalians have an academy at York-Town, in York county. There are alſo academies at Germantown, at Pittſburg, at Waſhington, (lately erected into a college) Allen's Town, and other places, endowed by donations from the legiſlature, and by liberal contributions of individuals.

The ſchools for young men and women in Bethlehem and Nazareth, under the direction of the people called Moravians, are perhaps upon the beſt eſtabliſhment of any ſchools in America.

Chief Towns.] The city of Philadelphia, capital of the State of Pennſylvania, and till the year 1801, the ſeat of government of the United States, lies in latitude 39° 56′ north, upon the weſtern bank of the river Delaware, which is here but a mile in breadth.

It was laid out by William Penn, the firſt proprietary and founder of the province, in the year 1683, and ſettled by a colony from England.

The ground plot of the city is an oblong ſquare, about one mile north and ſouth, and two miles eaſt and weſt, lying in the narroweſt part of the iſthmus between the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, about five miles in a right line above their confluence.

The city was firſt incorporated by charter under the great ſeal of the province, in the year 1701: before that period it was called the town of Philadelphia.

The number of inhabitants within the city and ſuburbs, (including the diſtrict of Southwark, and the compactly built part of the Northern Liberties, which, to every purpoſe but as to their government, are conſidered as parts of the city) was found, by the cenſus of 1790, to be 42,520, and the number of houſes 6,651, and ſtores and work-ſhops 415. In 1800, the number of inhabitants, within the ſame limits, amounted to 67,811.

The houſes for public worſhip are numerous, and are as follow:

The Friends or Quakers have	5	The German Lutherans,	2
The Preſbyterians and Seceders,	6	The German Calviniſts,	1
The Epiſcopalians,	3	The Catholics,	4
		The Swediſh Lutherans,	1
		The Moravians,	1

The Baptists,	1	The Methodists,	1
The Universal Baptists,	1	The Jews,	1

The other public buildings in the city, besides the university and college already mentioned, are the following, viz.

A state house and offices,	Three incorporated banks,
Two city court houses,	A house of correction,
A county court house,	A dramatic theatre,
A carpenter's hall,	A public observatory,
A philosophical society's hall,	A medical theatre and elaboratory,
A dispensary,	Three brick market houses,
A hospital and offices,	A fish market,
An alm's house,	A public gaol.

Whether we consider the local situation, the size, the beauty, the variety and utility of the improvements, in mechanics and manufactures, or the industry, the enterprize, the humanity, and the abilities of the inhabitants of the city of Philadelphia, it merits to be ranked among the first cities in the United States.

The borough of Lancaster is the largest inland town in the United States. It is the seat of justice in Lancaster county, and of the legislature of the State, and stands on Conostoga Creek, 58 miles by the new turnpike road, a little to the north of west from Philadelphia. It contains about 800 or 900 houses, besides a most elegant court house, a number of handsome churches, and other public buildings, and, in 1800, 4292 souls, a great proportion of whom are manufacturers.

Carlisle (borough) is the seat of justice in Cumberland county, and is 120 miles west of Philadelphia. It contained, in 1800, 2000 inhabitants, who live in more than 300 stone houses, and worship in three churches. They have also a court house and a college.

Pittsburg, on the western side of the Allegany mountains, 320 miles westward of Philadelphia, is beautifully situated on a large plain, which is the point of land between the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and about a quarter of a mile above their confluence, in latitude 40° 26′ north. In 1800, it had 1,565 inhabitants.

Bethlehem

Bethlehem is situated on the river Lehigh, a western branch of the Delaware, 53 miles north of Philadelphia, in latitude 40° 37′. The town being built partly on high rising ground, and partly on the lower banks of the Manakes, (a fine creek, which affords trout and other fish) has a very pleasant and healthy situation, and is frequently visited in the summer season by gentry from different parts. The prospect is not extensive, being bounded very near by a chain of the Lehigh hills.

Besides the church or public meeting hall, there are three large, spacious buildings, viz. The single brethren's or young men's houses. The single sisters' or young women's house, where they live under the care of female inspectors. The house for the widow women, where such as have not a house of their own, or means to have their own house furnished, live nearly in the same way as do the single sisters.

In the house adjoining the church, is the school for girls; and since the year 1787, a boarding school for young ladies from different parts, who are instructed in reading and writing, (both English and German) grammar, arithmetic, history, geography, needle work, music, &c.

The minister of the place has the special care and inspection of this as well as of the boys' school, which is kept in a separate house, fitted to that purpose, and are taught reading and writing in both languages, the rudiments of the Latin tongue, arithmetic, &c. These schools, especially that for the young ladies, are deservedly in very high repute; and scholars, more than can be accommodated, are offered from all parts of the United States.

Nazareth is 10 miles north from Bethlehem, and 63 north from Philadelphia. It is a tract of good land, containing about 5,000 acres, purchased originally by the Rev. Mr. George Whitefield, in 1740, and sold two years after to the brethren.

Harrisburg is a very flourishing place, about 100 miles W. by N. from Philadelphia.

Constitution.] The supreme executive power of the commonwealth is vested in a governor; the legislative in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of

of repreſentatives. The governor is choſen for three years, but cannot hold his office more than nine years in twelve. A plurality of votes makes a choice. The repreſentatives are elected for one year; the ſenators for four. The latter are divided into four claſſes. The time of one claſs expires each year, whoſe ſeats are then filled with new elections. Each county chooſes its repreſentatives ſeparately. The ſenators are choſen in diſtricts formed by the legiſlature.

Hiſtory.] Pennſylvania was granted by king Charles II. to Mr. William Penn, ſon of the famous Admiral Penn, in conſideration of his father's ſervices to the crown. Mr. Penn's petition for the grant was preſented to the king in 1680, and after conſiderable delays, the charter of Pennſylvania received the royal ſignature on the 4th of March, 1681.

In 1699, the proprietary arrived from England and aſſumed the reins of government. While he remained in Pennſylvania, the laſt *charter of privileges*, or frame of government, which continued until the revolution, was agreed upon and eſtabliſhed. This was completed and delivered to the people by the proprietary, October 28, 1701, juſt on his embarking for England. The inhabitants of the *Territory*, as it was then called, or the lower counties, refuſed to accept this charter, and thus ſeparated themſelves from the province of Pennſylvania. They afterwards had their own aſſembly, in which the governor of Pennſylvania uſed to preſide.

In September, 1700, the Suſquehannah Indians granted to Mr. Penn all their lands on both ſides the river. The Suſquehannah, Shawaneſe and Patomak Indians, however, entered into articles of agreement with Mr. Penn, by which, on certain conditions of peaceable and friendly behaviour, they were permitted to ſettle about the head of Patomak, in the province of Pennſylvania. The Conoſtoga chiefs alſo, in 1701, ratified the grant of the Suſquehannah Indians, made the preceding year.

In 1708, Mr. Penn obtained from the Sachems of the country, a confirmation of the grants made by former Indians, of all the lands from Duck Creek to the mountains, and from the Delaware to the Suſquehannah. In this

this deed, the Sachems declared, that "they had ſeen, and heard read, divers prior deeds which had been given to Mr. Penn by former chiefs."

While Mr. Penn was in America, he erected Philadelphia into a corporation. The charter was dated October 25, 1701.

By the favourable terms which Mr. Penn offered to ſettlers, and an unlimited toleration of all religious denominations, the population of the Province was extremely rapid.

At the Revolution, the government was aboliſhed. The proprietaries were abſent, and the people, by their repreſentatives, formed a new conſtitution on republican principles. The proprietaries were excluded from all ſhare in the government; and the legiſlature offered them one hundred and thirty thouſand pounds, in lieu of all quit-rents, which was finally accepted. The proprietaries, however, ſtill poſſeſs in Pennſylvania many large tracts of excellent land.

DELAWARE.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	92	between	38° 29′ 30″ and 39° 54′ N. lat.
Breadth	24		Mer. of Phil. and 0° 40′ W. lon.

Containing 2,000 ſquare miles, or 1,200,000 acres.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED on the eaſt, by Delaware river and bay, and the Atlantic Ocean; on the ſouth and weſt, by the State of Maryland; north, by Pennſylvania.

Civil Diviſions.] This State is divided into three counties, which are ſubdivided into hundreds.

Counties.	No. Inh.	No. Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Newcaſtle	25,361	1,838	Newcaſtle.
Kent	19,554	1,485	Dover.
Suſſex	19,358	2,830	Lewes.
	64,273	6,153	

Before the Revolution, this diſtrict of country was denominated "*The three lower Counties.*"

Rivers and Creeks.] The eaſtern ſide of the State is indented with a large number of creeks or ſmall rivers, which generally have a ſhort courſe, ſoft banks, numerous ſhoals, and are ſkirted with very extenſive marſhes, and empty into the river and bay of Delaware. In the ſouthern and weſtern parts of this State, ſpring the head waters of Pocomoke, Wicomico, Nanticoke, Choptank, Cheſter, Saſſafras, and Bohemia rivers, all falling into Cheſapeak Bay, and ſome of them are navigable 20 or 30 miles into the country for veſſels of 50 or 60 tons.

Several canals in different parts of the State are contemplated, one of which is down the waters of the Brandywine.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] The State of Delaware, the upper part of the county of Newcaſtle excepted, is, to ſpeak generally, extremely low and level. Large quantities of ſtagnant water, at particular ſeaſons of the year, overſpreading a great proportion of the land, render it equally unfit for the purpoſes of agriculture, and injurious to the health of the inhabitants.

Delaware is chiefly an agricultural State. It includes a very fertile tract of country; and ſcarcely any part of the union can be ſelected better adapted to the different purpoſes of agriculture, or in which a greater variety of the moſt uſeful productions can be ſo conveniently and plentifully reared. The ſoil along the Delaware river, and from 8 to 10 miles into the interior country, is generally a rich clay, producing large timber, and well adapted to the various purpoſes of agriculture. From thence to the interior and ſwamps, the ſoil is light, ſandy, and of an inferior quality. The general aſpect of the

the country is very favourable for cultivation. Excepting ſome of the upper parts of the county of Newcaſtle, the ſurface of the State is very little broken or irregular. Wheat is the ſtaple of this State. It grows here in ſuch perfection, as not only to be particularly ſought by the manufacturers of flour throughout the Union, but alſo to be diſtinguiſhed and preferred, for its ſuperior qualities in foreign markets. This wheat poſſeſſes an uncommon ſoftneſs and whiteneſs, very favourable to the manufacture of ſuperfine flour, and in other reſpects far exceeds the hard and flinty grains raiſed in general on the high lands. Beſides wheat, this State generally produces plentiful crops of Indian corn, barley, rye, oats, flax, buck wheat and potatoes. It abounds in natural and artificial meadows, containing a large variety of graſſes. Hemp, cotton and ſilk, if properly attended to, would doubtleſs flouriſh very well.

Chief Towns.] Dover, in the county of Kent, is the ſeat of government. It ſtands on Jones' Creek, a few miles from Delaware river, and conſiſts of about 100 houſes, principally of brick. The town has a lively appearance, and drives on a conſiderable trade with Philadelphia. Wheat is the principal article of export. The landing is 5 or 6 miles from the town of Dover.

Newcaſtle is 35 miles below Philadelphia, on the weſt bank of Delaware river. It was firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called by its preſent name. It was formerly the ſeat of government, and contains about 60 houſes, which wear the aſpect of decay. This is the firſt town that was ſettled on Delaware river.

Wilmington is ſituated a mile and a half W. of Delaware river, on Chriſtiana Creek, 28 miles ſouthward from Philadelphia. It is much the largeſt and pleaſanteſt town in the State, containing upwards of 400 houſes, handſomely built upon a gentle aſcent of an eminence, and ſhowing to great advantage as you ſail up the Delaware. It contains upwards of 3,000 inhabitants. There was alſo an academy of about 40 or 50 ſcholars, who

were

were taught the languages, and some of the sciences. This academy was intended to be erected into a college, but is now extinct. There is another academy at Newark, in this county, which was incorporated in 1769. These academies were interrupted during the war, and their funds ruined by the depreciation of Continental paper money. The legislature, in 1796, passed an act to create a fund for the establishment of schools throughout the State.

Milford is situated at the source of a small river, 15 miles from Delaware Bay, and 150 southward of Philadelphia. This town, which contains about 80 houses, has been built, except one house, since the revolution.

Duck Creek Cross Roads is 12 miles northwest from Dover, and has 80 or 90 houses, which stand on one street. It carries on a considerable trade with Philadelphia, and is one of the largest wheat markets in the State, and merits a more dignified name.

Lewes is situated a few miles above the light-house, on Cape Henlopen. It contains about 150 houses.

Trade and Manufactures.] We have already mentioned wheat as the staple commodity of this State. This is manufactured into flour, and exported in large quantities. The exports from the port of Wilmington, where a number of square-rigged vessels are owned, for the year 1786, in the article of flour, was 20,783 barrels superfine, 457 ditto common, 256 ditto middlings, and 346 ditto in ship stuff. The manufacture of flour is carried to a higher degree of perfection in this State than in any others in the Union. Besides the well constructed mills on Red Clay and White Clay Creeks, and other streams in different parts of the State, there are the celebrated collection of mills at Brandywine. Here are to be seen, at one view, 12 merchant mills (besides a sawmill) which have double that number of pairs of stones, all of superior dimensions and excellent construction. These mills are three miles from the mouth of the creek on which they stand, half a mile from Wilmington, and 27 from Philadelphia, on the post road from the eastern to the southern States. They are called the Brandywine mills, from the stream on which they are erected. The quantity of wheat manufactured in these mills annually,

nually, is not accurately ascertained. It is estimated, however, by the best informed on the subject, that these mills can grind 400,000 bushels in a year. But there are not commonly more than from about 290 to 300,000 bushels of wheat and corn manufactured here annually. These mills give employment to about 200 persons.

The navigation quite to these mills is such, that a vessel carrying 1,000 bushels of wheat, may be laid along side of any of these mills. The vessels are unloaded with astonishing expedition. There have been instances of 1,000 bushels being carried to the height of four stories in four hours.

Besides the wheat and flour trade, this State exports lumber and various other articles. The amount of the exports, in 1803, was 428,153 dollars.

Light-House.] The light-house, near the town of Lewes, was burnt in 1777. Since the war, it has been completed and handsomely repaired. It is a fine stone structure, 8 stories high; the annual expense of which is estimated at about 650*l.* currency.

Religion.] In this State, there is a variety of religious denominations. Of the Presbyterian sect, there are 24 churches—of the Episcopal, 14—of the Baptists, 7—of the Methodists, a considerable number, especially in the two lower counties of Kent and Sussex. The Swedish church in Wilmington is one of the oldest churches in the United States.

Constitution.] The constitution of this State delegates the legislative power to a General Assembly, consisting of a senate and a house of representatives; and the executive, to a governor. All these are chosen by the people on the first Tuesday in October—the governor for three years; but he is not eligible for the next three.

The constitution was ratified on the 12th of June, 1792.

History.] The reader will find a well written sketch of the history of this State in the American edition of the Encyclopedia, published by Thomas Dobson, in Philadelphia, under the word DELAWARE.

TERRITORY

TERRITORY N. W. OF THE OHIO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 900 Breadth 700	between	37° and 50° N. lat. 6° and 23° W. long.	411,000

Boundaries.] THIS extenſive tract of country is bounded north, by part of the northern boundary line of the United States; eaſt, by the lakes and Pennſylvania; ſouth, by the Ohio river; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi. Mr. Hutchins, the late geographer of the United States, eſtimates that this tract contains 263,040,000 acres, of which 43,040,000 are water; this deducted, there will remain 220,000,000 of acres belonging to the federal government, to be ſold for the diſcharge of the national debt; except a narrow ſtrip of land bordering on the ſouth of Lake Erie, and ſtretching 120 miles weſt of the weſtern limit of Pennſylvania, which belonged to, but has been ſold by Connecticut.

Diviſions.] This territory has been divided into the State of OHIO, and the INDIANA TERRITORY, leaving the northern part, including Wayne county, under the original name.

OHIO STATE

IS bounded eaſt by the northern part of the weſt line of Pennſylvania; ſouth by Ohio river to the mouth of the Great Miami; weſt by a line drawn due north from the mouth of the river laſt named to the ſouthern extremity of Lake Michigan; north by an eaſt and weſt line drawn through the ſouthern extremity of the lake juſt mentioned, from the interſection of the weſtern boundary line, till it meets the northern territorial line of the United States, in Lake Erie, and following that line till it reaches the weſt line of Pennſylvania; lying between 39° and 42° N. lat. and 5° 20′ and 4° 36′ W. long. from Philadelphia. It is divided into the following counties, viz.

Waſhington	Trumbull	Columbiana
Hamilton	Fairfield	Warren
Adams	Bellmont	Butler
Jefferſon	Gallia	Montgomery
Roſs	Scioto	Greene
Clermont	Franklin	

The number of inhabitants in this State in 1800, was 42,179.

INDIANA TERRITORY

LIES on the N. W. ſide of the Ohio. In January, 1801, it was, by act of Congreſs, erected into a temporary government, with powers and privileges ſimilar to other Territorial Governments. It lies between the Great Miami river eaſt, and the Miſſiſippi weſt, the Ohio ſouth, and the Illinois north, and is divided into the counties of Knox, Randolph, and St. Clair.

The following obſervations apply to the whole country N. W. of the Ohio.

Rivers.] The Muſkingum is a gentle river, confined by banks ſo high as to prevent its overflowing. It is 250 yards wide at its confluence with the Ohio, and navigable by large batteaux and barges to the Three Legs; and, by ſmall ones, to the lake at its head.

The Hockhocking reſembles the Muſkingum, though ſomewhat inferior in ſize. It is navigable for large boats about 70 miles, and for ſmall ones much further. On the banks of this very uſeful ſtream are found inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone, large beds of iron ore, and ſome rich mines of lead. Coal mines and ſalt ſprings are frequent in the neighbourhood of this ſtream, as they are in every part of the Weſtern Territory.

The Scioto is a larger river than any of the preceding, and opens a more extenſive navigation. It is paſſable for large barges for 200 miles, with a portage of only four miles to the Sanduſky, a good navigable ſtream that falls into Lake Erie. The ſtream of Scioto is gentle, no where broken by falls. At ſome places in the ſpring of the year, it overflows its banks, providing for large natural rice plantations. Salt ſprings, coal mines, white and blue clay, and free ſtone, abound in the country adjoining this river.

The Little Miami is too ſmall for batteaux navigation.

The Great Miami has a very ſtony channel, and a ſwift ſtream, but no falls. It is formed of ſeveral large branches, which are paſſable for boats a great diſtance. It interlocks with the Scioto.

The Wabaſh is a beautiful river, in the Indiana Territory, with high and fertile banks. It empties into

the

the Ohio, by a mouth 270 yards wide, 1,020 miles below Fort Pitt. In the ſpring, ſummer and autumn, it is paſſable with batteaux drawing three feet water, 412 miles, to Ouitanon, a ſmall French ſettlement, on the weſt ſide of the river; and for large canoes 197 miles further, to the Miami carrying place, 9 miles from Miami village.

The rivers A Vaſe and Kaſkaſkias in the ſame territory, empty into the Miſſiſippi from the N. E.; the former is navigable for boats 60, and the latter about 130 miles. They both run through a rich country, which has extenſive meadows.

Between the Kaſkaſkias and Illinois rivers, which are 84 miles apart, is an extenſive tract of level, rich land, which terminates in a high ridge, about 15 miles before you reach the Illinois river. In this delightful vale are a number of French villages, which, together with thoſe of St. Genevieve and St. Louis, on the weſtern ſide of the Miſſiſippi, contained, in 1771, 1,273 ſenſible men.

One hundred and ſeventy-ſix miles above the Ohio, and 18 miles above the Miſſouri, the Illinois empties into the Miſſiſippi from the northeaſt by a mouth about 400 yards wide. This river is bordered with fine meadows, which, in ſome places, extend as far as the eye can reach. This river furniſhes a communication with Lake Michigan, by the Chicago river, between which and the Illinois are two portages, the longeſt of which does not exceed four miles. It receives a number of rivers which are from 20 to 100 yards wide, and navigable for boats from 15 to 180 miles.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] No part of the federal territory, it is aſſerted, unites ſo many advantages, in point of health, fertility, variety of production, and foreign intercourſe, as that tract which ſtretches from the Muſkingum to the Scioto and the Great Miami rivers.*

The prevailing growth of timber, and the more uſeful trees are, maple or ſugar tree, ſycamore, black and white mulberry, black and white walnut, butternut, cheſnut; white,

* A gentleman who has viſited this country, ſuppoſes this account a little too highly embelliſhed. He acknowledges that it is a very fine country, but thinks that there are other parts of the weſtern unſettled country, which unite at leaſt as many, if not more advantages than the tract above mentioned.

white, black, Spaniſh and cheſnut oaks, hickory, cherry, buckwood or horſe cheſnut, honey locuſt, elm, cucumber tree, lynn tree, gum tree, iron wood, aſh, aſpin, ſaſſafras, crab apple tree, papaw or cuſtard apple, a variety of plum trees, nine bark ſpice, and leather wood buſhes. General Parſons meaſured a black walnut tree near the Muſkingum, whoſe circumference, at five feet from the ground, was 22 feet. A ſycamore, near the ſame place, meaſured 44 feet in circumference, at ſome diſtance from the ground. White and black oak, and cheſnut, with moſt of the above mentioned timbers, grow large and plenty upon the high grounds. Both the high and low lands produce vaſt quantities of natural grapes of various kinds, of which the ſettlers univerſally make a ſufficiency, for their own conſumption, of rich red wine. It is aſſerted, in the old ſettlement of St. Vincent, where they have had opportunity to try it, that age will render this wine preferable to moſt of the European wines. Cotton is the natural production of this country, and grows in great perfection.

The ſugar maple is a moſt valuable tree for an inland country. Any number of inhabitants may forever be ſupplied with a ſufficiency of ſugar, by preſerving a few trees for the uſe of each family. A tree will yield about ten pounds of ſugar a year, and the labour is very trifling. The ſap is extracted in the month of February and March, and granulated by the ſimple operation of boiling, to a ſugar equal in flavour and whiteneſs to the beſt Muſcovado.

Springs of excellent water abound in every part of this Territory; and ſmall and large ſtreams, for mills and other purpoſes, are actually interſperſed, as if by art, that there may be no deficiency in any of the conveniences of life.

Animals, &c.] No country is better ſtocked with wild game of every kind. Innumerable herds of deer and wild cattle are ſheltered in the groves, and fed in the extenſive bottoms that every where abound; an unqueſtionable proof of the great fertility of the ſoil. Turkies, geeſe, ducks, ſwans, teal, pheaſants, partridges, &c. are, from obſervation, believed to be in greater plenty here, than the tame poultry are in any part of the old ſettlements in America.

The rivers are well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, and many of them of an excellent quality. They are generally large, though of different ſizes. The cat-fiſh, which is the largeſt, and of a delicious flavour, weighs from 6 to 80 pounds.

Antiquities and Curioſities.] The number of old forts found in the Kentucky country, are the admiration of the curious, and a matter of much ſpeculation. They are moſtly of an oblong form, ſituated on ſtrong, well choſen ground, and contiguous to water. When, by whom, and for what purpoſe, theſe were thrown up, is uncertain. They are undoubtedly very ancient, as there is not the leaſt viſible difference in the age or ſize of the timber growing on or within theſe forts, and that which grows without; and the oldeſt natives have loſt all tradition reſpecting them. Dr. Cutler, who has accurately examined the trees on theſe forts, and which he thinks, from appearances, are the ſecond growth, is of opinion, that they muſt have been built upwards of 1,000 years ago. They muſt have been the efforts of a people much more devoted to labour than our preſent race of Indians; and it is difficult to conceive how they could be conſtructed without the uſe of iron tools. At a convenient diſtance from theſe, always ſtands a ſmall mound of earth, thrown up in the form of a pyramid, and ſeems in ſome meaſure proportioned to the ſize of its adjacent fortification. On examination, they have been found to contain a chalky ſubſtance, ſuppoſed to be bones, and of the human kind.

Forts.] The poſt eſtabliſhed for the protection of the frontiers, are as follow: Franklin, on French Creek —Harmar, at the mouth of Muſkingum—Steuben, at the rapids of the Ohio—Fayette, Hamilton, Knox, Jefferſon, St. Clair, Recovery, Marietta, and St. Vincennes.

The ſettlement of this country was checked for ſeveral years by an unhappy Indian war. Peace is now reſtored, and an advantageous treaty was concluded with the Indians, by General Wayne, at Greenville, in June, 1795. This Territory was erected into an independent State, in 1802. It is left to the inhabitants to give it a name, and to form a Conſtitution.

SOUTHERN

SOUTHERN STATES.

The THIRD *and much the largeſt* GRAND DIVISION *of the* UNITED STATES, *comprehends*

MARYLAND,	TENNESSEE,
VIRGINIA,	SOUTH CAROLINA,
KENTUCKY,	GEORGIA, and
NORTH CAROLINA,	MISSISIPPI TERRITORY.

THIS extenſive diviſion is bounded north, by Pennſylvania and the Ohio river; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi; ſouth, by Eaſt and Weſt Florida; eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean, and the Delaware State. It is interſected in a N. E. and S. W. direction, by the range of Allegany Mountains, which give riſe to many noble rivers, which fall either into the Atlantic on the eaſt, or the Miſſiſippi on the weſt. From the ſea-coaſt, 60, 30, and, in ſome parts, 100 miles back towards the mountains, the country, generally ſpeaking, is nearly a dead level; and a very large proportion of it is covered, in its natural ſtate with pitch-pines. In the neighbourhood of ſtagnant waters, which abound in this level country, the inhabitants are ſickly. In the back, hilly and mountainous country they are as healthy as in any part of America.

This diſtrict of the Union contains upwards of one million nine hundred thouſand inhabitants, of whom 648,439 are ſlaves, which is *thirteen fourteenths* of the whole number of ſlaves in the United States. The influence of ſlavery has produced a very diſtinguiſhing feature in the general character of the inhabitants, which, though now diſcernable to their diſadvantage, has been ſoftened and meliorated by the benign effects of the revolution, and the progreſs of liberty and humanity.

The following may be conſidered as the principal productions of this diviſion: tobacco, rice, indigo, wheat, corn, cotton, tar, pitch, turpentine, and lumber.

In this diſtrict is the preſent ſeat of the general government, on Patomak river, Maryland.

MARYLAND.

MARYLAND.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	134	between	37° 56′ and 39° 44′ N. lat.
Breadth	110		0° and 4° 30′ W. long.

Containing 14,000 square miles, one fourth of which is water.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Pennsylvania; east, by Delaware State, and the Atlantic Ocean; south and west, by Virginia.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State is divided into the following counties, which lie on the *Western* and *Eastern* shore of Chesapeak Bay.

Counties.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.
Hartford	17626	4264	Bellair
Baltimore	59030	9673	Baltimore
Ann Arundel	22623	9760	Annapolis
Frederick	31423	4572	Fredericktown
Allegany	6303	499	Cumberland
Washington	18850	2200	Elizabethtown
Montgomery	15058	6288	
Prince George	21185	12191	Marlborough
Calvert	8297	4101	St. Leonard
Charles	19172	9558	Port Tobacco
St. Mary's	13699	6399	Leonardstown
Cecil	9018	2103	Elkton
Kent	11771	4474	Chester
Queen Ann	14857	6517	Centerville
Caroline	9226	1865	Denton
Talbot	13436	4775	Easton
Somerset	17358	7432	Princess Ann
Dorchester	12346	4566	Cambridge
Worcester	16370	4398	Snow Hill
Columbia District	8144	2072	Washington
Total	349692	107707	

Bays and Rivers.] Chesapeak Bay divides this State into eastern and western divisions. This bay is the largest in the United States. From the eastern shore in Maryland, among other smaller ones, it receives Pokomoke, Nanticoke, Choptank, Chester, and Elk rivers. From the north, the rapid Susquehannah; and from the

the west, Petapsco, Severn, Patuxent, and Patomak, half of which is in Maryland, and half in Virginia. Except the Susquehannah and Patomak, these are small rivers.

Face of the Country, Climate, Soil and Productions. The ground is uniformly level and low in most of the counties on the eastern shore, and consequently covered, in many places, with stagnant water, except where it is intersected by numerous creeks. Here also are large tracts of marsh, which, during the day, load the atmosphere with vapour, that falls in dew, in the close of the summer and fall seasons, which are sickly. The spring and summer are most healthy.

Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities. Tobacco is generally cultivated in sets, by negroes, in the following manner: The seed is sown in beds of fine mould, and transplanted the beginning of May. The plants are set at the distance of three or four feet from each other, and are hilled and kept continually free of weeds. When as many leaves have shot out as the soil will nourish to advantage, the top of the plant is broken off, which prevents its growing higher. It is carefully kept clear of worms, and the suckers, which put out between the leaves, are taken off at proper times, till the plant arrives at perfection, which is in August. When the leaves turn of a brownish colour, and begin to be spotted, the plant is cut down and hung up to dry, after having sweated in heaps one night. When it can be handled without crumbling, which is always in moist weather, the leaves are stripped from the stalk, and tied in bundles, and packed for exportation in hogsheads, containing 800 or 900 pounds. No suckers nor round leaves are allowed to be merchantable. An industrious person may manage 6,000 plants of tobacco, (which yield 1,000 lb.) and four acres of Indian corn.

In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised.

Character.] The inhabitants, except in the populous towns, live on their plantations, often several miles distant from each other. To an inhabitant of the middle, and especially of the eastern States, which are thickly

peopled, they appear to live very retired and unſocial lives. The negroes perform all the manual labour. The inhabitants of the populous towns, and thoſe from the country, who have intercourſe with them, are, in their manners and cuſtoms, genteel and agreeable.

That pride, which grows on ſlavery, and is habitual to thoſe, who, from their infancy, are taught to believe and to feel their ſuperiority, is a viſible characteriſtic of the inhabitants of Maryland. But with this characteriſtic we muſt not fail to connect that of hoſpitality to ſtrangers, which is equally univerſal and obvious. Many of the women poſſeſs all the amiable, and many of the elegant accompliſhments of their ſex.

The inhabitants are made up of various nations, of many different religious ſentiments; few general obſervations, therefore, of a characteriſtical kind, will apply. It may be ſaid, however, with great truth, that they are in general very federal, and friends to good government. They owe little money as a State, and are willing and able to diſcharge their debts. Their credit is very good; and although they have ſo great a proportion of ſlaves, yet a number of influential gentlemen have evinced their humanity and their diſpoſition to aboliſh ſo diſreputable a traffic, by forming themſelves into a ſociety for the abolition of negro ſlavery.

Chief Towns.] Annapolis (city) is the capital of Maryland, and the wealthieſt town of its ſize in America. It is ſituated at the mouth of Severn river, on a healthy ſpot, 30 miles ſouth of Baltimore. It is a place of little note in the commercial world. The houſes, about 260 in number, are generally large and elegant, indicative of great wealth. The number of inhabitants does not exceed 2,000.

Baltimore has had the moſt rapid growth of any town on the continent, and is the fourth in ſize and the fifth in trade in the United States. It lies in lat. 39° 21′, on the north ſide of Patapſco river, around what is called the baſon. The ſituation of the town is low, and was formerly unhealthy, but the increaſe of houſes, and of courſe of ſmoke, the tendency of which is to deſtroy or

to

to diſpel damp and unwholeſome vapours, and the improvements that have been made, particularly that of paving the ſtreets, have rendered it tolerably healthy. The number of houſes in 1792, was about 2,300. The number of inhabitants in the town and precincts, according to the cenſus of 1790, was 13,503. In 1800, 26,214.

Georgetown ſtands on the bank of the river Patomak, about 160 miles from its entrance into Chefapeak Bay. Dr. Martin concludes an account of the climate and diſeaſes of this town in the following words: "Upon the whole, Georgetown and its vicinity may be conſidered as a healthy part of America; and in any diſputes about the propriety of the ſeat of the general government being fixed here, no objection can be urged againſt it on account of its diſeaſes."

Fredericktown is a fine flouriſhing inland town, containing, in 1797, 449 dwelling houſes, built principally of brick and ſtone, and moſtly on one broad ſtreet, and 2,600 inhabitants.

Hagarſtown, is but little inferior to Fredericktown, and is ſituated in the beautiful and well cultivated valley of Conegocheague, and carries on a conſiderable trade with the weſtern country.

Elkton is ſituated near the head of Chefapeak Bay, on a ſmall river which bears the name of the town. It enjoys great advantages from the carrying trade, between Baltimore and Philadelphia.

The city of WASHINGTON, in the territory of Columbia, was ceded, by the States of Virginia and Maryland, to the United States, and by them eſtabliſhed as the ſeat of their government. This city ſtands at the junction of the rivers Patomak and the Eaſtern Branch, lat. 38° 53′ N. extending nearly four miles up each, and including a tract of territory, exceeded, in point of convenience, ſalubrity and beauty, by none in America.

The ſituation of this metropolis is upon the great poſt road, equi-diſtant from the northern and ſouthern extremities of the Union, and nearly ſo from the Atlantic

lantic and Pittſburg, upon the beſt navigation, and in the midſt of a commercial territory, probably the richeſt, and commanding the moſt extenſive internal reſources of any in America. The public offices were removed to this city in the ſummer of 1800, and here in future Congreſs will hold their ſeſſions.

Trade.] The trade of Maryland is principally carried on from Baltimore, with the other States, with the Weſt Indies, and with ſome parts of Europe. To theſe places they ſend annually about 30,000 hogſheads of tobacco, beſides large quantities of wheat, flour, pig iron, lumber and corn—beans, pork, and flax-ſeed in ſmaller quantities; and receive in return clothing for themſelves and negroes, and other dry goods; wines, ſpirits, ſugars, and other Weſt India commodities. The balance is generally in their favour.

	Dollars.	Cents.
The total amount of exports from Baltimore, from October 1, 1789, to September 30, 1790, was	2,027,777	64
Value of imports for the ſame time,	1,945,899	55
Exports from October 1, 1798, to September 30, 1799,	15,299,609	

During the laſt mentioned period, the quantity of wheat exported was 205,571 buſhels—Indian corn 205,643 do.—buck wheat 4,286 do.—peas 10,619 do. beſides 151,445 barrels of wheat flour—4,325 do. Indian meal—6,761 do. bread, and 3,104 kegs of crackers.

Religion.] The Roman Catholics, who were the firſt ſettlers in Maryland, are the moſt numerous religious ſect. Beſides theſe, there are Proteſtant Epiſcopalians, Engliſh, Scotch and Iriſh Preſbyterians, German Calviniſts, German Lutherans, Friends, Baptiſts, Methodiſts, Mennoniſts, Nicolites or New Quakers; who all enjoy liberty of conſcience.

Seminaries of Learning.] Theſe are Waſhington Academy, in Somerſet county, which was inſtituted by law, in 1779.

Waſhington College, inſtituted at Cheſtertown, in Kent county, in 1782. By a law enacted in 1787, a permanent fund was granted to this inſtitution of 1250*l.* a year, currency.

St.

St. John's College was inſtituted in 1784. A permanent fund is aſſigned this college, of 1750*l.* a year. This college is to be at Annapolis, where a building is now prepared for it. Very liberal ſubſcriptions were obtained towards founding and carrying on theſe ſeminaries. The two colleges conſtitute one univerſity, by the name of "The Univerſity of Maryland," whereof the governor of the State, for the time being, is chancellor, and the principal of one of them vice-chancellor.

The Roman Catholics have alſo erected a college at Georgetown, on Patomac river, for the promotion of general literature.

In 1785, the Methodiſts inſtituted a college at Abington, in Harford county, by the name of Cokeſbury College, which has ſince been conſumed by fire.

Conſtitution.] The legiſlature is compoſed of two diſtinct branches, a ſenate and houſe of delegates, and ſtyled "The General Aſſembly of Maryland." The houſe of delegates is compoſed of four members for each county, choſen annually the firſt Monday in October. The city of Annapolis, and town of Baltimore, ſend each two delegates.

On the ſecond Monday in November, annually, a governor is appointed by the joint baliot of both houſes. The governor cannot continue in office longer than three years ſucceſſively.

Hiſtory.] Maryland was granted by king Charles I. to George Calvert, Baron of Baltimore, in Ireland, June 20, 1632. The government of the province was by charter veſted in the proprietary.

In the year 1689, the government was taken out of the hands of lord Baltimore, by the grand convention of England; and, in 1692, Mr. Copely was appointed governor, by commiſſion from William and Mary.

In 1692, the Proteſtant religion was eſtabliſhed by law.

In 1716, the government of this province was reſtored to the proprietary, and continued in his hands till the late revolution, when, though a minor, his property in the lands was confiſcated, and the government aſſumed

ed by the freemen of the province, who, in 1776, formed the constitution now existing. At the close of the war, Henry Harford, Esq. the natural son and heir of lord Baltimore, petitioned the legislature of Maryland for his estate; but his petition was not granted. Mr. Harford estimated his loss of quit-rents, valued at twenty years purchase, and including arrears, at £259,488: 5s. dollars at 7/6—and the value of his manors and reserved lands, at £327,441, of the same money.

No regular history of this State has been published. See American Universal Geography, Vol. I. page 590, Edit. 1802.

VIRGINIA.

VIRGINIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 446 / Breadth 224	between	0° and 8° W. long. / 36° 30′ & 40° 30′ N. lat.	70,000

oundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Maryland, part of Pennſylvania and Ohio river; weſt Kentucky; ſouth, by North Carolina; eaſt, by the tlantic Ocean.

Civil Diviſions and Population.] The following are the viſions of this State, according to the cenſus of 1800, ith the number of inhabitants in each, annexed.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

	White.	Black.		White.	Black.
melia	2847	6585	King George	2762	3987
lbemarle	9003	7436	King & Queen	4499	5380
mherſt	9339	7462	Louiſa	5900	5992
ccomack	11264	4429	Loudon	15533	4990
edford	10028	4097	Lunenburgh	4505	5876
uckingham	7053	6336	Lancaſter	2249	3126
runſwick	6917	9422	Matthews	3002	2804
aroline	6857	10581	Madiſon	4886	3436
heſterfield	6636	7852	Middleſex	1687	2516
ampbell	6195	3671	Mecklenberg	8332	8676
ulpepper	10752	7348	Norfolk	7758	4735
umberland	4128	5711	Northampton	3585	3178
harlotte	5629	6283	Naniemond	6719	4408
harles city	2352	3013	Northumberland	3900	3903
iſwiddie	4987	6866	New Kent	2741	3622
lizabeth city	1256	1522	Nottoway	3418	5983
ſſex	3741	5767	Orange	6207	5242
airfax	7239	6078	Prince Edward	5041	5921
auquier	12575	8754	Prince George	3045	4380
ranklin	7728	1574	Powhatan	2738	5031
luvanna	2703	1920	Pittſylvania	8564	4133
oochland	4893	4803	Princeſs Ann	5285	3574
reenſville	2611	4116	Patrick	3682	647
loſter	3272	4909	Prince William	7317	5416
anover	6211	8192	Richmond and Weſtmoreland	5918	7826
enry	3844	1415	Surry	3277	3258
enrico	4541	4608	Staffordſ	5628	4343
alifax	11466	7911	Spoſylvania	6172	6830
le of Wight	5313	4029	Suſſex	5074	5988
ames city	1542	2389	Southampton	7300	6625
ing William	3311	5744			

Warwick

	White.	Black.		White.	Black.
Warwick	635	1024	Alexandria	4096	875
York	1211	2020	Part of Fairfax county in Columbia district	681	297
City of Richmond	3444	2293			
Norfolk borough	4202	2724			
Peterſburgh	2034	1487			
			Total, E. Diſt.	354483	322199

WESTERN DISTRICT.

	White.	Black.		White.	Black.
Botetourt	8482	1343	Ruſſell	4456	352
Fincaſtle	426	176	Tazewell	1908	219
Waſhington	8357	817	Montgomery	8076	968
Abington	279	83	Randolph	1741	85
Kenawa	3008	231	Monongalia	8377	163
Hampſhire	7310	587	Barclay	14894	3679
Romney	179	26	Smithfield	154	2
Springfield	76	10	Middletown	154	14
Frankfort	153	7	Muhlenburgh	965	112
Greenbriar	3894	271	Bath	213	11
Lewiſburgh	154	26	Darkſville	125	7
Munroe	3999	189	Shepardſtown	1033	75
Rockingham	9322	1052	Charleſtown	497	71
Pendleton	3654	124	Grayſon	3743	170
Franklin	176	8	Lee	3295	243
Bath	4847	661	Auguſta	9766	1946
Frederick	16257	5118	Hardy	6004	623
Winchester	1780	348	Brooke	4418	288
Stephenſburgh	449	64	Harriſon	4603	245
Fort Royal	207	47	Wood	1156	61
Middletown	154	12	Shenandoah	11809	738
Berryville	72	59	Straſburgh	337	15
Keinſtown	86	14	Woodſtock	615	19
Pughtown	76	1	New Market	271	19
Ohio	4483	257	Rockbridge	7875	1070
Wythe	5549	881			

Total, W. Diſtrict	179913	23597
Total, E. Diſtrict	354483	322199
Total in the State	534396	345796

Climate.] It is remarkable, that, proceeding on the ſame parallel of latitude weſtwardly, the climate becomes colder, in like manner as when you proceed northwardly. This continues to be the caſe till you attain the ſummit of the Allegany, which is the higheſt land between the ocean and the Miſſiſippi. From thence, deſcending in the ſame latitude of the Miſſiſippi, the change reverſes; and if we may believe travellers, it becomes warmer there than it is in the ſame latitude on the ſea ſide. *Rivers*

Rivers and Canals.] The names of the rivers are as follow, viz. Roanoke, James, Nanſemond, Appamattox, a branch of James river; Rivanna, another branch of James river; York river, Rappahannock, and Patomak.

The diſtance from the Capes of Virginia to the termination of the tide water in the laſt mentioned river, is above 300 miles; and navigable for ſhips of the greateſt burthen, nearly that diſtance. From thence this river, obſtructed by four conſiderable falls, extends through a vaſt tract of inhabited country towards its ſource. Theſe falls are, 1ſt, The Little Falls, three miles above tide water, in which diſtance there is a fall of 36 feet: 2d, The Great Falls ſix miles higher, where is a fall of 76 feet in one mile and a quarter: 3d, The Seneca Falls, ſix miles above the former, which form ſhort, irregular rapids, with a fall of about 10 feet: and 4th, The Shenandoah Falls, 60 miles from the Seneca, where is a fall of about 30 feet, in 3 miles: from which laſt, Fort Cumberland is about 120 miles diſtant. The obſtructions, which are oppoſed to the navigation above and between theſe falls, are of little conſequence; and thoſe occaſioned by the falls, are now nearly removed, by means of locks and canals.

Beyond the mountains are the Shenandoah river, which empties into the Patomak juſt above the Blue Mountains—the Great Kanhawa, and the Little Kanhawa.

Mountains.] The mountains commence at about 150 miles from the ſea-coaſt, and are diſpoſed in ridges, one behind another, running nearly parallel with the ſea-coaſt, though rather approaching it, as they advance northeaſtwardly. To the ſouthweſt, as the tract of country between the ſea-coaſt and the Miſſiſippi becomes narrower, the mountains converge into a ſingle ridge, which, as it approaches the Gulf of Mexico, ſubſides into plain country, and gives riſe to ſome of the waters of that gulf, and particularly to a river called Apalachicola. The paſſage of the Patomak through the Blue Ridge, is perhaps one of the moſt ſtupendous ſcenes in nature. You ſtand on a very high point of land. On your right comes up the Shenandoah, having ranged along the foot of the mountain, an hundred miles,

to seek a vent. On your left approaches the Patomak, in quest of a passage also. In the moment of their junction they rush together against the mountain, rend it asunder, and pass off to the sea. The first glance of this scene hurries our senses into the opinion, that this earth has been created in time, that the mountains were formed first, that the rivers began to flow afterwards, that in this place particularly they have been dammed up by the blue ridge of mountains, and have formed an ocean which filled the whole valley; that continuing to rise, they have at length broken over at this spot, and have torn the mountain down from its summit to its base. The piles of rocks on each hand, but particularly on the Shenandoah, the evident marks of their disruption and avulsion from their beds by the most powerful agents of nature, corroborate the impression. But the distant finishing which nature has given to the picture, is of a very different character. It is a true contrast to the foreground. It is as placid and delightful, as that is wild and tremendous. For the mountain being cloven asunder, presents to the eye, through the cleft, a small catch of smooth blue horizon, at an infinite distance, in the plain country, inviting you, as it were, from the riot and tumult roaring around, to pass through the breach and participate of the calm below. Here the eye ultimately composes itself; and that way too, the road actually leads. You cross the Patomak above the junction, pass along its side through the base of the mountain for three miles, its terrible precipices hanging in fragments over you, and within about 20 miles reach Fredericktown, and the fine country round it. This scene is worth a voyage across the Atlantic. Yet here, as in the neighbourhood of the Natural Bridge, are people who have passed their lives within half a dozen miles, and have never been to survey these monuments of a war between rivers and mountains, which must have shaken the earth itself to its centre.

Face of the Country, Soil, Productions, &c.] The whole country below the mountains, which are about 150, some say 200 miles from the sea, is level, and seems, from various appearances, to have been once washed by the sea.

The

The ſoil below the mountains ſeems to have acquired a character for goodneſs which it by no means deſerves. Though not rich, it is well ſuited to the growth of tobacco and Indian corn, and ſome parts of it for wheat. Good crops of cotton, flax, and hemp, are alſo raiſed; and in ſome counties they have plenty of cider, and exquiſite brandy, diſtilled from peaches, which grow in great abundance on the numerous rivers of the Cheſapeak.

The planters, before the war, paid their principal attention to the culture of tobacco, of which there uſed to be exported, generally, 55,000 hogſheads a year. Since the revolution, they are turning their attention more to the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, barley, flax and hemp. It is expected that this State will add the article of rice to the liſt of her exports, as it is ſuppoſed a large body of ſwamp, in the eaſternmoſt counties, is capable of producing it.

Curioſity.] The Natural Bridge is the moſt ſublime of nature's works. It is on the aſcent of a hill, which ſeems to have been cloven through its length by ſome great convulſions. The fiſſure, juſt at the bridge, is by ſome meaſurements 270 feet deep, by others only 205. It is about 45 feet wide at the bottom, and 90 feet at the top; this of courſe determines the length of the bridge, and its height from the water. Its breadth in the middle is about 60 feet, but more at the ends, and the thickneſs of the maſs at the ſummit of the arch, about 40 feet. A part of this thickneſs is conſtituted by a coat of earth, which gives growth to many large trees. The reſidue, with the hill on both ſides, is ſolid rock of lime-ſtone. Though the ſides of this bridge are provided, in ſome parts, with a parapet of fixed rocks, yet few men have reſolution to walk to them and look over into the abyſs. You involuntarily fall on your hands and feet, creep to the parapet, and peep over it. If the view from the top be painful and intolerable, that from below is delightful in an equal extreme. It is impoſſible for the emotions ariſing from the ſublime, to be felt beyond what they are here: ſo beautiful an arch, ſo elevated, ſo light, and ſpringing as it were up to heaven, the rapture of the ſpectator is really indeſcribable.

Medicinal

Medicinal Springs.] There are ſeveral medicinal ſprings, ſome of which are indubitably efficacious, while others ſeem to owe their reputation as much to fancy, and change of air and regimen, as to their real virtues.

The moſt efficacious of theſe, are two ſprings in Auguſta, near the ſources of James river, where it is called Jackſon's river. They riſe near the foot of the ridge of mountains, generally called the Warm Spring Mountain, but in the maps, Jackſon's Mountains. The one is diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Warm Spring and the other of the Hot Spring. The waters relieve rheumatiſms. Other complaints alſo, of very different natures, have been removed or leſſened by them. It rains here four or five days in every week.

The Sweet Springs are in the county of Botetourt, at the eaſtern foot of the Allegany, about 42 miles from the Warm Springs.

In the low grounds of the Great Kankawa, 7 miles above the mouth of Elk river, is a hole in the earth, of the capacity of 30 or 40 gallons, from which iſſues conſtantly a bituminous vapour, in ſo ſtrong a current, as to give to the ſand about its orifice the motion which it has in a boiling ſpring. On preſenting a lighted candle or torch within 18 inches of the hole, it flames up in a column of 18 inches diameter, and four or five feet in height, which ſometimes burns out in 20 minutes, and at other times has been known to continue three days, and then has been left burning. The flame is unſteady, of the denſity of that of burning ſpirits, and ſmells like burning pit-coal. Water ſometimes collects in the baſon, which is remarkably cold, and is kept in ebullition by the vapour iſſuing through it. If the vapour be fired in that ſtate, the water ſoon becomes ſo warm that the hand cannot bear it, and evaporates wholly in a ſhort time. This, with the circumjacent lands, is the property of the late Preſident Waſhington's heirs and of General Lewis.

Militia.] Every able bodied freeman, between the ages of 16 and 50, is enrolled in the militia. The number is about 70,000.

Chief Towns.] They have no townſhips in this State, nor any towns of conſequence, owing probably to the interſection of the country by navigable rivers, which brings

brings the trade to the doors of the inhabitants, and prevents the neceſſity of their going in queſt of it to a diſtance.

Norfolk contains 4,202 white inhabitants, and 2,724 ſlaves. This borough will probably become the emporium for all the trade of the Cheſapeak bay and its waters; and a canal of 8 or 10 miles, which is now cutting, and will probably ſoon be completed, will bring to it all that of Albemarle Sound and its waters. In February, 1804, a terrible fire deſtroyed between 200 and 300 houſes, a number of veſſels, and property to a great amount. Secondary to this place, are the towns at the heads of the tide waters; viz. Peterſburg on Appamattox, Richmond on James river, Newcaſtle on York river, Frederickſburg on Rappahannock, and Alexandria on Patomak. From theſe the diſtribution will be to ſubordinate ſituations of the country.

Alexandria ſtands on the ſouth bank of Patomak river, in Fairfax county. Its ſituation is elevated and pleaſant. It contains about 600 houſes, many of which are handſomely built; and 5,000 inhabitants.

Mount Vernon, the celebrated ſeat of the late Preſident Waſhington, is pleaſantly ſituated on the Virginia bank of the river Patomak, where it is nearly two miles wide, and is about 280 miles from the ſea, and 127 from Point Look Out, at the mouth of the river. It is nine miles below Alexandria. The area of the mount is 200 feet above the ſurface of the river. On either wing, is a thick grove of different flowering foreſt trees. Parallel with them, on the land ſide, are two ſpacious gardens, into which one is led by two ſerpentine gravel walks, planted with weeping willows and ſhady ſhrubs. The manſion houſe itſelf appears venerable and convenient. A lofty portico, 96 feet in length, ſupported by eight pillars, has a pleaſing effect when viewed from the water; the whole aſſemblage of the green houſe, ſchool houſe, officers and ſervants halls, when ſeen from the land ſide, bears a reſemblance to a rural village; eſpecially as the lands on that ſide are laid out ſomewhat in the form of Engliſh gardens, in meadows and graſs grounds, ornamented with little copſes, circular clumps, and ſingle trees. A ſmall park on the margin of the river, where the Engliſh fallow deer and the

American wild deer are ſeen through the thickets, alternately with the veſſels as they are ſailing along, add a romantic and picturesque appearance to the whole ſcenery. Such was this delightful ſpot when the immortal WASHINGTON was its proprietor.

Frederickſburg is on the ſouth ſide of Rappahannock river, 110 miles from its mouth.

Richmond is the preſent ſeat of government, and ſtands on the north ſide of James river, juſt at the foot of the falls, and contains between 500 and 600 houſes, and nearly 6,000 inhabitants. A bridge between 300 and 400 yards in length has lately been thrown acroſs James river, at the foot of the fall.

The falls above the bridge are ſeven miles in length. A noble canal has been cut on the north ſide of the river, which terminates in a baſon of about two acres, in the town of Richmond. From this baſon to the wharves in the river, is a land carriage of about a mile. This canal was cut under the direction of a company, who calculated the expenſe at 30,000*l.* Virginia money, divided into 500 ſhares of 60*l.* each. The opening of this canal promiſes the addition of much wealth to Richmond.

Peterſburg, 25 miles ſouthward of Richmond, ſtands on the ſouth ſide of Appamattox river, and contains upwards of 300 houſes, in two diviſions, and 3,500 inhabitants. It is very unhealthy, being ſhut from the acceſs of the winds by high hills on every ſide. About 2,200 hogſheads of tobacco are inſpected here annually. The celebrated Indian queen, Pocahontas, from whom deſcended the Randolph and Bowling families, formerly reſided at this place.

Williamſburg is 60 miles eaſtward of Richmond, ſituated between James and York rivers. It conſiſts of about 200 houſes, going faſt to decay, and has about 1,400 inhabitants. At the end of the main ſtreet are two public buildings, the college and capitol. Beſides theſe, there is an Epiſcopal church, a priſon, a hoſpital for lunatics, and the palace; all of them extremely indifferent.

Yorktown, 13 miles eaſtward from Williamſburg, and 14 from Monday's Point, at the mouth of the river, is a place of about 100 houſes, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of

York

York river, and contains about 700 inhabitants. It was rendered famous by the capture of Lord Cornwallis and his army, on the 19th of October, 1781, by the united forces of America and France.

Colleges, Academies, &c.] The college of William and Mary was founded in the time of king William and queen Mary. The profeſſorſhips ſtand thus: A profeſſorſhip for law and police—anatomy and medicine—natural philoſophy and mathematics—moral philoſophy, the law of nature and nations, the fine arts, and modern languages.

The college edifice is a huge miſhapen pile, "which, but that it has a roof, would be taken for a brick-kiln."* In 1787 there were about 30 young gentlemen members of this college, a large proportion of which were law ſtudents.

In Prince Edward county is a college, by the name of Hampden Sydney College, and another at Lexington, called Waſhington College, both flouriſhing and uſeful ſeminaries.

There are academies at Alexandria, Norfolk, and Hanover.

Religion.] The preſent denominations of Chriſtians in Virginia are Preſbyterians, who are moſt numerous, and inhabit the weſtern parts of the State; Epiſcopalians, who are the moſt ancient ſettlers, and occupy the eaſtern and firſt ſettled parts of the State. Intermingled with theſe are great numbers of Baptiſts and Methodiſts.

Character, Manners, and Cuſtoms.] Virginia, ſtyled ſometimes the "Ancient Dominion," has produced ſome of the moſt diſtinguiſhed and influential men that have been active in effecting the two late grand and important revolutions in America. Her political and military character will rank among the firſt in the page of hiſtory.

The Virginians who are rich, are, in general, ſenſible, polite and hoſpitable, and of an independent ſpirit. The poor are ignorant and abject; and all are of an inquiſitive turn.

Conſtitution.] The executive powers are lodged in the hands of a governor, choſen annually, and incapable of

* Jefferſon's Notes.

of acting more than three years in seven. He is assisted by a council of 8 members. Legislation is exercised by two houses of Assembly, the one called the house of delegates, composed of two members from each county, chosen annually by the citizens; the other called the senate, consisting of 24 members, chosen quadrennially by the same electors, who for this purpose are distributed into 24 districts. The concurrence of both houses is necessary to the passing of a law.

This constitution was the first that was formed in any of the United States.

Manufactures and Commerce.] Before the war, the inhabitants of this State paid but little attention to the manufacture of their own clothing. It has been thought they used to import as much as seven-eighths of their clothing, and that they now manufacture three-quarters of it.

The amount of exports from this State in the year succeeding October 1, 1790, consisting chiefly of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, tar, pitch, turpentine, pork, &c. was 3,151,227 dollars. About 40,000 hogsheads of tobacco were exported that year. In 1801, the exports from this State amounted to 6,483,028 dollars. In 1803, they amounted to 7,414,346 dollars.

In the year 1758, this State exported 70,000 hogsheads of tobacco, which was the greatest quantity ever produced in this State in one year.

History.] The first settlement of Virginia may be dated at the arrival of Lord Delaware in 1610. His arrival with a fresh supply of settlers and provisions, revived the drooping spirits of the former company, and gave permanency and respectability to the settlement.

In April, 1613, Mr. John Rolf, a worthy young gentleman, was married to *Pocahontas*, the daughter of *Powhatan*, the famous Indian chief. This connexion, which was very agreeable both to the English and Indians, was the foundation of a friendly and advantageous commerce between them.

In 1616, Mr. Rolf, with his wife Pocahontas, visited England, where she was treated with that attention and respect which she had merited by her important services to the colony of Virginia. She died the year following at Gravesend, in the 22d year of her age, just as she

was

was about to embark for America. She had embraced the Chriſtian religion; and in her life and death evidenced the ſincerity of her profeſſion. She left a little ſon, who, having received his education in England, came over to Virginia, where he lived and died in affluence and honour, leaving behind him an only daughter. Her deſcendants are among the moſt reſpectable families in Virginia.

Tomocomo, a ſenſible Indian, brother-in-law to Pocahontas, accompanied her to England; and was directed by Powhatan to bring him an exact account of the numbers and ſtrength of the Engliſh. For this purpoſe, when he arrived at Plymouth, he took a long ſtick, intending to cut a notch in it for every perſon he ſhould ſee. This he ſoon found impracticable, and threw away his ſtick. On his return, being aſked by Powhatan, how many people there were, he is ſaid to have replied, "Count the ſtars in the ſky, the leaves on the trees, and the ſands on the ſea-ſhore; for ſuch is the number of the people of England."

KENTUCKY.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 250, Breadth 200 } between { 8° and 15° W. lon. / 36° 30′ and 39° 30′ N. lat.

Containing 50,000 ſquare miles.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED northweſt, by the Ohio; weſt, by Cumberland river; ſouth, by Tenneſſee; eaſt, by Sandy river, and a line drawn due ſouth from its ſource, till it ſtrikes the northern boundary of North Carolina.

Civil Diviſions.] Kentucky was originally divided into two counties, Lincoln and Jefferſon. It has ſince been ſubdivided into the following, viz.

Counties.

Counties.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Chief Towns.	Inhab.
Fayette	12223	3786	LEXINGTON	1795
Jeffamine	5438	1553	Nicholafville	23
Woodford	6452	2058	Verfailles	172
Scott	7652	1787	Georgetown	348
Maſon	11405	1603	Waſhington	570
Bracken	2382	191	Auguſta	143
Harriſon	4263	393	Cinthiana	87
Pendleton	1573	239	Falmouth	40
Clerk	7525	1535	Winchеſter	130
Montgomery	6992	749	Mount Sterling	83
Fleming	4893	240	Flemingſburg	123
Floyd	472	29	Preſtonſbury	6
Franklin	4450	1109	Frankfort	628
Gallatin	1078	276	Port William	213
Boone	1534	325		
Campbell	1797	258	Newport	106
Henry	3258	406		
Nicholas	2863	322	Newtown	62
Bourbon	12356	1994	Paris	377
Mercer	9242	2169	Danville	280
Gerrard	6083	1234	Lancaſter	103
Nelſon	9087	1735	Beardſtown	579
Bullit	3446	944	Shepherdſville	96
Green	6025	816	Greenſburg	71
Cumberland		236		
Shelby	8929	1409	Shelbyville	262
Jefferſon	8395	2350	Louiſville	359
Lincoln	8555	1750	Stanford	66
Harden	3597	310	Elizabethtown	56
Breckenbridge	758	38	Hardenſburg	49
Ohio	1121	122	Hartford	73
Daviſs	3361	232		
Knox	1119	62		
Henderſon	1263	340	Henderſon	205
Livingſton	2787	442	Eddyville	69
Chriſtian	2318	297		
Logan	5690	730	Ruſſelville	127
Warren	4645	417	Bowling Green	41
Muhlenburg	1517	116	Greenville	26
Barren	4784	505		
Waſhington	8887	1382	Springfield	163
Madiſon	10380	1688	Richmond	110
Total 42	220959	40343		

Rivers.] The river Ohio waſhes the northweſtern ſide of Kentucky, in its whole extent. Its principal branches which water this fertile tract of country, are Sandy, Licking, Kentucky, Salt, Green, and Cumberland rivers. Theſe again branch in various directions, into

into rivulets of different magnitudes, fertilizing the country in all its various parts.

The banks of the rivers are generally high, and compoſed of lime-ſtone. After heavy rains, the water in the rivers riſes from 10 to 30 feet.

Springs.] There are five noted ſalt ſprings or licks in this country, viz. the higher and lower Blue Springs, on Licking river—the Big Bone lick, Drennon's licks; and Bullit's lick, at Saltſburg.

Face of the Country, Soil, and Produce.] This whole country, as far as has yet been diſcovered, lies upon a bed of lime-ſtone, which in general is about ſix feet below the ſurface, except in the vallies, where the ſoil is much thinner. A tract of about 20 miles wide, along the banks of the Ohio, is hilly, broken land, interſperſed with many fertile ſpots. The reſt of the country is agreeably uneven, gently aſcending and deſcending at no great diſtances.

Kentucky in general is well timbered. Of the natural growth which is peculiar to this country, we may reckon the ſugar, the coffee, the papaw, the hackberry, and the cucumber tree. The two laſt are ſoft wood, and bear a fruit of the ſhape and ſize of a cucumber. The coffee tree reſembles the black oak, and bears a pod, which incloſes a ſeed, of which a drink is made not unlike coffee. Beſides theſe, there is the honey locuſt, black mulberry, wild cherry, of a large ſize. The buck-eye, an exceedingly ſoft wood, is the horſe cheſnut of Europe. The magnolia bears a beautiful bloſſom of a rich and exquiſite fragrance. Such is the variety and beauty of the flowering ſhrubs and plants which grow ſpontaneouſly in this country, that in the proper ſeaſon the wilderneſs appears in bloſſom.

The accounts of the fertility of the ſoil in this country, have in ſome inſtances exceeded belief, and probably have been exaggerated. That ſome parts of Kentucky, particularly the high grounds, are remarkably good, all accounts agree. The lands of the firſt rate are too rich for wheat, and will produce 50 and 60, and in ſome inſtances, it is affirmed, 100 buſhels of good corn, an acre. In common, the land will produce 30 buſhels of wheat or rye, an acre. Barley, oats, flax, hemp, and vegetables of all kinds common in this climate,

yield

yield abundantly. The old Virginia planters say, that if the climate does not prove too moist, few soils known will yield more or better tobacco. Experience has proved, that the climate is not too moist. Great quantities of this article have been exported to France and Spain through New-Orleans.

Climate.] Healthy and delightful, some few places in the neighbourhood of ponds and low grounds excepted. The inhabitants do not experience the extremes of heat and cold. Snow seldom falls deep, or lies long. The winter, which begins about Christmas, is never longer than three months, and is commonly but two, and is so mild as that cattle can subsist without fodder.

Chief Towns.] LEXINGTON, which stands on the head waters of Elkhorn river, is the largest town in Kentucky. Here the courts are held and business regularly conducted. Its inhabitants amount to 1,795. Frankfort is the capital; Washington and Louisville are the other chief towns.

Character.] The people of Kentucky, collected from different States, of different manners, customs, religion, and political sentiments, have not been long enough together to form a uniform national character. Among the settlers there are many gentlemen of abilities, and many genteel families, from several of the States, who give dignity and respectability to the settlement.

Religion.] The religious denominations here, are Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists and Episcopalians. There has lately been a very wonderful attention to religion in this State, and many thousands have been added to the Christian church.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this State, formed and adopted in 1792, the powers of government are divided into three distinct departments; legislative, executive, and judiciary. The legislative power is vested in a general assembly, consisting of a senate and house of representatives; the supreme executive, in a governor; the judiciary, in the supreme court of appeals, and such inferior courts as the legislature may establish. The representatives are chosen annually, by the people; the governor and senators are chosen for four years, by electors appointed for that purpose; the judges are appointed during good behaviour, by the governor, with advice of the senate.

Literature

Literature and Improvements.] The legiſlature of Virginia, while Kentucky belonged to that State, made proviſion for a college in it, and endowed it with very conſiderable landed funds. The Rev. John Todd procured from various gentlemen in England and other places, a very handſome library for its uſe. Another college in this State has been in contemplation, and funds collected for its eſtabliſhment. Schools are eſtabliſhed in the ſeveral towns, and, in general, regularly and handſomely ſupported. They have ſeveral printing offices, and publiſh weekly gazettes. They have erected paper, oil, fulling and ſaw mills, and a great number of valuable griſt mills. Their ſalt works are more than ſufficient to ſupply all their inhabitants, at a low price. They make conſiderable quantities of ſugar from the ſugar trees. Labourers, particularly tradeſmen, are exceedingly wanted here.

Curioſities.] The banks, or rather precipices, of Kentucky and Dick's river, are to be reckoned among the natural curioſities of this country. Here the aſtoniſhed eye beholds 300 or 400 feet of ſolid, perpendicular rock, in ſome parts of the lime-ſtone kind, and in others of fine white marble, curiouſly checquered with ſtrata of aſtoniſhing regularity. Theſe rivers have the appearance of deep, artificial canals. Their high, rocky banks are covered with red cedar groves.

Hiſtory.] See American Univerſal Geography.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	300	between	1° & 6° 30′ W. long.	34,000
Breadth	120		33° 50′ & 36° 30′ N lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Virginia; eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, by South Carolina and Georgia; weſt, by a chain of mountains a few miles to the weſtward of the great Appalachian mountain. This chain of mountains, taking the

whole for a part, has occasionally been called the Great Iron Mountain. All that vast country which lies on the west of the Iron Mountain was surrendered to the United States, by the State of North Carolina, in the year 1789. It has since been erected into a separate State, by the name of Tennessee.

Civil Divisions.] This State is divided into 8 districts, which, with the number of counties in each, follow.

Districts.	No. Counties.	No. Inhab.	No. Slaves.
Morgan	6	49,184	4,643
Salisbury	9	90,376	13,389
Hillsborough	7	80,012	22,198
Halifax	7	69,136	31,445
Edenton	8	56,986	21,632
Newbern	10	60,433	20,134
Wilmington	5	30,617	11,649
Fayetteville	6	41,358	8,206
Total 8	58	478103	133296

Rivers.] These are, the Chowan, formed by the confluence of the Meherrin, Nottaway and Black Rivers; all of which rise in Virginia. Roanoke, Cushai, Pamlico or Tar river, Neus, Trent, Pasquotank, Perquimons, Little river, and Alligator. Cape Fear, more properly Clarendon river, opens into the sea at Cape Fear.

This State would be much more valuable, were it not that the rivers are barred at the mouths, and the coast furnishes no good harbours.

Sounds, Capes, Inlets, &c.] Pamlico Sound is a kind of lake or inland sea, from 10 to 20 miles broad, and nearly 100 miles in length. Core Sound lies south of Pamlico, and communicates with it.

Cape Hatteras is in latitude 35° 15′. Cape Lookout is south of Cape Hatteras, oppolite Core Sound. Cape Fear is remarkable for a dangerous shoal, called, from its form, the Frying Pan. This shoal lies at the entrance of Cape Fear river, in latitude 33° 32′.

Swamps.] There are two swamps that have been called *Dismal.* Great Dismal is on the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina. The other Dismal is in Currituck county, on the south side of Albemarle Sound.

Principal

Principal Towns.] Newbern, Edenton, Wilmington, Halifax, Hillſborough, Saliſbury, and Fayetteville, each in their turns have been the ſeat of the General Aſſembly. The city of Raleigh is now the eſtabliſhed ſeat of government, and contains 80 houſes and 669 inhabitants. The ſtate houſe coſt £6,000 currency.

Newbern is the largeſt town in the State. It ſtands on a flat ſandy point of land, formed by the confluence of the rivers Neus on the north, and Trent on the ſouth, and contains 2,467 inhabitants.

Edenton is ſituated on the north ſide of Albemarle Sound, and has about 150 indifferent wood houſes, and a few handſome buildings, and 1,302 inhabitants.

Wilmington is a town of between 200 and 300 houſes, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the eaſtern branch of Cape Fear, or Clarendon river, 34 miles from the ſea, having 1,689 inhabitants.

Hillſborough is an inland town, ſituated in a high, healthy and fertile country, 180 miles north of the weſt from Newbern, having 474 inhabitants.

Saliſbury is agreeably ſituated about five miles from Yadkin river, and contains about 100 dwelling-houſes, and 645 inhabitants.

Halifax is a pretty town, and ſtands on the weſtern bank of the Roanoke, about 6 miles below the falls, and has about 30 or 40 dwelling-houſes, and 382 inhabitants.

Fayetteville ſtands on the weſt ſide of Clarendon, commonly called Cape Fear river, and about a mile from its banks, and has 1,656 inhabitants.

Waſhington is ſituated in the county of Beaufort, on the north ſide of Tar river, in latitude 35° 30′; diſtant from Ocrecock Inlet, 90 miles, and has 600 inhabitants.

Greenſville, ſo called after Major General Nathaniel Greene, is ſituated in Pitt county, on the ſouth bank of Tar river, in latitude 35° 35′; diſtant from Ocrecock Inlet 110 miles, and has 174 inhabitants.

Tarborough is ſituated in the county of Edgecomb, on the ſouth bank of Tar river, in latitude 35° 45′; diſtant from Ocrecock Inlet 140 miles, and has 523 inhabitants.

Face of the Country, Soil and Productions.] North Carolina, in its whole width, for 60 miles from the ſea, is a dead level. A great proportion of this tract lies in

foreſt, and is barren. On the banks of ſome of the rivers, particularly of the Roanoke, the land is fertile and good. Interſperſed through the other parts, are glades of rich ſwamp, and ridges of oak land, of a black, fertile ſoil. Sixty or eighty miles from the ſea, the country riſes into hills and mountains, as deſcribed under this head in South Carolina and Georgia.

Wheat, rye, barley, oats and flax, grow well in the back hilly country. Indian corn and pulſe of all kinds, in all parts. Cotton and hemp are alſo conſiderably cultivated here, and might be raiſed in much greater plenty. The cotton is planted yearly; the ſtalk dies with the froſt. The labour of one man will produce 1,000 pounds in the ſeeds, or 250 fit for manufacturing.

Trade.] A great proportion of the produce of the back country, conſiſting of tobacco, wheat, Indian corn, &c. is carried to market, in South Carolina and Virginia. The ſouthern interior counties carry their produce to Charleſton; and the northern, to Peterſburg and Norfolk. The exports from the lower parts of the State, are tar, pitch, turpentine, roſin, Indian corn, boards, ſcantling, ſtaves, ſhingles, furs, tobacco, pork, lard, tallow, bees wax, myrtle wax, and a few other articles, amounting in the year ending September 30, 1791, to 524,548 dols.; in 1803, to 952,614 dols. Their trade is chiefly with the Weſt Indies and the northern States.

Climate, Diſeaſes, &c.] In the flat country, near the ſea-coaſt, the inhabitants, during the ſummer and autumn, are ſubject to intermitting fevers, which often prove fatal, as bilious or nervous ſymptoms prevail. The countenances of the inhabitants, during theſe ſeaſons, have generally a pale, yelloviſh caſt, occaſioned by the prevalence of bilious ſymptoms. They have very little of the bloom and freſhneſs of the people in the northern States.

The weſtern hilly parts of the State are as healthy as any part of America. That country is fertile, full of ſprings and rivulets of pure water. Autumn is very pleaſant, both in regard to the temperature and ſerenity of the weather, and the richneſs and variety of the vegetable productions, which the ſeaſon affords. The winters are ſo mild in ſome years, that autumn may be

ſaid

ſaid to continue till ſpring. Wheat harveſt is in the beginning of June, and that of Indian corn early in September.

Natural Hiſtory, Manufactures, &c.] The large natural growth of the plains, in the low country, is almoſt univerſally pitch pine, which is a tall, handſome tree, far ſuperior to the pitch pine of the northern States. This tree may be called the ſtaple commodity of North Carolina. It affords pitch, tar, turpentine, and various kinds of lumber, which together conſtitute at leaſt one half of the exports of this State. No country produces finer white and red oak for ſtaves. The ſwamps abound with cyprus and bay trees. The latter is an evergreen, and is food for the cattle in the winter.

The Miſletoe is common in the back country. This is a ſhrub, which differs in kind, perhaps, from all others. It never grows out of the earth, but on the tops of trees. The roots (if they may be ſo called) run under the bark of the tree, and incorporate with the wood. It is an evergreen, reſembling the garden box wood.

The late war, by which North Carolina was greatly convulſed, put a ſtop to ſeveral iron works. There are four or five furnaces in the State, that are in blaſt, and a proportionable number of forges.

Religion.] The weſtern parts of this State, which have been ſettled within the laſt 50 years, are chiefly inhabited by Preſbyterians from Pennſylvania, the deſcendants of people from the north of Ireland, and are exceedingly attached to the doctrines, diſcipline and uſages of the church of Scotland. They are a regular, induſtrious people.

The Moravians have ſeveral flouriſhing ſettlements in the upper part of this State.

The Friends or Quakers have a ſettlement in New Garden, in Guilford county, and ſeveral congregations at Perquimons and Paſquotank. The Methodiſts and Baptiſts are numerous and increaſing.

The inhabitants of Wilmington, Newbern, Edenton and Halifax diſtricts, making about three-fifths of the State, formerly profeſſed themſelves of the Epiſcopal church. One or two only of the original clergy remain, and at preſent they have no particular paſtoral

charge. The Baptists and Methodists have sent a number of Missionary preachers into these districts; and some of them have pretty large congregations. It is not improbable that one or other of these denominations, and perhaps both, may acquire consistency, and establish permanent churches.

Colleges and Academies.] The General Assembly of North Carolina, in December, 1789, passed a law incorporating 40 gentlemen, 5 from each district, as trustees of the University of North Carolina. The State has given handsome donations for the endowment of this seminary. The General Assembly, in December, 1791, loaned 5,000*l.* to the trustees, to enable them to proceed immediately with their buildings. These have since been erected 32 miles west of Raleigh, the institution organized with professors, and has now about 100 students.

There is a very good academy at Warrenton, another at Williamsborough, in Granville, and three or four others in the State, of considerable note.

Population, Character, Manners and Customs.] From the Marshal's return, it appears that the number of inhabitants in the year 1791, was 393,751, of whom 293,179 were citizens. In 1800, 478,103, of whom 133,296 were slaves.

The North Carolinians are mostly planters, and live from half a mile to 3 and 4 miles from each other, on their plantations. They have a plentiful country—no ready market for their produce—little intercourse with strangers, and a natural fondness for society, which induce them to be hospitable to travellers. They appear to have little taste for the sciences.

North Carolina has had a rapid growth. In the year 1710, it contained but about 1,200 fencible men. It is now, in point of numbers, the fourth State in the Union. During this amazing progress in population, which has been greatly aided by immigrations, from Pennsylvania, Virginia, and other States, while each has been endeavouring to increase his fortune, the human mind, like an unweeded garden, has been suffered to shoot up in wild disorder. But when we consider, that, during the late revolution, this State produced many distinguished patriots

riots and politicians, that she sent her thousands to the defence of Georgia and South Carolina, and gave occasional succours to Virginia—when we consider too the difficulties she has had to encounter, from a mixture of inhabitants, collected from different parts, strangers to each other, and intent upon gain, we shall find many things worthy of praise in her general character.

Constitution.] By the constitution of this State, which was ratified in December, 1776, all legislative authority is vested in two distinct branches, both dependent on the people, viz. a Senate and House of Commons, which, when convened for business, are styled the General Assembly.

The senate is composed of representatives, one from each county, chosen annually by ballot.

The house of commons consists of representatives chosen in the same way, two for each county, and one for each of the towns of Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, and Fayetteville.

History.] The history of North Carolina is less known than that of any other of the States. From the best accounts that history affords, the first permanent settlement in North Carolina was made about the year 1710, by a number of Palatines from Germany, who had been reduced to circumstances of great indigence, by a calamitous war.

The infant colony remained under the general government of South Carolina, till about the year 1729, when seven of the proprietors, for a valuable consideration, vested their property and jurisdiction in the crown; and the colony was erected into a separate province, by the name of North Carolina, and its present limits established by an order of George II. From this period, to the revolution in 1771, the history of North Carolina is unpublished, and of course unknown.

Dr. Hugh Williamson is about publishing a history of this State. See American Universal Geography, article North Carolina.

TENNESSEE.

TENNESSEE.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 400 } between { 6° 20′ & 16° 30′ W. long.
Breadth 104 } between { 35° & 36° 30′ N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Kentucky and part of Virginia; east, by North Carolina; south, by South Carolina or Georgia; west, by the Mississippi.

Civil Divisions and Population.] This State, erected and organized in 1796, is divided into three districts, and 18 counties, whose names and population, according to a census taken in 1800, are as follows:

The eastern settlement is divided into two districts, Washington and Hamilton.

		Whites.	Slaves.	Total.
Washington, which is the northern, is subdivided into 5 counties, viz.	Washington, Sullivan, Green, Carter, Hawkins	33,069	2,514	35,583
Hamilton, the southern district, contains 6 counties, viz.	Knox, Jefferson, Cocke, Grainger, Blount, Sevier	34,840	2,996	37,836
Mero district, the western settlement, is divided into 7 counties, viz.	Davidson, Sumner, Robertson, Montgomery, Williamson, Wilson, Smith	24,109	8,074	32,183
		92,018	13,584	105,602

The

The inhabitants of this district emigrated chiefly from Pennsylvania, and that part of Virginia that lies west of the Blue Ridge.

Climate.] Temperate and healthy. In the tract lying between the Great Island, as it is called, and the Kanhawa, the summers are remarkably cool, and the air rather moist. Southwest of this, as far as the Indian towns, the climate is much warmer, and the soil better adapted to the productions of the southern States.

An inhabitant of this district writes, "Our physicians are, a fine climate; healthy, robust mothers and fathers; plain and plentiful diet, and enough of exercise. There is not a regular bred physician residing in the whole district." Physicians, however, have since settled here.

Rivers and Mountains.] The Tennessee, called also the Cherokee, is the largest branch of the Ohio. It rises in the mountains of Virginia, latitude 37°, and pursues a course of about 1,000 miles south and southwest, nearly to latitude 34°, receiving from both sides a number of large tributary streams. It then wheels about to the north in a circuitous course, and mingles with the Ohio, nearly 60 miles from its mouth. From its entrance into the Ohio, to the Muscle Shoals, 250 miles, the current is very gentle, and the river deep enough, at all seasons, for the largest row boats. The Muscle Shoals are about 20 miles in length. At this place the river spreads to the width of 3 miles, and forms a number of islands, and is of difficult passage, except when there is a swell in the river. From these shoals to the whirl or suck, the place where the river breaks through the Great Ridge, or Cumberland Mountain, is 250 miles, the navigation all the way excellent for boats of 40 or 50 tons.

The Cumberland Mountain, in its whole extent, from the Great Kanhawa to the Tennessee, consists of the most stupendous piles of craggy rocks, of any mountain in the western country. Through this stupendous pile, according to modern hypothesis, had the waters of all the upper branches of the Tennessee to force their way. The attempt would have been impracticable at any other place than the one mentioned, for more than 100 miles

miles eaſtwardly. Here then ſeems to have been the chaſm, left by the Creator, to convey off thoſe waters, which muſt otherwiſe have overflowed, and rendered uſeleſs a vaſt tract of valuable country, encompaſſed within the mountains.

The *Whirl*, as it is called, is in about latitude 35°. It is reckoned a great curioſity. The river, which a few miles above is half a mile wide, is here compreſſed to the width of about 100 yards. Juſt as it enters the mountain, a large rock projects from the northern ſhore, in an oblique direction, which renders the bed of the river ſtill narrower, and cauſes a ſudden bend; the water of the river is of courſe thrown with great rapidity againſt the ſouthern ſhore, whence it rebounds around the point of the rock, and produces the *Whirl*, which is about 80 yards in circumference. Canoes have often been carried into this Whirl, and eſcaped by the dexterity of the rowers, without damage. In leſs than a mile below the Whirl, the river ſpreads into its common width, and, except Muſcle Shoals, already mentioned, flows beautiful and placid, till it mingles with the Ohio. The principal tributary ſtreams to the Tenneſſee, are, the Holſton, Peleſon or Clinch and Duck Rivers.

The Shawanee, now called Cumberland river, of the ſouthern branches of the Ohio, is next in ſize to the Tenneſſee, and extends eaſtward nearly as far, but runs a much more direct courſe. It is navigable for ſmall craft as far as Naſhville.

There are five navigable rivers in this territory, which diſcharge themſelves immediately into the Miſſiſippi, viz. Wolf, Hatchee, Forked Deer, Obeon, and Reelfoot.

It would take a volume to deſcribe, particularly, the mountains of this territory, above half of which is covered with thoſe which are uninhabitable. Some of theſe mountains, particularly the Cumberland, or Great Laurel Ridge, are the moſt ſtupendous piles in the United States. They abound with ginſeng, and ſtone coal. Clinch Mountain is ſouth of theſe; in which Burk's Garden and Morris' Nob, might be deſcribed as curioſities.

Animals.]

Animals.] A few years since, this country abounded with large herds of wild cattle, improperly called Buffaloes; but the improvident or ill-disposed among the first settlers, have destroyed multitudes of them, out of mere wantonness. They are still to be found on some of the south branches of Cumberland river. Elk or moose are seen in many places, chiefly among the mountains. The deer are become comparatively scarce; so that no person makes a business of hunting them for their skins only. Enough of bears and wolves yet remain. Beavers and otters are caught in plenty in the upper branches of Cumberland and Kentucky rivers.

The mammoth, the king of the land animals, was formerly an inhabitant of this country.

Commerce.] This country furnishes many valuable articles of export, such as fine waggon and saddle horses, beef, cattle, ginseng, deer skins and furs, cotton, hemp and flax, which may be transported by land; also, iron, lumber, pork and flour, which will be exported in great quantities, now the navigation of the Mississippi is opened.

Religion.] The Presbyterians are the prevailing denomination of Christians in this district. They have a Presbytery established by act of Synod, which, in 1788, consisted of 23 large congregations, who were then supplied by only six ministers. There are also some of the Baptist and Methodist denominations.

Literature.] Three colleges are established by law in this State, viz. Greenville college in Green county; Blount college at Knoxville, and Washington college in Washington county. Considerable funds have been collected for the former, and one or two thousand volumes of books for its library. A society has been established, who style themselves, "A Society for promoting Useful Knowledge."

Character and Manners.] There is nothing in the character of this people, that distinguishes them from the settlers of new countries in general. Among the bulk of the inhabitants, a great simplicity of manners prevails. Wrestling, jumping, running foot races, and playing at ball, are the common diversions. Dancing

is

is coming into fashion. Card playing is a rare amusement. The hunting shirt is still worn by the militia on duty, and by hunters in pursuit of game.

Principal Towns.] KNOXVILLE, beautifully situated on the Holston, is the seat of government in this State, in N. lat. 35° 42′, and has 387 inhabitants.

NASHVILLE, N. lat. 36°. The courts for the district of Mero are semi-annually held here; and it has two houses for public worship, a handsomely endowed academy, established in 1786, and 345 inhabitants.

JONESBOROUGH is the seat of the courts held in Washington district. There are eight other towns of less note in the State.

Militia.] In 1788, the militia of this district amounted to between 7 and 8,000 effective men, who were principally armed with rifles. There are treble this number at present.

Indians.] The Indian tribes within and in the vicinity of this district, are the Cherokees and Chickasaws. The Cherokees have been a warlike and numerous nation; but by continual wars, in which it has been their destiny to be engaged, with the northern Indian tribes, they were reduced, at the commencement of the last war, to about 2,000 fighting men; since which they have been reduced more than one half, and have become weak and pusillanimous.

The Chickasaws, of all the Indian tribes within the limits of the United States, merit the most from the Americans, having at all times maintained a brotherly attachment to them. They glory in saying, that they never shed the blood of an Anglo American. There is so great an affinity between the Chickasaw and Choctaw languages, that the common people can converse together, each speaking in his own dialect. They are a personable people, and have an openness, in their countenances and behaviour, uncommon among savages. These nations say, they are the remnant of a great nation that once lived far to the west, which was destroyed by the Spaniards, for whom they still retain an hereditary hatred.

Constitution and History.] See American Universal Geography.

SOUTH

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 200 Breadth 125	between	4° & 9° W. long. 32° & 35° N. lat.	20,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by North Carolina; east, by the Atlantic Ocean, south and southwest, by Savannah river, and a branch of its head waters, called Tugulo river, which divides this State from Georgia.

Civil Divisions and Population.] The State is divided into 23 districts, some of which are subdivided into parishes. Those in the upper are called counties.

Districts.	No. Inh.	Slaves.	Districts.	No. Inh.	Slaves.
Charleston	57480	41945	Greenville	11504	1439
Colleton	24903	20471	Spartanburgh	12122	1467
Beaufort	20428	16031	Union	10235	1697
Georgetown	22938	16568	Edgefield	18130	5006
Orangeburgh	15766	5356	Abberville	13553	2964
Sumpter	13103	6563	Richland	6097	3033
Marion	6914	2155	Lancaster	5012	1076
Barnwell	7376	1630	Kershaw	7340	2530
York	10248	1804	Newberry	12006	2204
Chester	8185	1164	Chesterfield	5216	1148
Fairfield	10097	1968	Marlborough	5452	1395
Laurens	12809	1919	Darlington	7631	2336
Pendleton	20052	2224	Horry	2606	1768
			Total,	347203	147863

Rivers.] This State is watered by four large navigable rivers, viz. The Savannah, Edisto, Pedee, and Santee, the latter of which is the largest and longest river in this State; it empties into the ocean by two mouths, a little south of Georgetown.

The rivers of a secondary size, as you pass from north to south, are Wakkamaw, Black river, Cooper, Athepoo, and Combahee.

In the third clafs are comprehended thofe rivers which extend but a fhort diftance from the ocean, and ferve, by branching into numberlefs creeks, as drains to take off the quantity of rain water, which comes down from the large inland fwamps; or are merely arms of the fea. The tide, in no part of the State, flows more than 25 miles from the fea.

Canal.] A canal of 21 miles in length, connecting Cooper and Santee rivers, is completed, which coft £150,000 fterling; the company are allowed to raife a toll of 25 per cent. on the fum actually expended. It is 35 feet wide at the top, 20 at the bottom. It is death by the law for any man wilfully to break or deftroy any part of it. Another canal is foon to be begun to unite the Edifto with Afhley.

Mountains.] Except the high hills of the Santee, the Ridge, and fome few other hills, this country is like one extenfive plain, till you reach the Tryon and Hog-back mountains, 220 miles northweft of Charlefton. The mountains weft and northweft rife much higher than thefe, and form a ridge, which divides the waters of Tenneffee and Santee rivers.

Harbours.] The only harbours of note are thofe of Charlefton, Port Royal, and Georgetown.

Iflands.] The fea-coaft is bordered with a chain of fine fea iflands around which the fea flows, opening an excellent inland navigation, for the conveyance of produce to market. The principal of thefe are Bull's, Dewee's, and Sullivan's iflands, which form the north part of Charlefton harbour. James', John's, Wadmelaw, Port Royal, St. Helena, Ladies, Paris, and the Hunting Iflands, five or fix in number, Hilton Head, Pinckney's, Bull's, Dawfukie's, and fome fmaller iflands.

The foil of thefe iflands is generally better adapted to the culture of indigo than the main, and lefs fuited to rice. Cotton grows very well upon them. The natural growth is the live oak, which is excellent for fhip-timber; and the palmetto or cabbage tree, the utility of which, in the conftruction of forts, was experienced during the late war.

Chief Towns.] Charlefton is the only confiderable town in South Carolina. It is fituated on the tongue of land which is formed by the confluence of Afhley and

and Cooper rivers. These rivers mingle their waters immediately below the town, and form a spacious and convenient harbour, which communicates with the ocean just below Sullivan's Island, which it leaves on the north, seven miles southeast of the town. The continued agitation which this occasions in the waters which almost surround Charleston—the refreshing sea breezes which are regularly felt, and the smoke arising from so many chimnies, render Charleston more healthy than any part of the low country, in the southern States. On this account it is the resort of great numbers of gentlemen, invalids from the West India islands, and of the rich planters from the country, who come here to spend the sickly months, as they are called, in quest of health, and of the social enjoyments which this city affords. And in no part of America are the social blessings enjoyed more rationally and liberally, than in Charleston. Unaffected hospitality, affability, ease in manners and address, and a disposition to make their guests welcome, easy and pleased with themselves, are characteristics of the respectable people in Charleston.

The public buildings are, an exchange, state house, lately rebuilt, armoury, poor house, two large churches for Episcopalians, two for Congregationalists, or Independents, one for Scotch Presbyterians, one for Baptists, one for German Lutherans, two for the Methodists, (a large house for worship being lately finished by them) one for French Protestants; besides a meeting-house for Quakers, a Roman Catholic chapel, and a Jewish synagogue.

But little attention is paid to the public markets. A great proportion of the most wealthy inhabitants have plantations, from which they receive supplies of almost every article of living. The country abounds with poultry and wild ducks. Their beef, mutton and veal are not of the best kind. Few fish are brought to market.

In 1791, there were 16,359 inhabitants, of whom 7,684 were slaves. In 1800, 19,724 of whom 9,053 were slaves.

Beaufort, on Port Royal Island, is a pleasant little town of about 100 houses, and 700 inhabitants, who are distinguished for their hospitality and politeness.

Georgetown,

Georgetown, 61 miles N. E. of Charleſton, the ſeat of juſtice in Georgetown diſtrict, ſtands on a ſpot of land near the junction of a number of rivers, which, when united in one broad ſtream, by the name of Winyaw, fall into the ocean 12 miles below the town.

Columbia, which has lately been made the ſeat of government, by the legiſlature, ſtands juſt below the junction of Saluda and Broad rivers, on the Congaree, a branch of the Santee.

General Face of the Country.] The whole State, to the diſtance of 80 miles from the ſea, is level, and almoſt without a ſtone. In this diſtance, by a gradual aſcent from the ſea-coaſt, the land riſes about 190 feet. Here, if you proceed in a W. N. W. courſe from Charleſton, commences a curiouſly uneven country. The traveller is conſtantly aſcending or deſcending little ſand-hills, which nature ſeems to have diſunited in a frolic. If a pretty high ſea were ſuddenly arreſted and tranſformed into ſand hills, in the very form the waves exiſted at the moment of transformation, it would preſent the eye with juſt ſuch a view as is here to be ſeen. Some little herbage and a few ſmall pines, grow even on this ſoil. The inhabitants are few, and have but a ſcanty ſubſiſtence on corn and ſweet potatoes, which grow here tolerably well. This curious country continues for about 60 miles, till you arrive at a place called *The Ridge*, 140 miles from Charleſton. This Ridge is a remarkable tract of high ground, as you approach it from the ſea, but level as you advance northweſt from its ſummit. It is a fine, high, healthy belt of land, well watered, and of a good ſoil, and extends from the Savannah to Broad River. Beyond this Ridge commences a country exactly reſembling the northern States. Here hills and dales, with all their verdure and variegated beauty, preſent themſelves to the eye. Wheat fields, which are rare in the low country, begin to grow common. Here Heaven has beſtowed its bleſſings with a moſt bounteous hand. The air is much more temperate and healthful than nearer to the ſea. The hills are covered with valuable woods, the vallies are watered with beautiful rivers, and the fertility of

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the soil is equal to every vegetable production. This, by way of distinction, is called the Upper Country, where are different modes and different articles of cultivation; where the manners of the people, and even their language have a different tone. The land still rises by a gradual ascent; each succeeding hill overlooks that which immediately precedes it, till, having advanced 220 miles, in a northwest direction from Charleston, the elevation of the land above the sea coast is found by mensuration to be 800 feet. Here commences a mountainous country, which continues rising to the western terminating point of this State.

Soil and Productions.] The soil may be divided into four kinds: *First*, The pine barren, which is valuable only for its timber. Interspersed among the pine barren, are tracts of land free of timber, and every kind of growth, but that of grass. These tracts are called Savannas, constituting a *second* kind of soil, good for grazing. The *third* kind is that of the swamps and low grounds on the rivers, which is a mixture of black loam and fat clay, producing naturally canes in great plenty, cypress, bays, loblolly pines, &c. In these swamps rice is cultivated, which constitutes the staple commodity of the State. The high lands, commonly known by the name of oak and hiccory lands, constitute the *fourth* kind of soil. The natural growth is oak, hiccory, walnut, pine, and locust. On these lands, in the low country, are cultivated Indian corn principally; and in the back country, besides these, they raise tobacco in large quantities; wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, flax, cotton and silk.

There is little fruit in this State, especially in the lower parts of it. They have oranges which are chiefly sour, and figs in plenty; a few lime and lemon trees, pomegranates, pears and peaches; apples are scarce, and are imported from the northern States. Melons (especially the water melon) are raised here in great perfection.

Mode of cultivating Rice.] Rice ground is prepared only by effectually securing it from the water, except some higher parts of it, which are sometimes dug up with a hoe, or mellowed by a plough or harrow. When the rice is young, the overflowing of the water does not pre-

vent its growth. Thofe who have water in reſerve, commonly let it in upon their rice, after firſt going through with the hoe, while it is yet young, though it is deemed beſt to keep out the graſs without this aid, by the hoe only. The water is commonly kept on the rice eight or ten days after hoeing. When the ear is formed, the water is continued on till it is ripe. It is hoed three or four times. When the graſs is very thick, a negro cannot hoe more than one-ſixteenth of an acre in a day. From three pecks to a buſhel is ſown on an acre. It produces from 50 to 80 buſhels of rough rice an acre. —120 buſhels of rough rice have been produced on one acre; 20 buſhels of which make about 500 pounds, or eight and a quarter buſhels clean rice for market. After it is threſhed, it is winnowed, and then ground in a mill, conſtructed of two blocks, in a ſimple manner—then winnowed by a fan conſtructed for that purpoſe—then beat in a mortar by hand, or now generally by horſe or water machines—then ſifted, to ſeparate the whole rice from that which is broken, and the flour. The whole rice is then barrelled in caſks of about 500 pounds, or eight and a quarter buſhels. The ſmall rice ſerves for proviſions, and the flour for provender; the chaff for manure, and the ſtraw for fodder. The blade is green and freſh while the ear is ripe. The price is from 9/4 to 10/6 a hundred—dollars 4/8.

Conſtitution.] The legiſlative authority is veſted in a general aſſembly, conſiſting of a ſenate and houſe of repreſentatives. There are 124 repreſentatives, and 35 ſenators appointed among the ſeveral diſtricts. The general aſſembly is choſen on the ſecond Monday of October, and meets on the fourth Monday in November annually. Each houſe chooſes its own officers, judges of the qualifications of its members, and has a negative on the other. The executive authority is veſted in a governor, choſen for two years, by both houſes of aſſembly jointly; but he cannot be re-elected till after four years. A lieutenant governor is choſen in the ſame manner, for the ſame time, and holds the office of governor, in caſe of vacancy.

This conſtitution was ratified June 3, 1790.

State

State of Literature.] Gentlemen of fortune, before the late war, ſent their ſons to Europe for education. During the war and ſince, they have generally ſent them to the middle and northern States. There are ſeveral reſpectable academies in Charleſton, one at Beaufort, on Port Royal Iſland, and ſeveral others in different parts of the State. Three colleges have lately been incorporated by law; one at Charleſton, one at Winnſborough, in the diſtrict of Camden, the other at Cambridge, in the diſtrict of Ninety Six. The public and private donations for the ſupport of theſe three colleges, were originally intended to have been appropriated jointly, for the erecting and ſupporting of one reſpectable college. The diviſion of theſe donations has fruſtrated this deſign. The Mount Sion college at Winnſborough, is ſupported by a reſpectable ſociety of gentlemen, who have long been incorporated. This inſtitution flouriſhes, and bids fair for uſefulneſs. The college at Cambridge is no more than a grammar ſchool.

The legiſlature have made proviſion lately for eſtabliſhing a univerſity at Columbia.

Charitable and other Societies.] Theſe are the South Carolina, Mount Sion, Library, and St. Cecilia ſocieties—a ſociety for the relief of the widows and orphans of clergymen—a Medical ſociety lately inſtituted in Charleſton, and a Muſical ſociety. At Beaufort and on St. Helena, are ſeveral charitable ſocieties, incorporated with funds to a conſiderable amount, deſigned principally for the education of poor children, and which promiſe, at a future day, to be of great public utility.

Indians.] The Catabaws are the only nation of Indians in this State. They have but one town, called Catabaw, ſituated on Catabaw river, in latitude 34° 49′, on the boundary line between North and South Carolina, containing about 450 inhabitants, of which about 150 are fighting men.

Religion.] Since the revolution, by which all denominations were put on an equal footing, there have been no diſputes between different religious ſects. They all agree to differ.

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The upper parts of this State are settled chiefly by Presbyterians, Baptists and Methodists. From the most probable calculations, it is supposed that the religious denominations in this State, as to numbers, may be ranked as follows: Presbyterians, including the Congregational and Independent churches, Episcopalians, Baptists, Methodists, &c.

Character.] There is no peculiarity in the manners of the inhabitants of this State, except what arises from the mischievous influence of slavery; and in this, indeed, they do not differ from the inhabitants of the other southern States. Slavery, by exempting great numbers from the necessities of labour, leads to luxury, dissipation and extravagance. The absolute authority which is exercised over their slaves, too much favours a haughty, supercilious behaviour. A disposition to obey the Christian precept, "Do to others as you would that others should do unto you," is not cherished by a daily exhibition of many made for one.

The Carolinians are generally affable and easy in their manners, and polite and attentive to strangers. The ladies want the bloom of the north, but have an engaging softness and delicacy in their appearance and manners, and many of them possess the polite and elegant accomplishments.

Military Strength.] The militia of this State, in 1791, amounted to 24,435, of which 750 were in the city of Charleston.

Commerce.] The amount of exports from the port of Charleston, in the year ending Nov. 1787, was then estimated, from authentic documents, at £505,279:19:5 sterling money. The number of vessels cleared from the custom house the same year, was 947, measuring 62,118 tons: 735 of these, measuring 41,533 tons, were American; the others belonged to Great Britain, Spain, France, the United Netherlands, and Ireland.

The principal articles exported from this State, are rice, indigo, tobacco, skins of various kinds, beef, pork, cotton, pitch, tar, rosin, turpentine, myrtle wax, lumber, naval stores, cork, leather, pink root, snake root, ginseng, &c. In the most successful seasons, there have been as many

many as 140,000 barrels of rice, 1,300,000 pounds of indigo, exported in a year. From the 15th of December, 1791, to Sept. 1792, 108,567 tierces of rice, averaging 550lb. net weight each, were exported from Charleston. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1791, exclusive of 2 quarters for which no returns were made, the amount of exports from this State, was 1,866,021 dolls. In the year ending Sept. 30, 1795, the value of exports was 5,998,492 doll. 49 cts. In 1801, 14,304,045 dolls. In 1803, 7,811,108 dollars.

History.] During the vigorous contest for independence, this State was a great sufferer. For three years it was the seat of war. It feels and laments the loss of many respectable citizens. Since the peace, it has been emerging from that melancholy confusion and poverty, in which it was generally involved by the devastations of a relentless enemy. The inhabitants are fast multiplying by immigrations from the other States—the agricultural interests of the State are reviving—commerce is flourishing—economy is becoming more fashionable—and science begins to spread her salutary influences among the citizens. And under the operation of the present government, this State, from her natural, commercial, and agricultural advantages, and the abilities of her leading characters, promises to become one of the richest in the Union.

See Ramsay's Hist. Revol. in S. Carolina, Hist. of Carolina and Georgia, by Hewett, and the American Universal Geography.

GEORGIA.

GEORGIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 600 } between { 5° and 16° W. long.
Breadth 250 } { 31° and 35° N. lat.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by the Atlantic Ocean; south, by East and West Florida; west, by the river Miſſiſippi; north and north-east, by South Carolina and Tenneſſee, or by lands ceded to the United States by South Carolina. Theſe boundaries embrace the "Miſſiſippi Territory;" which ſee.

Civil Diviſions and Population.] That part of the State which has been laid out, is divided into two diſtricts, *Upper* and *Lower*, which are ſubdivided into the following 24 counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inhab.	Slaves.
Wilks	13,103	5,008
Lincoln	4,766	1,433
Green	10,761	3,637
Oglethorpe	9,780	3,089
Richmond	5,473	2,691
Jackſon	7,736	1,400
Effingham	2,072	762
Jefferſon	5,684	1,642
Waſhington	10,300	2,668
Warren	8,329	2,058
Franklin	6,859	959
Bryan	2,836	2,306
Liberty	5,313	3,940
Macintoſh	2,660	1,819
Camden	1,681	735
Hancock	14,456	4,835
Montgomery	3,180	435
Burke	9,506	2,967
Chatham	12,946	9,049
Elbert	10,094	2,816
Glynn	1,874	1,092
Bullock	1,913	269
Scriven	3,019	766
Columbia	8,345	3,008
Total,	162,686	59,699

Face

Face of the Country.] See South Carolina.

Rivers.] Savannah river divides this State from South Carolina. Its courſe is nearly from northweſt to ſoutheaſt. It is formed principally of two branches, by the names of Tugulo and Keowee, which ſpring from the mountains. It is navigable for large veſſels up to Savannah, and for boats of 100 feet keel, as far as Auguſta.

Ogechee river, about 18 miles ſouth of the Savannah, is a ſmaller river, and nearly parallel with it in its courſe.

Alatamaha, about 60 miles ſouth of Savannah river, has its ſource in the Cherokee mountains, near the head of Tugulo, thence it deſcends through the hilly country with all its collateral branches, and winds rapidly amongſt the hills, 250 miles, and then enters the flat, plain country, by the name of the Oakmulge; thence meandering 150 miles, it is joined on the eaſt ſide by the Ocone, which likewiſe heads in the lower ridges of the mountains. After this confluence, having now gained a vaſt acquiſition of waters, it aſſumes the name of Alatamaha, when it becomes a large majeſtic river, flowing with gentle windings through a vaſt plain foreſt, nearly 100 miles, and enters the Atlantic by ſeveral mouths.

Beſides theſe, there is Turtle river, Little Sitilla or St. Ille, Great Sitilla, Crooked river, and St. Mary's, which form a part of the ſouthern boundary of the United States. St. Mary's river has its ſource from a vaſt lake, or rather marſh, called Ouaquaphenogaw, and flows through a vaſt plain and pine foreſt, about 150 miles to the ocean, with which it communicates between the points of Amelia and Talbert's iſlands, lat. 30° 44', and is navigable for veſſels of conſiderable burthen for 90 miles. Its banks afford immenſe quantities of fine timber, ſuited to the Weſt India market.

The rivers in the middle and weſtern parts of this State are Apalachicola, which is formed by the Chatahouchee and Flint rivers, Mobile, Alibama, Tombigby, Escambia, Paſcagoula and Pearl rivers. All theſe running ſouthwardly, empty into the Gulf of Mexico. The Yazoo and Looſa Chitto empty into the Miſſiſippi.

Lakes

Lakes and Swamps.] The lake, or rather marsh, called Ouaquaphenogaw, lies between Flint and Oakmulge rivers, and is nearly 300 miles in circumference. In wet seasons it appears like an inland sea, and has several large islands of rich land; one of which the present generation of Creek Indians represent as the most blissful spot on earth. They say it is inhabited by a peculiar race of Indians, whose women are incomparably beautiful. They tell you also that this terrestrial paradise has been seen by some enterprising hunters, when in pursuit of their game, who, being lost in inextricable swamps and bogs, and on the point of perishing, were unexpectedly relieved by a company of beautiful women, whom they called *daughters of the sun*, who kindly gave them such provisions as they had with them, consisting of fruit, and corn cakes, and then enjoined them to fly for safety to their own country, because their husbands were fierce men and cruel to strangers. They further say, that these hunters had a view of their settlements, situated on the elevated banks of an island, in a beautiful lake; but that in their endeavours to approach it, they were involved in perpetual labyrinths, and, like enchanted lands, still as they imagined they had just gained it, it seemed to fly before them. They determined at length, to quit the delusive pursuit, and with much difficulty effected a retreat. When they reported their adventures to their countrymen, the young warriors were inflamed with an irresistible desire to invade and conquer so charming a country; but all their attempts had hitherto proved fruitless, they never being able again to find the spot. They tell another story concerning this sequestered country, which seems not improbable; which is, that the inhabitants are the posterity of a fugitive remnant of the ancient Yamases, who, escaping massacre, after a bloody and decisive battle between them and the Creeks, (who, it is certain, conquered and nearly exterminated that once powerful people) here found an asylum, remote and secure from the fury of their proud conquerors.

Chief Towns.] The late seat of government in this State was Augusta. This city is situated on the S. W. bank

bank of Savannah river, which is here about 500 yards wide, about 144 miles from the ſea, and 127 northweſt of Savannah. It has 2,215 inhabitants.

Savannah, the former capital of Georgia, ſtands on a high ſandy bluff, on the ſouth ſide of Savannah river, and 17 miles from its mouth. It is regularly built in the form of a parallelogram, and has 5,146 inhabitants.

Sunbury is a ſmall ſea-port town, 40 miles ſouthward of Savannah, and has a ſafe and very convenient harbour.

Brunſwick, in Glynn county, lat. 31° 10′ is ſituated at the mouth of Turtle river, at which place this river empties itſelf into St. Simon's Sound. Brunſwick has a ſafe and capacious harbour; and the bar at the entrance into it, has water deep enough for the largeſt veſſel that ſwims.

Frederica, on the iſland of St. Simon, is nearly in lat. 31° 15′. It is the firſt town that was built in Georgia, and was founded by General Oglethorpe. The town contains but 72 inhabitants in a few houſes, which ſtand on an eminence, if conſidered with regard to the marſhes before it, upon a branch of Alatamaha river, which waſhes the weſt ſide of this agreeable iſland, and forms a bay before the town, affording a ſafe and ſecure harbour for veſſels of the largeſt burthen, which may lie along the wharf.

Waſhington, the chief town in the county of Wilkes, is ſituated in lat. 33° 22′, about 50 miles northweſt of Auguſta. It had, in 1788, a court houſe, gaol, 34 dwelling-houſes, and an academy, whoſe funds amounted to about 800*l.* ſterling, and the number of ſtudents to between 60 and 70.

The town of Louiſville, which is the preſent ſeat of government in this State, has been laid out and built on the bank of Ogeechee river, about 70 miles from its mouth.

Soil, Productions, &c.] The ſoil and its fertility are various, according to ſituation and different improvement. The iſlands on the ſea board, in their natural ſtate, are covered with a plentiful growth of pine, oak, hickory, live oak, (an uncommonly hard and very valuable wood) and ſome red cedar. The ſoil is a mixture of ſand and black mould, making what is commonly called a grey ſoil. The principal iſlands are Skida-

way, Waffaw, Offabaw, St. Catherine's, Sapelo, Fredrica, Jekyl, Cumberland and Amelia.

The foil of the main land, adjoining the marfhes and creeks, is nearly of the fame quality with that of the iflands; except that which borders on thofe rivers and creeks which ftretch far back into the country. On thefe, immediately after you leave the falts, begin the valuable rice fwamps, which, on cultivation, afford the prefent principal ftaple of commerce.

The foil between the rivers, after you leave the fea board and the edge of the fwamps, at the diftance of 20 or 30 miles, changes from a grey to a red colour, on which grow plenty of oak and hickory, with a confiderable intermixture of pine. To this kind of land fucceeds, by turns, a foil nearly black, and very rich, on which grow very large quantities of black walnut, mulberry, &c. In this State are produced, by culture, rice, indigo, cotton, filk, (though not in large quantities) Indian corn, potatoes, oranges, figs, pomegranates, &c. Rice, at prefent, is the ftaple commodity; and as a fmall proportion only of the rice ground is under cultivation, the quantity raifed in future muft be much greater than at prefent.

Moft of the tropical fruits would flourifh in this State with proper attention. The rice plant has been tranfplanted, and alfo the tea plant, of which fuch immenfe quantities are confumed in the United States, was introduced into Georgia, by Mr. Samuel Bowen, about the year 1770, from India. The feed was difleminated, and the plant now grows without cultivation, in moft of the fenced lots in Savannah.

From many confiderations, we may perhaps venture to predict, that the fouthweftern part of the State, and the parts of Eaft and Weft Florida, which lie adjoining, will, in fome future time, become the Vineyard of America.

Commerce, Manufactures, and Agriculture.] The chief articles of export are rice, tobacco, (of which the county of Wilkes only, exported in the year 1788, about 3,000 hogfheads) indigo, fago, lumber of various kinds, naval ftores, leather, deer fkins, fnake root, myrtle and bees wax, corn, and live ftock. The planters and farmers raife large flocks of cattle, from 1,000 to 1,500 head, and fome more. The

The amount of exports in the year ending September 30th, 1791, was 491,472 dollars. In 1803, 1,343,308 dollars. In return for the enumerated exports, are imported, Weſt-India goods, teas, wines, various articles of clothing, and dry goods of all kinds—from the northern States, cheeſe, fiſh, potatoes, apples, cider, and ſhoes. The manner in which the indigo is cultivated and manufactured is as follows: The ground, which muſt be a ſtrong rich ſoil, is thrown into beds of 7 or 8 feet wide, after having been made very mellow, and is then raked till it is fully pulverized. The ſeed is then ſown in April, in rows at ſuch a diſtance as conveniently to admit of hoeing between them. In July, the firſt crop is fit to cut, being commonly two and a half feet high. It is then thrown into vats, conſtructed for the purpoſe, and ſteeped about 30 hours; after which, the liquor is drawn off into other vats, where it is *beat*, as they call it, by which means it is thrown into much ſuch a ſtate of agitation as cream is by churning. After this proceſs, lime water is cut into the liquor, which cauſes the particles of indigo to ſettle at the bottom. The liquor is then drawn off, and the ſediment, which is the indigo, is taken out and ſpread on cloths, and partly dried; it is then put into boxes and preſſed, and while it is yet ſoft, cut into ſquare pieces, which are thrown into the ſun to dry, and then put up in caſks for the market. They have commonly three cuttings a ſeaſon. A middling crop for 30 acres, is 1,300 pounds.

Character and Manners.] No general character will apply to the inhabitants at large. Collected from different parts of the world, as intereſt, neceſſity or inclination led them, their character and manners muſt, of courſe, partake of all the varieties which diſtinguiſh the ſeveral States and Kingdoms from whence they came. There is ſo little uniformity, that it is difficult to trace any governing principle among them. An averſion to labour is too predominant, owing in part to the relaxing heat of the climate, and partly to the want of neceſſity to excite induſtry. An open and friendly hoſpitality, particularly to ſtrangers, is an ornamental characteriſtic of a great part of this people.

Religion.] The inhabitants of this State, who profeſs the Chriſtian religion, are of the Preſbyterian, Epiſcopalian,

copalian, Baptist, and Methodist denominations. They have but few regular ministers among them.

Constitution.] The present constitution of this State was formed and established in the year 1789, and is nearly upon the plan of the constitution of the United States.

State of Literature.] The literature of this State, which is yet in its infancy, is commencing on a plan which affords the most flattering prospects. The charter containing their present system of education, was passed in the year 1785. A college, with ample and liberal endowments, is instituted and organized at Louisville, a high and healthy part of the country, near the centre of the State. There is also provision made for the institution of an academy, in each county in the State, to be supported from the same funds, and considered as parts and members of the same institution, under the general superintendance and direction of a president and board of trustees, appointed for their literary accomplishments, from the different parts of the State, invested with the customary powers of corporations. The institution thus composed, is denominated, "The University of Georgia."

That this body of literati, to whom is entrusted the direction of the general literature of the State, may not be so detached and independent, as not to possess the confidence of the State; and in order to secure the attention and patronage of the principal officers of government, the governor and council, the speaker of the house of assembly, and the chief justice of the State, are associated with the board of trustees, in some of the great and more solemn duties of their office; such as making the laws, appointing the president, settling the property, and instituting academies. Thus associated, they are denominated "The Senate of the University," and are to hold a stated annual meeting, at which the governor of the State presides.

The senate appoint a board of commissioners in each county, for the particular management and direction of the academy, and the other schools in each county, who are to receive their instructions from, and are accountable to, the senate. The rector of each academy is an officer of the university, to be appointed by the president,

dent, with the advice of the truſtees, and commiſſioned under the public ſeal, and is to attend, with the other officers, at the annual meeting of the ſenate, to deliberate on the general intereſts of literature, and to determine on the courſe of inſtruction for the year, throughout the univerſity. The Preſident has the general charge and overſight of the whole, and is from time to time to viſit them, to examine into their order and performances.

The funds for the ſupport of this inſtitution are principally in lands, amounting in the whole to about fifty thouſand acres, a great part of which is of the beſt quality, and at preſent very valuable. There are alſo ſix thouſand pounds ſterling in bonds, houſes and town lots, in the town of Auguſta. Other public property to the amount of 1000*l.* in each county, has been ſet apart for the purpoſes of building and furniſhing their reſpective academies.

Indians.] The Muſkogee or Creek Indians inhabit the middle part of this State, and are the moſt numerous tribe of Indians of any within the limits of the United States. Their whole number, according to a late account, is 25 or 26,000 ſouls, of whom between 5 and 6,000 are gun men. They are a well made, expert, hardy, ſagacious, politic people, extremely jealous of their rights, and averſe to parting with their lands.

They have abundance of tame cattle and ſwine, turkies, ducks, and other poultry; they cultivate tobacco, rice, Indian corn, potatoes, beans, peas, cabbage, melons, and have plenty of peaches, plums, grapes, ſtrawberries, and other fruits. They are faithful friends, but inveterate enemies; hoſpitable to ſtrangers, and honeſt and fair in their dealings. No nation has a more contemptible opinion of the white men's faith in general, than theſe people; yet they place great confidence in the United States, and wiſh to agree with them upon a permanent boundary, over which the ſouthern States ſhall not treſpaſs. They are ſettled in a hilly, but not mountainous country. The ſoil is fruitful in a high degree, and well watered, abounding in creeks and rivulets, from whence they are called the *Creek Indians*.

The Chactaws, or flat heads, inhabit a very fine and extenſive tract of hilly country, with large and fertile

plains intervening, between the Alabama and Miſſiſippi rivers, in the weſtern part of this State. This nation had, not many years ago, 43 towns and villages, in three diviſions, containing 12,123 ſouls, of which 4,041 were fighting men.

The Chicaſaws are ſettled at the head branches of the Tombeckbee, Mobille and Yazoo rivers, in the north-weſt corner of the State. Their country is an extenſive plain, tolerably well watered from ſprings, and a pretty good ſoil. They have ſeven towns, the central one of which is in latitude 34° 23′, and longitude 14° 30′ weſt, from Philadelphia. The number of ſouls in this nation have been formerly reckoned at 1,725, of which 575 were fighting men.

Hiſtory.] The ſettlement of a colony between the rivers Savannah and Alatamaha was meditated in England in 1732, for the accommodation of poor people in Great Britain and Ireland, and for the further ſecurity of Carolina. Private compaſſion and public ſpirit conſpired to promote the benevolent deſign. Humane and opulent men ſuggeſted a plan for tranſporting a number of indigent families to this part of America, free of expenſe. For this purpoſe they applied to King George II. and obtained from him letters patent, bearing date June 9th, 1732, for legally carrying into execution what they had generouſly projected. They called the new province GEORGIA, in honour of the king, who encouraged the plan.

During the late war, Georgia was overrun by the Britiſh troops, and the inhabitants were obliged to flee into the neighbouring States for ſafety. The ſufferings and loſſes of her citizens were as great, in proportion to their numbers and wealth, as in any of the States. Since the peace, the progreſs of the population of this State has been rapid. Its growth in improvement and population has been checked by the hoſtile irruptions of the Creek Indians, which have been frequent and very diſtreſſing to the frontier inhabitants. Treaties have been held, and a ceſſation of hoſtilities agreed to between the parties; and it is expected that a permanent peace will ſoon be concluded, and tranquillity reſtored to the State. See Hewett's Hiſt. S. Carolina and Georgia, and Amer. Univ. Geog.

MISSISIPPI TERRITORY.

Situation and Boundaries.

THIS Territory comprehends the weſtern part of Georgia, and is bounded north by Tenneſſee; weſt, by the Miſſiſippi; ſouth, by Weſt Florida. The Creek, Chicaſaw and Chactaw tribes of Indians inhabit a conſiderable portion of this country.

Diviſions and Population.] This Territory is divided into three counties, viz.

Counties.	No. Inhab. in 1800.
WASHINGTON	1250
Pickering	2940
Adams	4660
	8850 of whom 3489 are [ſlaves.

Rivers.] See Georgia.

Soil, Productions, and Climate.] The ſoil of this country, particularly what has been called the *Natchez* country, is repreſented as ſuperior to any of the lands on the borders of the river Miſſiſippi, for the production of many articles. Its ſituation being higher, affords a greater variety of ſoil, and is in a more favourable climate for the growth of wheat, rye, barley, oats, &c. than the country lower down, and nearer to the ſea. The ſoil alſo produces, in equal abundance, Indian corn, rice, hemp, flax, indigo, cotton, pot-herbs, pulſe of every kind, and paſturage; and the tobacco made here is eſteemed preferable to any cultivated in other parts of America. Hops grow wild; all kinds of European fruits arrive to great perfection; and no part of the known world is more favourable for the raiſing of every kind of ſtock. The climate is healthy and temperate; the country delightful and well watered; and the proſpect is beautiful and extenſive, variegated by rich [illegible] equalities and fine meadows, ſeparated by [illegible] copſes, the trees of which are of different [illegible] moſtly of walnut and oak. The riſing grounds, [illegible] are

are clothed with grafs and other herbs of the fineft verdure, are properly difpofed for the culture of vines; the mulberry trees are very numerous, and the winters fufficiently moderate for the breed of filk worms. Clay of different colours, fit for glafs works and pottery, is found here in great abundance; and alfo a variety of ftately timber fit for houfe and fhip building, &c. The elevated, open and airy fituation of this country renders it lefs liable to fevers and agues (the only diforders ever known in its neighbourhood) than fome other parts bordering on the Miffifippi, where the want of fufficient defcent to convey the waters off, occafions numbers of ftagnant ponds, whofe exhalations infect the air. From Fort Adams, in this territory, the exports for the year 1803, amounted to 1,343,308 dollars.

Chief Towns.] Natchez, on the eaft bank of the Miffippi, is the capital of this territory, and including St. Catherine's, contains 1656 inhabitants; of thefe 833 are flaves. Jefferfon, in Waffhington county, contains 437 inhabitants. Shamburgh and Steel, in this county, are equally populous. Cole's Creek, and Baic Pairre, in the county of Pickering, and Sandy and Second Creeks and Homo Chitto, in Adams county, are the beft fettled parts of this new country.

Hiftory and Government.] Of the Territory now defcribed, the State of Georgia, by act of their legiflature, paffed Jan. 7, 1795, fold about 22,000,000 of acres, to four different companies. Thefe lands have been fold by the original purchafers chiefly in the middle and eaftern States. Great and ferious difputes* have arifen in refpect to the title to thefe lands, which are now in a train of adjuftment before a board of commiffioners on the part of Georgia and the federal government.

This Territory, in 1800, was erected into a diftinct government, giving to the inhabitants the fame privileges as are enjoyed by thofe of the Northweftern Territory and Indiana.

LOUISIANA.

* A full account of thefe difputes is given in the Appendix to the American Gazetteer, publifhed in 1797.

LOUISIANA.

Ceded to the United States April 30, 1803. Formally transferred the 20th of December following.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	1500	between	28° and 50° N. lat.
Breadth	600		88° & 105° W. lon. fr. Greenw.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED east, by Perdido river, which divides it from Florida, and by the Mississippi river; north, by Upper Canada; west by New Mexico; south, by the Gulf of Mexico.

Divisions and Population.] Louisiana may be divided into *Eastern*, *Lower* and *Upper* Louisiana. The first, comprehending New Orleans, and the greater part of what has been called WEST FLORIDA; the second, the *southern*, and the third, the *northern* part of Louisiana, on the west of the Mississippi, divided by an east and west line from the Mississippi, a little below New Madrid.

The subdivisions are but imperfectly known and described. The number of inhabitants, from the best information that can at present be obtained, amount to about 100,000, of many colours, nations and tongues, but chiefly descendants of French and Canadians.

Rivers.] The Mississippi, washing the eastern side of this country; St. Peter, Mangona, Missouri, St. Francis, Arkansas, and Red river, which fall into the Mississippi; and the Mexicano or Adayes, with several smaller rivers, fall into the Gulf of Mexico. These, with smaller streams and their branches, water this country.

The capital, New Orleans, which stands on the east side of the Mississippi, is 105 miles from its mouth. It contains about 11,000 inhabitants, and is finely situated for trade.

Climate, Soil, and Produce.] Louisiana is agreeably situated between the extremes of heat and cold. Its climate varies as it extends towards the north. The southern parts, lying within the reach of the refreshing breezes from the sea, are not scorched like those under the same latitudes in Africa; and its northern regions are colder than those of Europe, under the same parallels, with a wholesome, serene air. To judge of the produce to be expected from the soil of Louisiana, we may turn our eyes to Egypt, Arabia Felix, Persia, India, China, and Japan, all lying in corresponding latitudes. In

In this country are produced ſugar, (75,000 hogſheads of 1000lb. each annually) cotton, indigo, and rice; alſo, furs and peltry, lumber, tar, pitch, lead, flour, horſes and cattle for exportation.

Learning and Religion.] There are no colleges, and but one public ſchool in Louiſiana, which is at New Orleans. Not more than half the inhabitants are ſuppoſed able to read and write, and not more than 200, out of 100,000, that are able to do it well.

The inhabitants are chiefly Roman Catholics, and have a biſhop, two canons, and 25 curates, paid (except the biſhops) out of the public treaſury.

Minerals.] In Louiſiana are found mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron ore, pit coal, marble, ſlate, plaiſter of Paris, and ſalt. Mr. JEFFERSON mentions a ſalt mountain, about 1000 miles up the Miſſouri, 180 miles long, and 45 wide!

Hiſtory.] The Miſſiſippi, on which the fine country of Louiſiana is ſituated, was firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand de Soto, in 1541. Monſieur de la Salle was the firſt who traverſed it. He, in the year 1682, having paſſed down the mouth of the Miſſiſippi, and ſurveyed the adjacent country, returned to Canada, from whence he took paſſage to France.

From the flattering accounts which he gave of the country, and the conſequential advantages that would accrue from ſettling a colony in thoſe parts, Louis XIV. was induced to eſtabliſh a company for the purpoſe. Accordingly, a ſquadron of four veſſels, amply provided with men and proviſions, under the command of Monſieur de la Salle, embarked with an intention to ſettle near the mouth of the Miſſiſippi. But he unintentionally ſailed 100 leagues to the weſtward of it, where he attempted to eſtabliſh a colony; but through the unfavourableneſs of the climate, moſt of his men miſerably periſhed, and he himſelf was villainouſly murdered, not long after, by two of his own men. Monſieur Ibberville ſucceeded him in his laudable attempts. He, after two ſucceſsful voyages, died while preparing for a third. Crozat ſucceeded him; and in 1712, the king gave him Louiſiana. This grant continued but a ſhort time after the death of Louis XIV. In 1763, Louiſiana was ceded to the king of Spain; by whom, in 1801, it was ceded to France, and in Dec. 1803, was, in due form, delivered by Spain to France, and by France to the United States, the ſame month.

Spaniſh

Spaniſh Dominions in N. America.

F L O R I D A.

Length 400 Miles. } between { 25° and 31° N. lat.
Breadth 160 } { 5° and 12° W. lon. from Phil.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Georgia; eaſt, by the Atlantic ocean: ſouth, by the Gulf of Mexico; weſt, by Perdido river, which divides it from Louiſiana.

Rivers, Lakes and Springs.] Among the rivers that fall into the Atlantic, St. John's and Indian rivers are the principal.

Seguana, Apalachicola, Chata Hatcha, and Eſcambia, all riſe in Georgia, and run ſoutherly into the Gulf of Mexico.

Climate.] Very little different from that of Georgia.

Soil and Productions.] There are in this country a great variety of ſoils. The eaſtern part of it, near and about St. Auguſtine, is far the moſt unfruitful; yet even here, two crops of Indian corn a year are produced. The banks of the rivers which water Florida and the parts contiguous, are of a ſuperior quality, and well adapted to the culture of rice and corn, while the more interior country, which is high and pleaſant, abounds with wood of almoſt every kind; particularly white and red oak, live oak, laurel magnolia, pine, hiccory, cypreſs, red and white cedar. The live oaks, though not tall, contain a prodigious quantity of timber. The trunk is generally from 12 to 20 feet in circumference, and riſes 10 or 12 feet from the earth, and then branches into 4 or 5 great limbs, which grow in nearly a horizontal direction, forming a gentle curve. "I have ſtepped," ſays Bartram,* "above 50 paces on a ſtraight line, from the trunk of one of theſe trees to the extremity of the limbs." They are ever green, and the wood almoſt incorruptible. They bear a great quantity of ſmall acorns, which make an agreeable food when roaſted, and from which the Indians extract a ſweet oil, which they uſe in cooking hominy and rice.

The

* Travels, p. 85.

The laurel magnolia is the moſt beautiful among the trees of the foreſt, and is uſually 100 feet high; though ſome are much higher. The trunk is perfectly erect, riſing in the form of a beautiful column, and ſupporting a head like an obtuſe cone. The flowers are on the extremities of the branches—are large, white, and expanded like a roſe, and the largeſt and moſt complete of any yet known; when fully expanded, they are from 6 to 9 inches in diameter, and have a moſt delicious fragrance. The cypreſs is the largeſt of the American trees. "I have ſeen trunks of theſe trees," ſays Bartram, "that would meaſure 8, 10, and 12 feet in diameter, for 40 and 50 feet ſtraight ſhaft." The trunks make excellent ſhingles, boards, and other timber; and when hollowed, make durable and convenient canoes. "When the planters fell theſe mighty trees, they raiſe a ſtage round them, ſo high as to reach above the buttreſſes; on this ſtage 8 or 10 negroes aſcend with their axes, and fall to work round its trunk."

The intervals between the hilly parts of this country are extremely rich.

Chief Town.] ST. AUGUSTINE, the capital of Florida, is ſituated on the ſea-coaſt, latitude 29° 45′; is of an oblong figure, and interſected by four ſtreets, which cut each other at right angles. The town is fortified.

It has a church and monaſtery of the order of its name. The breakers at the entrance of the harbour have formed two channels, whoſe bars have eight feet water each. N. lat. 30°, W. long. 81° 30′.

Hiſtory.] Florida has experienced the viciſſitudes of war, and frequently changed maſters, belonging alternately to the French and Spaniards. Weſt Florida, as far eaſt as Perdido river, now the eaſtern diviſion of Louiſiana, was owned and occupied by the French; the remainder, and all Eaſt Florida, by the Spaniards, previous to their being ceded to the Engliſh, at the peace of 1763. The Engliſh divided this country into Eaſt and Weſt Florida. They were ceded by Spain to the Engliſh at the peace of 1763. During the laſt war, they were reduced by the arms of his Catholic Majeſty, and guaranteed to the crown of Spain, by the definitive treaty of 1783.

MEXICO.

MEXICO, OR NEW SPAIN.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	2100	between	9° and 40° N. latitude.
Breadth	1600		18° and 50° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by unknown regions; east, by Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico; south, by the Isthmus of Darien, which separates it from Terra Firma in South America; west, by the Pacific Ocean.

Grand Divisions.] This vast country is divided as follows:

Grand Divisions.	Audiences.	Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Old Mexico.	Galicia	7	Guadalaxara,
	Mexico	9	Mexico, N. lat. 19° 26′
	Guatimala	6	Guatimala.*
New Mexico	Apacheira		St. Fe, N. lat. 36° 30′
Proper	Sonora		
California, on the west, a peninsula,			St. Juan.

Face of the Country, Rivers, Lakes and Fountains.] The land is in great part abrupt and mountainous, covered with thick woods, and watered with large rivers. Some of these run into the Gulf of Mexico, and others into the Pacific Ocean. Among the first, are Alvarado, Coatzacualo, and Tabasco. Among the latter, is the river Guadalaxara, or Great River.

There are several lakes, which do not less embellish the country than give convenience to the commerce of the people. The lakes of Nicaragua, Chapallan, and Pazquaro, are among the largest. The lakes Tetzuco and Chalco occupy a great part of the vale of Mexico, which is the finest tract of country in New Spain. The waters

* This city was swallowed up by an earthquake, June 7th, 1773, when 8,000 families instantly perished. New Guatimala is now well inhabited.

waters of Chalco are ſweet, thoſe of Tetzuco are brackiſh. A canal unites them. The lower lake (Tetzuco) was formerly as much as 20 miles long and 17 broad, and lying at the bottom of the vale, is the reſervoir of all the waters from the ſurrounding mountains. The city of Mexico ſtands on an iſland in this lake.

In this country are interſperſed many fountains of different qualities. There are an infinity of nitrous, ſulphureous, vitriolic, and aluminous mineral waters, ſome of which ſpring out ſo hot, that in a ſhort time any kind of fruit or animal food is boiled in them. There are alſo petrifying waters, with which they make little white ſmooth ſtones, not diſpleaſing to the taſte; ſcrapings from which, taken in broth, or in gruel, made of Indian corn, are moſt powerful diaphoretics, and are uſed with remarkable ſucceſs in various kinds of fevers.

Climate.] The climate of this extenſive country is various. The maritime parts are hot, and for the moſt part moiſt and unhealthy. Lands, which are very high, or very near to high mountains, which are perpetually covered with ſnow, are cold; there have been white froſts and ice in the dog days. All the other inland parts which are moſt populous, enjoy a climate ſo mild and benign, that they neither feel the rigours of winter, nor the heats of ſummer. No other fire than the ſun's rays is neceſſary to give warmth in winter; no other relief is wanted in the ſeaſons of heat, than the ſhade; the ſame clothing which covers a man in the dog days, defends him in January; and the animals ſleep all the year under the open ſky. But the agreeableneſs of the climate is counterbalanced by thunder ſtorms, which are frequent in ſummer, and by earthquakes, which at all ſeaſons are felt, although with leſs danger than terror.

Minerals.] The mountains of Mexico abound in ores of every kind of metal, and a great variety of foſſils. The Mexicans found gold in various parts of their country. They gathered this precious metal chiefly in grains among the ſand of the river. Silver was dug out of the mines of Ilachco, and others; but it was not ſo much prized by them as it is by other nations. Since the conqueſt, ſo many ſilver mines have been diſcovered in that country,

country, especially in the provinces which are to the northwest of the capital, that it is quite impossible to enumerate them. There are entire mountains of loadstone, and among others, one very considerable, between Tcoiltylan and Chilapan, in the country of the Cohuixcas.

Productions.] However plentiful and rich the mineral kingdom of Mexico may be, the vegetable kingdom is still more various and abundant. The celebrated Dr. Hernandez describes, in his natural history, about 1,200 plants, natives of that country; but as his description is confined to medicinal plants, he has hardly comprised one half of what provident nature has produced there for the benefit of mankind. With respect to the other vegetables, some are esteemed for their flowers, some for their fruits, some for their leaves, some for their roots, some for their trunk or their wood, and others for their gum, resin, oil, or juice.

The fruits, which are original in Mexico, are, pine apples, plums, dates, and a great variety of others. There are also many others that are not original in the country, viz. water-melons, apples, peaches, quinces, apricots, pears, pomegranates, figs, black cherries, walnuts, almonds, olives, chesnuts, and grapes.

The cocoa-nut, vanilla, chia, great pepper, tomati, the pepper of Tobasco, and cotton, are very common with the Mexicans. Wheat, barley, peas, beans and rice, have been successfully cultivated in this country.

With respect to plants which yield profitable resins, gums, oils or juices, the country of Mexico is singularly fertile.

Animals.] Of the quadrupeds, some are ancient, and some are modern. Those are called modern, which were transported from the Canaries and Europe into that country in the sixteenth century. Such are horses, asses, bulls, sheep, goats, hogs, dogs and cats, which have all multiplied. Of the ancient quadrupeds, by which is meant those that from time immemorial have been in that country, some are common to both the continents of Europe and America, some peculiar to the new world, others natives only of the kingdom of Mexi-

co.

co. The ancient quadrupeds common to Mexico and the old continents are, tigers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, the common ſtags and white ſtags, bucks, wild goats, badgers, pole cats, weaſels, martins, ſquirrels, rabbits, hares, otters and rats.

Birds of Mexico.] Their prodigious number, their variety, and many valuable qualities, have occaſioned ſome authors to obſerve, that, as Africa is the country of beaſts, ſo Mexico is the country of birds. It is ſaid there are two hundred ſpecies peculiar to that kingdom; ſome of which are valuable on account of their fleſh, ſome for their plumage, and ſome for their ſong; while others engage our attention by their extraordinary inſtinct or ſome other remarkable quality. Of birds which afford a wholeſome and agreeable food, there are more than 70 ſpecies. There are 35 ſpecies of Mexican birds that are ſuperlatively beautiful. The talking birds, or thoſe which imitate the human voice, are to be found in equal abundance in this country; of theſe, the parrot holds the firſt place.

Government and Religion.] The civil government of Mexico is adminiſtered by tribunals called Audiences. In theſe courts, the Viceroy of the king of Spain preſides. His employment is the greateſt truſt and power his Catholic Majeſty has at his diſpoſal, and is perhaps the richeſt government entruſted to any ſubject in the world. The Viceroy continues in office three years.

The clergy are extremely numerous in Mexico. The prieſts, monks and nuns of all orders, make a fifth of the white inhabitants, both here and in other parts of Spaniſh America.

Chief Towns and Commerce.] Mexico is the oldeſt city in America of which we have any account; its foundation being dated as far back as 1325. It is ſituated in the charming vale of Mexico, on ſeveral ſmall iſlands, in lake Tetzuco, in N. lat. 19° 26′ and 103° 35′ W. long. from Ferro. This vale is ſurrounded with lofty and verdant mountains, and formerly contained no leſs than 40 eminent cities, beſides villages and hamlets.

Concerning the ancient population of this city, there are various opinions. The hiſtorians moſt to be relied

on

on say, that it was nearly nine miles in circumference, and contained upwards of 60,000 houses, having each from 4 to 10 inhabitants. By a late accurate enumeration, made by the magistrates and priests, it appears that the present number of inhabitants exceeds 200,000.

The greatest curiosity in the city of Mexico, is their floating gardens. When the Mexicans, about the year 1325, were subdued by the Colhuan and Tepanecan nations, and confined to the small islands in the lake, having no land to cultivate, they were taught by necessity to form moveable gardens, which floated on the lake. Their construction is very simple. They take willows and the roots of marsh plants, and other materials which are light, and twist them together, and so firmly unite them as to form a sort of platform, which is capable of supporting the earth of the garden. Upon this foundation they lay the light bushes which float on the lake, and over them spread the mud and dirt which they draw up from the bottom of the lake. Their regular figure is quadrangular; their length and breadth various, but generally about 8 rods long and 3 wide; and their elevation from the surface of the water is less than a foot. These were the first fields that the Mexicans owned, after the foundation of Mexico; there they first cultivated the maize, great pepper, and other plants necessary for their support. From the industry of the people, these fields soon became numerous. At present they cultivate flowers and every sort of garden herbs upon them. Every day of the year, at sunrise innumerable vessels or boats, loaded with various kinds of flowers and herbs which are cultivated in these gardens, are seen arriving by the canal, at the great market place of Mexico. All plants thrive in them surprizingly; the mud of the lake makes a very rich soil, which requires no water from the clouds. In the largest gardens there is commonly a little tree and a little hut, to shelter the cultivator, and defend him from the rain or the sun. When the owner of a garden, or the *Chinampa*, as he is called, wishes to change his situation, to get out of a bad neighbourhood, or to come nearer to his family, he gets

into his little boat, and by his own ſtrength alone, if the garden is ſmall, or with the aſſiſtance of others, if it be large, conducts it wherever he pleaſes, with the little tree and hut upon it. That part of the iſland where theſe floating gardens are, is a place of delightful recreation, where the ſenſes receive the higheſt poſſible gratification.

The buildings, which are of ſtone, are convenient, and the public edifices, eſpecially the churches, are magnificent; and the city has the appearance of immenſe wealth.

The trade of Mexico conſiſts of three great branches, which extend over the whole world. It carries on a traffic with Europe, by La Vera Cruz, ſituated on the Gulf of Mexico, or North Sea; with the Eaſt Indies, by Acapulco, on the South Sea, 210 miles S. W. of Mexico; and with South America, by the ſame port. Theſe two ſeaports, Vera Cruz and Acapulco, are admirably well ſituated for the commercial purpoſes to which they are applied.

Hiſtory.] The empire of Mexico was ſubdued by Cortez, in the year 1521. See Robertſon's Hiſtory of America.

SOUTH

SOUTH AMERICA.

WE now enter upon the deſcription of that part of the globe, where the human mind will be ſucceſſively ſurpriſed with the ſublime and aſtoniſhing works of nature; where rivers of amazing breadth flow through beautiful and widely extended plains, and where lofty mountains, whoſe ſummits are covered with eternal ſnow, intercept the courſe of the clouds, and hide their heads from the view of mortals. In ſome parts of this extenſive region, nature hath bountifully beſtowed her treaſures, and given every thing neceſſary for the convenience and happineſs of man. We have only to regret, that a ſet of avaricious men have ſucceſſively drenched with innocent blood theſe plains, which are ſo beautifully formed and enriched by the hand of nature; and that the rod of Spaniſh deſpotiſm has prevented the population of a country, which might have ſupported millions of beings in affluence.

Diviſions.] South America, like Africa, is an extenſive peninſula, connected with North America by the iſthmus of Darien, and divided between Spain, Portugal, France, Holland, and the Aborigines, as follows:

	Diviſions.	Chief Towns.
Spaniſh Dominions.	Terra Firma,	Panama and Carthagena,
	Peru,	Lima,
	Chili,	St. Jago,
	Paragua,	Buenos Ayres.
Portugueſe.	Brazil,	St. Salvador.
French.	Cayenne,	Caen.
*Dutch.	Surrinam,	Paramaribo.
Aborigines.	Amazonia,	
	Patagonia.	

Of theſe countries we ſhall treat in their order.†

Spaniſh

* Now poſſeſſed by the Engliſh.

† For the beſt hiſtory of South America and Mexico, the reader is referred to Robertſon's Hiſtory of America; the Abbe Clavigero's Hiſtory of Mexico, and the Abbe Raynal's Hiſtory of the Indies, tranſlated by Juſtamond.

Spaniſh Dominions in S. America.

TERRA FIRMA, OR CASTILE DEL ORO.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.
Length 1400 } between { The Equator and 12° N. lat.
Breadth 700 } { 60° and 82° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the Atlantic Ocean, here called the North Sea; eaſt, by the ſame ocean and Surrinam; ſouth, by Amazonia and Peru; weſt, by the Pacific Ocean.

It is divided into

	Chief Towns.
Terra Firma Proper, or Darien,	Porto Bello, Panama.
Carthagena,	Carthagena.
St. Martha,	
Venezeula,	
Comana,	
Paria,	
New Grenada,	
Popayan,	Popayan.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Darien, Chagre, Santa Maria, Conception, and Oronoko.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The climate here, eſpecially in the northern parts, is extremely hot and ſultry during the whole year. From the month of May, to the end of November, the ſeaſon called winter by the inhabitants, is almoſt a continual ſucceſſion of thunder, rain and tempeſts; the clouds precipitating the rain with ſuch impetuoſity, that the low lands exhibit the appearance of an ocean. Great part of the country is, of conſequence, almoſt continually flooded; and this, together with the exceſſive heat, ſo impregnates the air with vapours, that in many provinces, particularly about Popayan and Porto Bello, it is extremely unwholeſome. The ſoil of this country is very different, the inland

parts

parts being extremely rich and fertile, and the coasts sandy and barren. It is impossible to view, without admiration, the perpetual verdure of the woods, the luxuriancy of the plains, and the towering height of the mountains. This country produces corn, sugar, tobacco, and fruits of all kinds.

Chief Towns.] Carthagena is the principal sea-port town in Terra Firma. It is situated on the Atlantic Ocean, in N. lat. 10° 26′ and 75° 21′ W. long. The bay on which it stands is seven miles wide, from north to south; and has a sufficient depth of water, with good anchorage; and so smooth, that ships are no more agitated than on a river. The many shallows at its entrance, however, make the help of a good pilot necessary. The town and its suburbs are fortified in the modern style; the streets are straight, broad, and well paved. The houses are principally brick, and one story high. This city is the residence of the governor of the province of Carthagena; and of a bishop, whose spiritual jurisdiction extends over the whole province. There is here also a court of inquisition.

Panama is the capital of Terra Firma Proper, and is situated in N. lat. 8° 45′ W. long. 79° 55′, upon a capacious bay, to which it gives its name. It is the great receptacle of the vast quantities of gold and silver, with other rich merchandize, from all parts of Peru and Chili: here they are lodged in store houses, till the proper season arrives to transport them to Europe.

Porto Bello is situated close to the sea, on the declivity of a mountain which surrounds the whole harbour. The convenience and safety of this harbour is such, that Columbus, who first discovered it, gave it the name of Porto Bello, or the Fine Harbour, in N. lat. 9° 33′, W. long. 79° 45′.

History.] This part of South America was discovered by Columbus, in his third voyage to this continent. It was subdued and settled by the Spaniards about the year 1514, after destroying, with great inhumanity, several millions of the natives. This country was called Terra Firma, on account of its being the first part of the continent which was discovered; all the lands discovered previous to this, being islands.

PERU.

P E R U.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.
Length 1800 } between { The Equator and 25° S. lat.
Breadth 500 } between { 60° and 81° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firma: weſt, by the Pacific Ocean; ſouth, by Chili; and eaſt, by the mountains called the Andes.

Diviſions.] Peru is divided into the following provinces:

Provinces.	Chief Towns.
Quito,	Quito, Payta.
Lima,	Lima, lat. 12° 11′ S.
Los Charcos,	Potoſi, Porco.

Rivers.] There are ſeveral rivers which riſe in the Andes, but moſt of them run to the eaſtward. Among theſe are the Grande, Oronoko, Amazon, and La Plata. The Amazon riſes in Peru, but directs its courſe eaſtward, and after running between 3 and 4,000 miles, falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the equator. This river, like others between the tropics, annually overflows its banks, at which time it is 150 miles wide at its mouth. It is ſuppoſed to be the largeſt river in the world, whether we conſider the length of its courſe, the depth of its waters, or its aſtoniſhing breadth.

Climate, Air and Soil.] In one part are mountains of a ſtupendous height and magnitude, having their ſummits covered with ſnow; on the other, volcanoes flaming within, while their ſummits and chaſms are involved in ice. The plains are temperate, the beaches and vallies are hot; and laſtly, according to the diſpoſition of the country, its high or low ſituation, we find all the variety of gradations of temperature between the two extremes of heat and cold. It is remarkable, that in ſome places it never rains; which defect is ſupplied by a dew, that falls every night, and ſufficiently refreſhes the vegetable creation; but in Quito they have prodigious rains, attended by dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning. In the inland parts of Peru, and by the banks of the river, the ſoil is very fertile; but along the ſea-coaſt it is a barren ſand.

Animal and Vegetable Productions.] Vaſt numbers of cattle were imported by the Spaniards into Peru, when they took

ook poſſeſſion of that country; theſe are now ſo amazingly ncreaſed, that they run wild, and are hunted like game. The moſt remarkable animals in this country are the Peruian ſheep, called lamas and vicunnas. The lama, in ſeveral particulars reſembles the camel, as in the ſhape of the eck, head, and ſome other parts; but has no bunch, is nuch ſmaller, and is cloven footed. Its upper lip is cleft ike that of a hare, through which, when enraged, it ſpits a enomous juice, that inflames the part on which it falls. The wool, with which it is covered, is of different colours; ut generally brown. Theſe animals are generally docile, ſo hat the Indians uſe them as beaſts of burden. Their fleſh s eſteemed preferable to mutton. The vicunna reſembles the ama in ſhape, but is much ſmaller, and its wool ſhorter and finer.

This country produces fruits peculiar to the climate and noſt of thoſe in Europe. The culture of maize, of pimeno and cotton, which was found eſtabliſhed there, has not been neglected; and that of wheat, barley, caſſava, potaoes, ſugar, and of the olive and vine, is attended to. The goat has thriven very well; but the ſheep have degenerated, and their wool has become extremely coarſe.

Mines.] In the northern parts of Peru, are ſeveral gold nines; but thoſe of ſilver are found all over the country, particularly in the neighbourhood of Potoſi. Nature never offered to the avidity of mankind, in any country on the globe, ſuch rich mines as thoſe of Potoſi. Theſe famous mines were accidentally diſcovered in the year 1545, in his manner: An Indian, named Hualpa, one day, following ſome deer, they made directly up the hill of Potoſi; he came to a ſteep, craggy part of the hill, and the better to enable him to climb up, laid hold of a ſhrub, which came up by the roots, and laid open a maſs of ſilver ore. He for ſome time kept it a ſecret, but afterwards revealed it to his friend Guanca, who, becauſe he would not diſcover to him the method of refining it, acquainted the Spaniard, his maſter, named Valaroel, with the diſcovery. Valaroel regiſtered the mine in 1545; and from that time, till 1638, theſe mines of Potoſi had yielded 395,619,000 pieces of eight, which is about 4,255,000 pieces a year. Potoſi is about 20 or 25 leagues from the city of La Plata. The hill, and alſo the country for a conſiderable diſtance round, is quite barren and deſert, and produces neither tree, plant,

nor

nor herb; so that the inhabitants of Potosi, which is situated at the foot of the hill, on the south side, are obliged to procure all the necessaries of life from Peru. These mines begin to decrease, and others rise in reputation.

Cities.] The city of Lima is the capital of Peru, and of the whole Spanish empire; its situation, in the middle of a spacious and delightful valley, was fixed upon by the famous Pizarro, as the most proper for a city, which he expected would preserve his memory. It is so well watered by the Rimac, that the inhabitants command a stream, each for his own use. There are many very magnificent structures, particularly churches, in this city. Lima is about two leagues from the sea, extends in length 2 miles, and in breadth one and a quarter. One remarkable fact is sufficient to demonstrate the wealth of the city. When the Viceroy, the duke de la Palada, made his entry into Lima, in 1682, the inhabitants, to do him honour, caused the streets to be paved with ingots of silver, amounting to seventeen millions sterling. All travellers speak with amazement of the decorations of the churches with gold, silver, and precious stones, which load and ornament even the walls. The only thing that could justify these accounts, is the immense riches and extensive commerce of the inhabitants. The merchants of Lima may be said to deal with all the quarters of the world, and that both on their own accounts, and as factors for others. Here, all the products of the southern provinces are conveyed, in order to be exchanged at the harbour of Lima, for such articles as the inhabitants of Peru stand in need of; the fleet from Europe and the East Indies land at the same harbour, and the commodities of Asia, Europe, and America, are there bartered for each other. But all the wealth of the inhabitants, all the beauty of the situation, and the fertility of the climate of Lima, are not sufficient to compensate for one disaster, which always threatens, and has sometimes actually befallen them. In the year 1747, a most tremendous earthquake laid three-fourths of this city level with the ground, and entirely demolished Callao, the port town belonging to it. Never was any destruction more perfect, not more than one, of three thousand

thouſand inhabitants, being left to record this dreadful calamity, and he, by a providence the moſt ſingular and extraordinary imaginable. This man, who happened to be on a fort which overlooked the harbour, perceived in one minute, the inhabitants running from their houſes in the utmoſt terror and confuſion; the ſea, as is uſual on ſuch occaſions, receding to a conſiderable diſtance, returned in mountainous waves, foaming with the violence of the agitation, buried the inhabitants forever in its boſom, and immediately all was ſilent: but the ſame wave which deſtroyed the town, drove a little boat by the place where the man ſtood, into which he threw himſelf, and was ſaved.

Cusco, the ancient capital of the Peruvian empire, lies in the mountainous country, at a diſtance from the ſea, and has long been on the decline, but is yet a very conſiderable place. Quito is next to Lima in population, if not ſuperior to it. It is, like Cuſco, an inland city, and having no mines in its neighbourhood, is chiefly famous for its manufactures of cotton, wool, and flax, which ſupply the conſumption over all the kingdom of Peru.

Inhabitants, Manners, and Government.] It is impoſſible to aſcertain with any degree of preciſion, the number of inhabitants in Peru. The city of Lima is ſaid to contain 54,000; Guagaquil, 20,000; Potoſi, 25,000; La Paz, 20,000, and Cuſco, 26,000.

The Indians and Negroes are forbidden, under the ſevereſt penalties, to intermarry; for diviſion between theſe two claſſes, is the great inſtrument in which the Spaniards truſt for the preſervation of the colonies. Peru is governed by a Viceroy, who is abſolute; but it being impoſſible for him to ſuperintend the whole extent of his government, he delegates a part of his authority to the ſeveral audiences and courts, eſtabliſhed at different places throughout his territories.

Natural Hiſtory.] There are certain waters in this country, which, in their courſe, turn into ſtone; and fountains of liquid matter, called *coppey*, reſembling pitch and tar, and uſed by ſeamen for the ſame purpoſe.

On

On the coaſt of Guagaquil and Guatimala, is found a certain ſpecies of ſnails, which yield the purple dye ſo celebrated by the ancients, and which the moderns have ſuppoſed to have been loſt. The ſhell that contains them is fixed to rocks, watered by the ſea. It is of the ſize of a large nut. Various methods are uſed to extract the purple matter from the animal. There is no colour that can be compared to this, either in luſtre or permanence.

General Obſervations.] In treating of this country, the mind is naturally led back to the barbarous and cruel conquerors of it, who, coming from the old world in queſt of gold, to ſatisfy their avarice, diſplayed ſcenes ſhocking to humanity. After the conqueſt, the country ſcarcely preſerved any thing but its name; every thing aſſumed a new face. There were other edifices, other inhabitants, other occupations, other prejudices, and another religion. See Robertſon's Hiſtory of America.

CHILI.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	1260	between	25° and 44° S. lat.
Breadth	580		65° and 85° W. long.

Boundaries and Chief Towns. BOUNDED by Peru, on the north; by Paraguay or La Plata, on the eaſt; by Patagonia, on the ſouth; and by the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt. It lies on both ſides of the Andes; Chili Proper lies on the weſt; and Cuyo or Cutio, on the eaſt. The principal towns in the former, are St. Jago and Baldivia; in the latter, St. John de Frontiera.

Climate

Climate and Soil.] The climate of Chili is one of the moſt delightful in the world, being a medium between the intenſe heat of the torrid, and the piercing cold of the frigid zones. Along the coaſt of the Pacific Ocean, they enjoy a fine temperate air, and a clear ſerene ſky, moſt part of the year; but ſometimes the winds that blow from the mountains, in winter, are exceedingly ſharp. There are few places in this extenſive country, where the ſoil is not exuberantly rich; and were its natural advantages ſeconded by the induſtry of the inhabitants, Chili would be the moſt opulent kingdom in America.

Animal and Vegetable Productions.] The horſes and mules of Chili are in great eſteem, particularly the former. Prodigious numbers of oxen, goats and ſheep, are fattened in the luxuriant paſtures of Chili; and indeed this is the only part of huſbandry to which the inhabitants pay any conſiderable attention. An ox, well fattened, may be purchaſed for four dollars. Turkies, geeſe, and all kinds of poultry, are found here in the ſame profuſion.

The coaſts abound with many excellent fiſh; there are alſo vaſt numbers of whales and ſea wolves. The ſoil produces Indian and European corn, hemp, grapes, and all other fruits. The European fruit trees are obliged to be propped, to enable them to ſuſtain the weight of the fruit. Orange trees are in bloom, and bear fruit throughout the year. Olives alſo, and almond trees, thrive exceedingly well; and the inhabitants preſs a kind of muſcadine wine from the grapes, which far exceeds any of the kind made in Spain.

Mines.] Mines of gold, ſilver, copper, tin, quickſilver, iron and lead, abound in this country. Vaſt quantities of gold are waſhed down from the mountains by brooks and torrents; the annual amount of which, when manufactured, is eſtimated at no leſs than 800,000 dollars.

Commerce.] Chili has always had commercial connexions with the neighbouring Indians on its frontiers, with Peru and Paraguay. The Indians in their tranſactions, are found to be perfectly honeſt. Chili ſupplies

Peru

Peru with hides, dried fruit, copper, ſalt meat, horſes, hemp, and corn; and receives in exchange, tobacco, ſugar, cocoa, earthen ware, ſome manufactures made at Quito, and ſome articles of luxury brought from Europe.

Chili ſends to Paraguay, wines, brandy, oil, but chiefly gold; and receives in payment, mules, wax, cotton, the herb of Paraguay, negroes, &c. The commerce between the two colonies is not carried on by ſea; it has been found more expeditious, ſafer, and even leſs expenſive, to go by land, though it is 354 leagues from St. Jago to Buenos Ayres, and more than 40 leagues of the way amidſt the ſnows and precipices of the Cordeleirias.

Inhabitants and Manners.] The Indians in this country are ſtill in a great meaſure unconquered; they live ſcattered in the deſerts and foreſts, and it is impoſſible to aſcertain their numbers. Thoſe Indians, which are not ſubject to the Spaniſh yoke, are very honeſt in their commercial tranſactions; but, like almoſt all other Indians, they are very fond of ſpirituous liquors. They live in ſmall huts, which they build in the courſe of a day or two at fartheſt, and which they abandon when hard puſhed by an enemy. They are brave and warlike, and all the attempts of the Spaniards to ſubdue them, have proved ineffectual. It is almoſt equally difficult to aſcertain the number of Spaniards in Chili. The Abbe Raynal ſays, there are 40,000 in the city of St. Jago. If this be true, the aggregate number in all the provinces of Chili muſt be more conſiderable than has been generally ſuppoſed.

Government.] St. Jago is the capital of this country, and the ſeat of government. The commandant there, is ſubordinate to the viceroy of Peru, in all matters relating to the government, to the finances, and to war; but he is independent of him as chief adminiſtrator of juſtice, and preſident of the royal audience. Eleven inferior officers, diſtributed in the province, are charged, under his orders, with the details of adminiſtration.

PARAGUAY,

PARAGUAY, OR LA PLATA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	1500	between	12° and 37° S. lat.
Breadth	1000		50° and 75° W. long.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Amazonia, on the north; by Brazil, east; by Patagonia, south; and by Peru and Chili, west.

It contains the following provinces:

Paraguay,	Guira,	Tucuman,
Parana,	Uragua,	Rio de la Plata.

Rivers.] Besides a vast number of small rivers which water this country, there is the grand river La Plata, which deserves a particular description. A Modenese Jesuit, by the name of *P. Cattanco*, who sailed up this river, speaks in the following language concerning it: "While I resided in Europe, and read in books of history or geography, that the river La Plata was 150 miles in breadth, I considered it as an exaggeration, because in this hemisphere we have no example of such vast rivers. When I approached its mouth, I had the most vehement desire to ascertain the breadth with my own eyes, and I have found the matter to be exactly as it was represented. This I deduce particularly from one circumstance. When we took our departure from Monte Viedo, a fort situated more than 100 miles from the mouth of the river, and where its breadth is considerably diminished, we sailed a complete day before we discovered the land on the opposite bank of the river; and when we were in the middle of the channel we could not discover land on either side, and saw nothing but the sky and water, as if we had been in some great ocean. Indeed we should have taken it to be sea, if the fresh water of the river, which was turbid like the Po, had not satisfied us that it was a river."

Climate, Soil, and Produce.] From the situation of this country, some parts of it must be extremely hot, from the almost vertical influence of the rays of the sun; while other parts must be pleasant and delightful. But the heat is in some measure abated by the gentle breezes, which generally begin about nine or ten o'clock in the

morning, and continue the greateſt part of the day. Some parts of the country are very mountainous; but, in many others, you find extenſive and beautiful plains, where the ſoil is very rich, producing cotton, tobacco, and the valuable herb called Paraguay, together with a variety of fruits. There are alſo prodigiouſly rich paſtures, in which are bred ſuch herds of cattle, that it is ſaid, the hides are the only part exported; while the fleſh is left to be devoured by the ravenous beaſts of the wilderneſs.

Commerce and Chief City.] Paraguay ſends annually into the kingdom of Peru as many as 1,500 or 2,000 mules. They travel over dreary deſarts for the diſtance of 8 or 900 leagues. The province of Tucuman furniſhes to Potoſi annually, 16 or 18,000 oxen, and 4 or 5,000 horſes, brought forth and reared upon its own territory.

BUENOS AYRES is the capital of this country. Its ſituation, on the river La Plata, is healthy and pleaſant, and the air temperate. It is regularly built. The number of inhabitants is about 30,000. One ſide of the town is defended by a fortreſs, with a garriſon of 6 or 700 men. The town ſtands 180 miles from the ſea. The acceſs to the town, up the river, is very difficult.

Inhabitants.] From the beſt information that can be obtained, there are not more than 100,000 ſouls in this country, including Spaniards, Indians, Negroes, and the mixed blood, or Creoles. The Spaniards exhibit much the ſame character here as in the other kingdoms already deſcribed.

Hiſtory and Religion.] The Spaniards firſt diſcovered this country in the year 1515, and founded the town of Buenos Ayres in 1535. Moſt of the country is ſtill inhabited by the native Americans. The Jeſuits have been indefatigable in their endeavours to convert the Indians to the belief of their religion, and to introduce among them the arts of civilized life, and have met with ſurpriſing ſucceſs. It is ſaid that above 340,000 families, ſeveral years ago, were ſubject to the Jeſuits, living in obedience, and an awe bordering on adoration, yet procured without any violence or conſtraint. In 1767, the Jeſuits were ſent out of America, by royal authority, and their ſubjects were put upon the ſame footing with the reſt of the country.

Portugueſe

Portugueſe America.

B R A Z I L.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	2,500	between	the Equator and 35° S. lat.
Breadth	700		35° and 60° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the mouth of the river Amazon and the Atlantic Ocean; eaſt, by the ſame ocean; ſouth, by the river La Plata; weſt, by moraſſes, lakes, torrents, rivers, and mountains, which ſeparate it from Amazonia, and the Spaniſh poſſeſſions. On the coaſt are three ſmall iſlands, where ſhips touch for proviſions on their voyage to the South Seas, viz. Ferdinando, St. Barbaro, and St. Catharine's.

Bays, Harbours and Rivers.] Theſe are, the harbours of Pernambuco, All Saints, Rio Janeiro, the port of St. Vincent, the Harbour of Gabriel, and the port of St. Salvador. There is a great number of noble ſtreams, which unite with the river Amazon and La Plata; beſide others which fall into the Atlantic Ocean.

Climate, Soil, and Productions.] The climate of Brazil is temperate and mild, when compared with that of Africa; owing chiefly to the refreſhing wind, which blows continually from the ſea. The air is not only cool but chilly through the night, ſo that the natives kindle a fire every evening in their huts. As the rivers in this country annually overflow their banks, and leave a ſort of ſlime upon the land, the ſoil in many places is amazingly rich. The vegetable productions are, Indian corn, ſugar canes, tobacco, indigo, hides, ipecacuanha, balſam, Brazil wood, the laſt is of a red colour, hard and dry, and is chiefly uſed in dying, but not the red of the beſt kind. Here is alſo the yellow fuſtic, of uſe in dying yellow; and a beautiful

a beautiful kind of ſpeckled wood, made uſe of in cabinet work. Here are five different ſorts of palm trees, ſome curious ebony, and a great variety of cotton trees. This country abounds in horned cattle, which are hunted for their hides only, 20,000 being ſent annually into Europe. There is alſo plenty of deer, hares, and other game. Amongſt the wild beaſts found here, are tigers, porcupines, janouveras, and a fierce animal ſomewhat like the greyhound; monkies, ſloths, and the topiraſſou, a creature between a bull and an aſs, but without horns, and entirely harmleſs; the fleſh is very good, and has the flavour of beef. There is a numberleſs variety of fowl, wild and tame, in this country.

Commerce and Chief Town.] The trade of Brazil is very great, and increaſes every year. They import as many as 40,000 negroes annually. The exports of Brazil are diamonds, ſugar, tobacco, hides, drugs, and medicines; and they receive, in return, woollen goods of all kinds, linens, laces, ſilks, hats, lead, tin, pewter, copper, iron, beef and cheeſe. They alſo receive from Madeira a great quantity of wine, vinegar and brandy; and from the Azores, £25,000 worth of other liquors.

St. SALVADOR is the capital of Brazil. This city, which has a noble, ſpacious and commodious harbour, is built on a high and ſteep rock, having the ſea upon one ſide, a lake forming a creſcent on the other. The ſituation makes it in a manner impregnable by nature; and they have beſides added to it very ſtrong fortifications. It is populous, magnificent, and, beyond compariſon, the moſt gay and opulent in all Brazil.

Mines.] There are gold mines in many parts of this country, which have been wrought with conſiderable profit to government. There are alſo many diamond mines which have been diſcovered in this country; they are of all colours, and almoſt of every ſhade.

Natives.] The native Brazilians are about the ſize of the Europeans, but not ſo ſtout. They are ſubject to fewer diſtempers, and long-lived. They wear no clothing; the women wear their hair extremely long, the men cut theirs ſhort; the women wear bracelets of bones of a beautiful white; the men necklaces of the ſame;

fame; the women paint their faces, and the men their bodies.

Religion.] Though the king of Portugal, as Grand Maſter of the order of Chriſt, be ſolely in poſſeſſion of the titles, and though the produce of the cruſade belongs entirely to him; yet, in this extenſive country, ſix biſhoprics have been ſucceſſively founded, which acknowledge for their ſuperior, the archbiſhopric of Bohia, eſtabliſhed in the year 1552.

Government.] The government of Brazil is in the Viceroy, who has two councils; one for criminal, the other for civil affairs, in both which he preſides.

Only half of the 16 Captainries, into which this country is divided, belong to the crown; the reſt being fiefs made over to ſome of the nobility, in reward of their extraordinary ſervices, who do little more than acknowledge the ſovereignty of the king of Portugal.

Hiſtory, &c.] The Portugueſe diſcovered this country in the year 1500, but did not plant it till the year 1549, when they took poſſeſſion of All Saints Bay, and built the city of St. Salvador, which is now the reſidence of the viceroy and archbiſhop. The Dutch invaded Brazil in 1623, and ſubdued the northern provinces; but the Portugueſe agreed, 1661, to pay the Dutch eight tons of gold to relinquiſh their intereſt in this country, which was accepted, and the Portugueſe remained in peaceable poſſeſſion of all Brazil, till about the end of 1762, when the Spaniſh governor of Buenos Ayres, hearing of a war between Portugal and Spain, took, after a month's ſiege, the Portugueſe frontier fortreſs, called St. Sacrament; but by the treaty of peace, it was reſtored.

French America.

CAYENNE.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, by Amazonia; and weſt, by Guiana, or Surrinam. It extends

240 miles along the coaſt of Guiana, and nearly 300 miles within land; lying between the equator and the 5th degree of north latitude.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The land along the coaſt is low, marſhy, and very ſubject to inundations during the rainy ſeaſons, from the multitude of rivers which ruſh down from the mountains with great impetuoſity. Here the atmoſphere is very hot, moiſt and unwholeſome, eſpecially where the woods are not cleared away; but on the higher parts, where the trees are cut down, and the ground laid out in plantations, the air is more healthy, and the heat greatly mitigated by the ſea breezes. The ſoil, in many parts, is very fertile, producing ſugar, tobacco, Indian corn, fruits, and other neceſſaries of life.

Dutch America.

SURRINAM, OR DUTCH GUIANA.

THIS province, the only one belonging to the Dutch,* on the continent of America, is ſituated between 5° and 7° N. lat. having the Atlantic and the mouth of the Oronoko on the north; Cayenne eaſt; Amazonia ſouth; and Terra Firma weſt.

The Dutch claim the whole coaſt from the mouth of the Oronoko, to the river Marowyne, on which are ſituated their colonies of Eſſequibo, Demarara, Berbice, and Surrinam. The latter begins with the river Saramacha, and ends with the Marowyne, including a length of coaſt of 120 miles.

Rivers.] A number of fine rivers paſs through this country, the principal of which are, Eſſequibo, Surrinam, Demarara, Berbice, and Conya.

Climate.]

* This province was taken by the Engliſh, in 1803.

Climate.] In the months of September, October and November, the climate is unhealthy, particularly to strangers. The common diseases are, putrid and other fevers, the dry belly ache, and the dropsy. An hundred miles back from the sea, you come to quite a different soil, a hilly country, a pure, dry, wholesome air, where a fire sometimes would not be disagreeable. Along the sea-coast, the water is brackish and unwholesome, the air damp and sultry. The thermometer ranges from 75° to 90° throughout the year. The seasons were formerly divided into rainy and dry; but of late years, so much dependence cannot be placed upon them, owing probably to the country's being more cleared; by which means a free passage is opened for the air and vapours.

Chief Towns and Population.] PARAMARIBO, situated on Surrinam river, 4 leagues from the sea, N. lat. 6° W. lon. 55° from London, is the principal town in Surrinam. It contains about 2000 whites, one half of whom are Jews, and 8000 slaves. The houses are principally of wood; some few have glass windows, but generally they have wooden shutters. The streets are spacious and straight, and planted on each side with orange and tamarind trees.

About 70 miles from the sea, on the same rivers, is a village of about 40 or 50 houses, inhabited by Jews. This village and the town above mentioned, with the intervening plantations, contain all the inhabitants of this colony, which amount to 3,200 whites, and 43,000 slaves.

Soil, Productions, Trade, &c.] On each side of the rivers and creeks are situated the plantations, containing from 500 to 2000 acres each, in number about 550 in the whole colony, producing at present, annually, about 16,000 hhds. of sugar, 12,000,000lb. of coffee, 700,000lb. of cocoa, 850,000lb. of cotton: all which articles (cotton excepted) have fallen off within 15 years, at least one-third, owing to bad management, both here and in Holland, and to other causes. Of the proprietors of these plantations, not above 80 reside on them. Indigo, ginger, rice, tobacco, have been, and may be farther cultivated. In the woods are found many kinds of good and durable timber, and some

woods

woods for ornamental purpoſes, particularly a kind of mahogany called *copic*. The ſoil is perhaps as rich and as luxuriant as any in the world; it is generally a rich, fat, clayey earth, lying in ſome places above the level of the rivers, at high water, (which riſes about 8 feet) but in moſt places below it. This country has never experienced hurricanes, thoſe dreadful ſcourges of the Weſt Indies; and droughts, from the lowneſs of the land, it has not to fear; nor has the produce ever been deſtroyed by inſects or by the blaſt. This colony, by proper management, might become equal to Jamaica.

Animals, Serpents, &c.] The woods abound with plenty of deer, hares and rabbits, a kind of buffalo, and two ſpecies of wild hogs, one of which (the peccary) is remarkable for having ſomething reſembling the navel on its back.

The woods are infeſted with ſeveral ſpecies of tigers, but with no other ravenous or dangerous animals. The rivers are rendered dangerous by alligators. Scorpions and tarantulas are found here, of a large ſize and great venom, and other inſects without number, ſome of them very dangerous and troubleſome; the torporific eel alſo, the touch of which, by means of the bare hand, or any conductor, has the effect of a ſtrong electrical ſhock; ſerpents alſo, ſome of which are venomous, and others, as has been aſſerted by many credible perſons, are from 25 to 50 feet long. In the woods are monkies, the ſloth, and parrots in all their varieties; alſo ſome birds of beautiful plumage, among others the flamingo, but few or no ſinging birds.

Government, &c.] This colony is not immediately under the ſtates general, but under a company in Holland, called the directors of Surrinam, (a company firſt formed by the ſtates general, but now ſupplying its own vacancies) by them are appointed the governor and all the principal officers, both civil and military. The interior government conſiſts of a governor, and a ſupreme and inferior council; the members of the latter are choſen by the governor from a double nomination of the principal inhabitants, and thoſe of the former in the ſame manner. By theſe powers, and by a magiſ-

trate

trate presiding over all criminal affairs, justice is executed, and laws are enacted necessary for the interior government of the colony; those of a more general and public nature are enacted by the directors.

The colony is guarded by about 1,600 regular troops, paid by the directors.

History.] This colony was first possessed by the French, as early as the year 1630 or 40, and was abandoned by them on account of its unhealthy climate. In the year 1650 it was taken up by some Englishmen, and in 1662 a charter was granted by Charles II. In 1667, it was taken by the Dutch; and the English having got possession about the same time of the then Dutch colony of New York, each party retained its conquest. The English planters most of them retired to Jamaica, leaving their slaves behind them, whose language is still English, but so corrupted as not to be understood at first by an Englishman.

Aboriginal America,

Or that Part which the ABORIGINAL INDIANS possess.

AMAZONIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	1400	between	The Equator and 20° South latitude.
Breadth	900		

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Terra Firma and Guiana; east, by Brazil; south, by Paraguay; and west, by Peru.

Rivers.] The river Amazon is the largest in the known world. This river so famous for the length of

its courſe, that great vaſſal of the ſea, to which it brings the tribute it has received from ſo many of its own vaſſals, ſeems to be produced by innumerable torrents, which ruſh down with amazing impetuoſity from the eaſtern declivity of the Andes, and unite in a ſpacious plain to form this immenſe river. In its progreſs of 3,300 miles, it receives the waters of a prodigious number of rivers, ſome of which come from far, and are very broad and deep. It is interſperſed with an infinite number of iſlands, which are too often overflowed to admit of culture. It falls into the Atlantic Ocean under the Equator, and is there 150 miles broad.

Climate, Soil and Productions.] The air is cooler in this country than could be expected, conſidering it is ſituated in the middle of the torrid zone. This is partly owing to the heavy rains, which occaſion the rivers to overflow their banks one half of the year, and partly to the cloudineſs of the weather, which obſcures the ſun great part of the time he is above the horizon. During the rainy ſeaſon, the country is ſubject to dreadful ſtorms of thunder and lightning.

The ſoil is extremely fertile, producing cocoa nuts, pine apples, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of tropical fruits; cedar, redwood, pak, ebony, logwood, and many other ſorts of dying wood; together with tobacco, ſugar canes, cotton, potatoes, balſam, honey, &c. The woods abound with tigers, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, and game of various kinds. The rivers and lakes abound with fiſh. Here are alſo ſea cows and turtles; but the crocodiles and water ſerpents render fiſhing a dangerous employment.

Natives.] Theſe natives, like all the other Americans, are of a good ſtature, have handſome features, long black hair, and copper complexions. They are ſaid to have a taſte for the imitative arts, eſpecially painting and ſculpture, and make good mechanics. They ſpin and weave cotton cloth, and build their houſes with wood and clay, and thatch them with reeds. Their arms, in general, are darts and javelins, bows and arrows, with targets of cane or fiſh ſkins. The ſeveral nations are governed by their chiefs or caſſiques; it being

ing obſervable that the monarchical form of government has prevailed almoſt univerſally, both among the ancient and modern barbarians, doubtleſs on account of its requiring a much leſs refined policy than the republican ſyſtem. The regalia which diſtinguiſh the chiefs are a crown of parrot's feathers, a chain of tiger's teeth or claws, which hang around the waiſt, and a wooden ſword.

PATAGONIA.

Situation and Extent.

Length 1100 Miles. Breadth 350 } between { 35° and 54° South latitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Chili and Paraguay; eaſt, by the Atlantic Ocean; ſouth, by the Straits of Magellan; weſt, by the Pacific Ocean.

Climate, Soil and Produce.] The climate is ſaid to be much colder in this country, than in the north, under the ſame parallels of latitude; which is imputed to its being in the vicinity of the Andes, which paſs through it, being covered with eternal ſnow. It is almoſt impoſſible to ſay what the ſoil would produce, as it is not at all cultivated by the natives. There are, however, good paſtures, which feed incredible numbers of horned cattle and horſes, firſt carried there by the Spaniards, and now increaſed in an amazing degree.

Inhabitants.] Patagonia is inhabited by a variety of Indian tribes, among which are the Patagons, from whom the country takes its name. They are exceedingly hardy, brave, and active, making uſe of their arms, which are bows and arrows headed with flints, with amazing dexterity.

As to the religion or government of these savages, we have no certain information. Some have reported that these people believe in invisible powers, both good and evil; and that they pay a tribute of gratitude to the one, and deprecate the wrath and vengeance of the other.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS UPON SOUTH AMERICA.

WE have now traversed the several provinces of that extensive region which is comprehended between the Isthmus of Darien and the fifty-fourth degree of south latitude. We have taken a cursory view of the rivers, the soil, the climate, the productions, the commerce, the inhabitants, &c. It only remains now, that we should make such other general observations as naturally occur upon the subject.

The history of Columbus, together with his bold and adventurous actions in the discovery of this country, are sufficiently known, to all who have paid any attention to history. His elevated mind suggested to him ideas superior to any other man of his age, and his aspiring genius prompted him to make greater and more noble efforts for new discoveries. He crossed the extensive Atlantic, and brought to view a world unheard of by the people of the ancient hemisphere. This excited an enterprising, avaricious spirit among the inhabitants of Europe; and they flocked to America, for the purposes of carnage and plunder. Accordingly a scene of barbarity has been acted, of which South America has been the principal theatre, which shocks the human mind, and almost staggers belief. No sooner had the Spaniards set foot upon the American continent, than they laid claim to the soil, to the mines, and to the services of the natives, wherever they came. Countries were invaded, kingdoms were overturned, innocence was attacked, and happiness had no asylum. Despotism

and

and cruelty, with all their terrible ſcourges, attended their advances in every part. They went forth, they conquered, they ravaged, they deſtroyed. No deceit, no cruelty was too great to be made uſe of, to ſatisfy their avarice. Juſtice was diſregarded, and mercy formed no part of the character of theſe inhuman conquerors. They were intent only on the proſecution of ſchemes moſt degrading and moſt ſcandalous to the human character. In South America, the kingdoms of Terra Firma, of Peru, of Chili, of Paraguay, of Brazil, and of Guiana, ſucceſſively fell a ſacrifice to their vicious ambition. The hiſtory of their ſeveral reductions is too lengthy to be inſerted in a work of this kind.* Let us then turn from theſe diſtreſſing ſcenes; let us leave the political world, where nothing but ſpectacles of horror are preſented to our view—where ſcenes of blood and carnage diſtract the imagination—where the avarice, injuſtice and inhumanity of men furniſh nothing but uneaſy ſenſations; let us leave theſe, I ſay, and enter on the natural world, whoſe laws are conſtant and uniform, and where beautiful, grand and ſublime objects continually preſent themſelves to our view.

We have already given a deſcription of thoſe beautiful and ſpacious rivers which every where interſect this country; the next thing that will engage our attention, is that immenſe chain of mountains, which runs from one end of the continent to the other. At ſight of theſe enormous maſſes, which riſe to ſuch prodigious heights above the humble ſurface of the earth, where almoſt all mankind have fixed their reſidence; of thoſe maſſes, which in one part are crowned with impenetrable and ancient foreſts, that have never reſounded with the ſtroke of the hatchet, and in another, raiſe their towering tops and ſtop the clouds in their courſe, while in other parts they keep the traveller at a diſtance from their ſummits, either by ramparts of ice that ſurround them, or from vollies of flame iſſuing forth from the frightful and yawning caverns; maſſes giving riſe to impetuous torrents, deſcending with dreadful noiſe from their open ſides, to rivers, fountains

* The reader will find the beſt hiſtory of theſe tragical ſcenes, in Dr. Robertſon's Hiſtory of South America.

and boiling ſprings: At theſe appearances, I ſay, every beholder is fixed in aſtoniſhment.

The height of the moſt elevated point in the Pyrenees is, according to Mr. Caſſini, 6,646 feet. The height of the mountain Gemmi, in the canton of Berne, is 10,110 feet. The height of the Peak of Teneriffe is 13,178 feet. The height of the Chimborazo, the moſt elevated point of the Andes, is 20,280 feet. Upon compariſon, the higheſt part of the Andes is 7,102 feet higher than the Peak of Teneriffe, the moſt elevated mountain known in the ancient hemiſphere.

Weſt India Iſlands.

BETWEEN North and South America, lie a multitude of iſlands, which are called the Weſt Indies; and which, ſuch as are worth cultivation, now belong to ſix European Powers, viz. Great Britain, Spain, France, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark, as follows:*

The BRITISH claim

Jamaica,
Barbadoes,
St. Chriſtopher's,
Antigua,
Grenada and the Grenadines,
Dominica,
St. Vincent,
Nevis,
Montſerrat,
Barbuda,
Anguilla,
Bermudas,
The Bahama Iſlands.

SPAIN claims

Cuba,
Porto Rico,
Trinidad,
Margaretta,
Juan Fernandes, in the Pacific Ocean.

The FRENCH claim

Hiſpaniola, or St. Domingo,
Martinico,
Guadaloupe,
St. Lucia,
Deſeada & Marigalante,
Tobago.

The SWEDES claim

St. Bartholomew.

The

* The late war has produced changes in the diſtribution of theſe Iſlands, which are not definitively ſettled.

The Dutch claim

The Islands of St. Eustatia,	Curassou, or Curacoa, Saba.

Denmark claims

The Islands of St. Croix,	St. John's.
St. Thomas,	

The climate in all the West India islands is nearly the same, allowing for those accidental differences which the several situations and qualities of the lands themselves produce. As they lie within the tropics, and the sun goes quite over their heads, passing beyond them to the north, and never returning farther from any of them than about 30 degrees to the south, they would be continually subjected to an extreme and intolerable heat, if the trade winds, rising gradually as the sun gathers strength, did not blow in upon them from the sea, and refresh the air in such a manner, as to enable them to attend their concerns even under the meridian sun. On the other hand, as the night advances, a breeze begins to be perceived, which blows smartly from the land as it were from the centre, towards the sea, to all points of the compass at once.

By the same remarkable providence in the disposing of things, it is, that when the sun has made a great progress towards the tropic of Cancer, and becomes in a manner vertical, he draws after him such a vast body of clouds, which shield them from his direct beams; and, dissolving into rain, cool the air, and refresh the country, thirsty with the long drought, which commonly prevails, from the beginning of January to the latter end of May.

The rains make the only distinction of seasons in the West Indies; the trees are green the whole year round; they have no cold, no frosts, no snows, and but rarely some hail; the storms of hail are, however, very violent when they happen, and the hailstones very great and heavy.

The grand staple commodity of the West Indies is sugar. The Portuguese were the first who cultivated it in America. The juice of the sugar-cane is the most lively, excellent, and the least cloying sweet in nature.

They

They compute, that, when things are well managed, the rum and molaſſes pay the charges of the plantation, and the ſugars are clear gain.

The quantity of rum and molaſſes exported from all the Britiſh Weſt India iſlands in 1789, to all parts, was, accurately, as follows :

	Gallons.		Gallons.	
Rum	9,492,177	of which	1,485,461	came to the U. S.
Molaſſes	21,192	do.	1,000	do.

The iſlands of the Weſt Indies lie in the form of a bow, or ſemicircle, ſtretching almoſt from the coaſt of Florida north, to the river Oronoko, in the main continent of South America.

BRITISH WEST INDIES.

Jamaica.] THIS iſland, the moſt valuable appendage to the Britiſh dominions in America, is 180 miles long, and 60 broad; of an oval form lying between 17° 34′ N. lat. and about the longitude of Philadelphia.

Jamaica is divided into the counties of Middleſex, Surry and Cornwall, which contain 23,000 whites, and 300,000 negroes.

This iſland is interſected with a ridge of ſteep rocks, from which iſſue a vaſt number of ſmall rivers of pure, wholeſome water, which fall down in cataracts, and, together with the ſtupendous height of the mountains, and the bright verdure of the trees through which they flow, form a moſt delightful landſcape.

The longeſt day in ſummer is about 13 hours, and the ſhorteſt in winter about eleven; but the moſt uſual diviſions of the ſeaſons in the Weſt Indies, are into the dry and wet ſeaſons.

Sugar is the greateſt and moſt valuable production of this iſland. Of this article was exported to Great Britain,

Britain, in 1792, 1,185,519cwt. It produces alſo, cocoa, ginger, pimento, or, as it is called, Jamaica pepper, and vulgarly alſpice; the wild cinnamon; the machineel, whoſe fruit, though uncommonly delightful to the eye, contains one of the worſt poiſons in nature; the cabbage tree, remarkable for the hardneſs of its wood, which, when dry, is incorruptible, and hardly yields to any kind of tool; the palma, affording oil, much eſteemed by the ſavages, both in food and medicine; the ſoap tree, whoſe berries anſwer all purpoſes of waſhing; the mangrove and olive bark, uſeful to tanners; the fuſtic and redwood, to the dyers; and lately, the logwood. The indigo plant was formerly much cultivated, and the cotton tree is ſtill ſo. They have maize, or Indian corn, Guinea corn, peas of various kinds, with a variety of roots. Fruits grow in great plenty; citrons, Seville and China oranges, common and ſweet lemons, limes, ſhaddocs, pomegranates, mamees, ſourſops, papas, pine apples, prickly pears, allicada pears, melons, pompions, guavas, and ſeveral kinds of berries; alſo garden ſtuffs in great plenty, and good.

Port Royal was formerly the capital of Jamaica. The convenience of its harbour induced the inhabitants to build their capital on this ſpot, though the place was a hot dry ſand, and produced none of the neceſſaries of life, not even freſh water. But the advantage of its harbour, and the reſort of pirates, made it a place of great conſideration. Theſe pirates ware called Buccaneers; they fought with a deſperate bravery, and then ſpent their fortune in this capital, with as inconſiderate diſſipation. About the year 1692, no place of its ſize could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and entire corruption of manners. In the month of June, in this year, an earthquake, which ſhook the whole iſland to its foundations, totally overwhelmed this city, ſo as to leave in one quarter, not even the ſmalleſt veſtige remaining. In two minutes the earth opened and ſwallowed up nine-tenths of the houſes, and two thouſand people. The water guſhed out from the openings of the earth, and tumbled the people on heaps; but ſome of them had the good fortune to catch the beams and

rafters

rafters of houſes, and were afterwards ſaved by boats. Several ſhips were caſt away in the harbour; and the Swan frigate, which lay in the dock to careen, was carried over the tops of ſinking houſes, and did not overſet, but afforded a retreat to ſome hundreds of people, who ſaved their lives upon her. An officer, who was in the town at this time, ſays, the earth opened and ſhut very quick in ſome places; and he ſaw ſeveral people ſink down to the middle, and others appeared with their heads juſt above ground, and were ſqueezed to death. At Savannah, above a thouſand acres were ſunk, with the houſes and people in them; the place appeared for ſome time like a lake, was afterwards dried up, but no houſes were ſeen. In ſome parts, mountains were ſplit; and at one place a plantation was removed to the diſtance of a mile. They again rebuilt the city, but it was a ſecond time, ten years after, deſtroyed by a great fire. The extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to build it once more; and once more, in 1782, it was laid in rubbiſh by a hurricane the moſt terrible on record. Such repeated calamities ſeemed to mark out this place as a devoted ſpot; the inhabitants therefore reſolved to forſake it forever, and to reſide at the bay, where they built KINGSTON, which is now the capital of this iſland. It conſiſts of upwards of one thouſand houſes. Not far from Kingſton ſtands St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſhtown, which, though at preſent inferior to Kingſton, was once the capital of Jamaica, and is ſtill the ſeat of government, and the place where the courts of juſtice are held.

This iſland was originally a part of the Spaniſh empire in America. It was reduced under the Britiſh dominions in 1656, and ever ſince has been ſubject to the Engliſh. The government of it is one of the richeſt places next to that of Ireland, in the diſpoſal of the crown, the ſtanding ſalary being 2,500*l.* per annum, and the aſſembly commonly voting the governor as much more; which, with the other perquiſites, make it on the whole, little inferior to 10,100*l.* per annum.

Barbadoes.] This iſland, the moſt eaſterly of all the Caribbees, is ſituated in 59 degrees weſt longitude, and

13 degrees

3 degrees north latitude. It is 21 miles in length, nd 14 in breadth. When the Engliſh, ſome time after he year 1625, firſt landed here, it had not the leaſt apearance of ever having been peopled even by ſavages. There was no kind of beaſts, no fruit, no herbs nor oots, fit for ſupporting the life of man. In 1650, it ontained more than 50,000 whites, and a much greater umber of negro and Indian ſlaves; the latter they acquired by means not at all to their honour; for they eized upon all thoſe unhappy men, and carried them into ſlavery—a practice which has rendered the Caribbee ndians irreconcileable to the Engliſh ever ſince. They ad begun a little before this, to cultivate ſugar to great dvantage. The number of ſlaves was, in conſequence of their wealth, ſtill augmented; and, in 1676, it is ſuppoſed that their number amounted to 100,000, which, ogether with 50,000 whites, make 150,000 on this mall ſpot; a degree of population unknown in Holand, in China, or any other part of the world moſt renowned for numbers.

Their annual exports at this time, in ſugar, indigo, ginger, cotton, and citron water, were about 350,000*l.* and their circulating caſh at home was 200,000*l.* This iſland ſince has been much on the decline. Their numbers, at preſent, are ſaid to be 20,000 whites, and 100,000 ſlaves. Their capital is Bridgetown, where the governor reſides, whoſe employment is ſaid to be worth 5,000*l.* per annum. They have a college, founded and well endowed by Col. Codrington, who was a native of this iſland. Barbadoes, as well as Jamaica, has ſuffered much by hurricanes, fires, and the plague.

St. Chriſtopher's.] This iſland, commonly called by the ſailors, St. Kitt's, is ſituated in 62 degrees weſt longitude, and 17 degrees north latitude, about 14 leagues from Antigua, and is 20 miles long and 7 broad. It has its name from the famous Chriſtopher Columbus, who diſcovered it for the Spaniards. That nation, however, abandoned it as unworthy their attention; and, in 1626, it was ſettled by the French and Engliſh conjunctly; but entirely ceded to the latter by the peace of Utrecht. Beſides cotton, ginger, and the tropical fruits,

fruits, it produced, in 1787, 231,397cwt. of ſugar. It is computed that this Iſland contains 6,000 whites, and 36,000 negroes.

Antigua.] Situated in 61 degrees weſt longitude, and 17 degrees north latitude, is of a circular form, nearly 20 miles over every way. It has one of the beſt harbours in the Weſt Indies; and its capital, St. John's, which, before the fire in 1769, was large and wealthy, is the ordinary ſeat of the governor of the Leeward iſlands. Antigua is ſuppoſed to contain about 7,000 whites, and 30,000 ſlaves.

Grenada and the Grenadines.] Grenada is ſituated in 12° north latitude, and 60° weſt longitude, about 30 leagues S.W. of Barbadoes. This iſland is ſaid to be 30 miles in length, and 15 in breadth. It produces ſugar, coffee, tobacco and indigo. A lake on the top of a hill in the middle of the iſland, ſupplies it plentifully with ſmall rivers, which adorn and fertilize it.

Dominica.] Situated in 16° N. latitude, and in 62° W. longitude, lies about half way between Guadaloupe and Martinico. It is nearly 28 miles in length, and 13 in breadth; it obtained its name from being diſcovered by Columbus on a Sunday. The ſoil of this iſland is thin, and better adapted to the rearing of cotton than ſugar; but the ſides of the hills bear the fineſt trees in the Weſt Indies, and the iſland is well ſupplied with rivulets of good water. It exported to Great Britain, in 1790, upwards of 50,000cwt. of ſugar.

St. Vincent.] Situated in 13° N. latitude, and 61° W. longitude, 50 miles northweſt of Barbadoes, 30 miles ſouth of St. Lucia, is about 24 miles in length, and 18 in breadth. It is very fruitful. It ſent to Great Britain, in 1790, 76,747cwt. of ſugar.

Nevis and Montſerrat.] Two ſmall iſlands, lying between St. Chriſtopher's and Antigua, neither of them 18 miles in circumference, and are ſaid to contain 5,000 whites, and 10,000 ſlaves. They ſent to Great Britain, in 1787, 108,324cwt. of ſugar, but much leſs in 1790.

Barbuda.] Situated 35 miles north of Antigua, is 20 miles in length, and 12 in breadth, and fertile. The inhabitants amount to about 1,500.

Anguilla

Anguilla is 60 miles N. W. of St. Chriſtopher's, about 30 miles long, and 10 broad. This iſland is perfectly level.

Bermudas, or Sommers' Iſlands.] Theſe received their firſt name from their being diſcovered by John Bermudas, a Spaniard; and were called Sommers' Iſlands, from Sir George Sommers, who was ſhipwrecked on their rocks, in 1609, in his paſſage to Virginia. They are ſituated in 32° N. latitude, and 65° W. longitude, diſtant from the Madeiras, about 1,200 leagues; and from Carolina, 300. The iſland is rocky and uneven. In the main road a ſulky may paſs; and even there, in many places, with difficulty; but turn to the right or left, and it is paſſable only on horſeback. The air is healthy; a continual ſpring prevails. The inhabitants are numerous; 15 or 20,000 are collected on this ſmall ſpot. The blacks are twice as numerous as the whites.

Lucays, or Bahama Iſlands.] The Bahamas are ſituated between 22° and 27° north lat. and 73° and 81° weſt longitude. They extend along the coaſt of Florida, quite down to Cuba; and are ſaid to be 500 in number, ſome of them only rocks; but twelve of them are large and fertile; all are, however, uninhabited, except Providence, which is 200 miles eaſt of the Floridas; though ſome others are larger and more fertile, on which the Engliſh have plantations. Theſe iſlands are the firſt fruits of Columbus' diſcoveries.

The Falkland Iſlands are not among the Weſt India iſlands. They lie in the 52d degree of ſouth latitude, near the Straits of Magellan, at the utmoſt extremity of South America.

Spaniſh Weſt Indies

CUBA.

THE iſland of Cuba is ſituated between 19° and 23° N. lat. and between 74° and 87° W. long. 100 miles to the ſouth of Cape Florida, and 75 miles north of Jamaica, and is nearly 700 miles in length, and

generally about 70 miles in breadth. A chain of hills runs through the middle of the island from east to west; but the land near the sea is in general level, and flooded in the rainy season, when the sun is vertical. This noble island is supposed to have the best soil, for so large a country, of any in America. It produces all the commodities known in the West Indies.

Havannah, the capital of Cuba, is a place of great strength and importance, containing about 2,000 houses, with a number of churches and convents.

Hispaniola, or St. Domingo.] This island was at first possessed by the Spaniards alone; but by far the most considerable part, till 1793, has been in the hands of the French. It is now partly in the hands of the English. However, as the Spaniards were the original possessors, and still continue to have a share in it, Hispaniola is commonly regarded as a Spanish island.

It is situated between the 17th and 21st degrees N. lat. and the 67th and 74th of W. long. lying in the middle between Cuba and Porto Rico, and is 450 miles long, and 150 broad. When Hispaniola was first discovered by Columbus, the number of its inhabitants was computed to be at least one million. The face of the island presents an agreeable variety of hills, vallies, woods and rivers; and the soil is allowed to be extremely fertile, producing sugar, cotton, indigo, tobacco, maize, and cassava root.

The most ancient town in this island, and in all America, built by Europeans, is St. Domingo. It is a Spanish town, and was founded by Bartholomew Columbus, brother to the admiral, in 1504, who gave it that name in honour of his father Dominic, and by which the whole island is sometimes named.

The principal French town is Cape François, the capital, which contained, before its destruction in 1793, about 8,000 whites and blacks.

The following is a statement of the produce, population and commerce, of the French colony of Hispaniola, in the year 1788: White people, 27,717. Free people of colour, 21,808. Slaves, 405,528.

Productions

Productions exported to France.

70,227,709lb. of white sugar,	930,016lb. of indigo
93,177,518 do. brut do.	6,286,126 do. cotton
68,151,181 do. coffee,	12,995 dressed skins

Sold to American, English and Dutch Smugglers.

25,000,000lb. brut sugars,	3,000,000lb. of cotton
12,000,000 do. coffee,	

The molasses exported in American bottoms, valued at 1,000,000 dollars; precious wood exported in French ships, 200,000 dollars.

The Negroes, in the French division of this island, have for several years past been in a state of insurrection. In the progress of these dreadful disturbances, which have not yet subsided, the planters, and others, have sustained immense losses.

Porto Rico.] Situated between 64 and 67 degrees W. long. and in 18 degrees N. lat. lying between Hispaniola and St. Christopher's, is 100 miles long, and 40 broad. The soil is beautifully diversified with woods, vallies and plains; and is very fertile, producing the same fruits as the other islands.

Porto Rico, the capital town, stands in a little island on the north side, forming a capacious harbour, defended by forts and batteries, which render the town almost inaccessible.

Trinidad.] Situated between 59 and 62 degrees W. long. and in 10 degrees N. lat. lies between the island of Tobago and the Spanish Main; from which it is separated by the Straits of Paria. It is about 90 miles long, and 60 broad, and is an unhealthful, but fruitful spot, producing sugar, fine tobacco, indigo, ginger, a variety of fruit, and some cotton trees.

Margaretta.] Situated in 64 degrees W. long. and 11° 30′ N. lat. separated from the northern coast of New Andalusia, in Terra Firma, by a strait of 24 miles, and is about 40 miles in length, and 24 in breadth; and being always verdant, affords a most agreeable prospect. The island abounds in pasture, maize, and fruit.

There are many other small islands in these seas, to which the Spaniards have paid no attention. We shall therefore proceed round Cape Horn into the South Seas, where

where the firſt Spaniſh iſland of any importance is CHILOE, on the coaſt of Chili, which has a governor, and ſome harbours well fortified.

Juan Fernandes.] Lying in 83 degrees W. long. and 33° S. lat. 300 miles weſt of Chili. This iſland is uninhabited; but having ſome good harbours, it is found extremely convenient for the Engliſh cruiſers to touch at and water. This iſland is famous for having given riſe to the celebrated romance of Robinſon Cruſoe. It ſeems, one Alexander Selkirk, a Scotchman, was left aſhore in this ſolitary place, by his captain, where he lived for ſome years, until he was diſcovered by captain Woods Rogers, in 1709; when taken up he had almoſt forgotten his native language. He was dreſſed in goat ſkins, and would drink nothing but water. During his abode in this iſland, he had killed 500 goats, which he caught by running them down; and he marked as many more on the ear, which he let go. Some of theſe were caught 30 years after, by Lord Anſon's people; their venerable aſpect and majeſtic beards, diſcovered ſtrong ſymptoms of antiquity.

Selkirk, upon his return to England, was adviſed to publiſh an account of his life and adventures in his little kingdom. He is ſaid to have put his papers into the hands of Daniel Defoe, to prepare them for publication. But that writer, by the help of thoſe papers, and a lively fancy, transformed Alexander Selkirk into Robinſon Cruſoe, and returned Selkirk his papers again; ſo that the latter derived no advantage from them. They were probably too indigeſted for publication, and Defoe might derive little from them, but thoſe hints which might give riſe to his own celebrated performance.

French

French West Indies.

WE have already mentioned the French colony upon the Spanish island of Hispaniola, or St. Domingo, as the most important of all their foreign settlements. We shall next proceed to the islands of which the French have the sole possession, beginning with the large and important one of Martinico.

Martinico, which is situated between 14 and 15 degrees of N. lat. and in 62 degrees W. long. lying about 40 degrees N. W. of Barbadoes, is about 60 miles in length, and 30 in breadth. The inland part of it is hilly, from which are poured out upon every side, a number of agreeable and useful rivers, which adorn and enrich this island in a high degree. The produce of the soil is sugar, cotton, indigo, ginger, and fruits. Martinico is the residence of the governor of the French islands in these seas. Its bays and harbours are numerous, safe, commodious, and well fortified.

Guadaloupe is about 30 leagues north of Martinico, and almost as many south of Antigua; being 45 miles long, and 38 broad. Its soil is equally fertile, and abounds in the same productions with that of Martinico.

St. Lucia, 80 miles northwest of Barbadoes, is 23 miles in length, and 12 in breadth. The soil in the vallies is extremely rich. It produces excellent timber, and abounds with pleasant rivers.

Tobago.] This island is situated about 11 degrees N. lat, 125 miles south of Barbadoes, and about the same distance from the Spanish Main. It is about 32 miles in length, and 9 in breadth. It has a fruitful soil, capable of producing sugar, and indeed every thing else that is raised in the West Indies, with the addition of the cinnamon, nutmeg, and gum copal. It is well watered with numerous springs. It was taken by the British in 1793.

St. Bartholomew, Defeada*, and *Marigalante*, are three small islands, lying in the neighbourhood of Antigua and St. Christopher's.

* This island is claimed by Sweden.

Dutch Weſt Indies.

St. Euſtatius, or Euſtatia, SITUATED in 17° 29′ N. lat. and 63° 10′ W. long. and three leagues northweſt of St. Chriſtopher's, is only a mountain, about 29 miles in compaſs, riſing out of the ſea like a pyramid, and almoſt round. But though ſo ſmall, and inconveniently laid out by nature, the induſtry of the Dutch have made it turn to very good account; and it is ſaid to contain 5,000 whites and 15,000 negroes. The ſides of the mountains are laid out in very pretty ſettlements; but they have neither ſprings nor rivers. They raiſe here ſugar and tobacco.

Curaſſou, ſituated in 12 degrees north latitude, 9 or 10 leagues from the continent of Terra Firma, is 30 miles long, and 10 broad. It ſeems as if it were fated, that the ingenuity and patience of the Hollanders ſhould every where, both in Europe and America, be employed in fighting againſt an unfriendly ſoil; for the iſland is not only barren and dependent on the rains for its water, but the harbour is naturally one of the worſt in America, yet the Dutch have entirely remedied that defect; they have upon this harbour one of the largeſt, and by far the moſt elegant and cleanly towns in the Weſt Indies.

The trade of Curaſſou, even in time of peace, is ſaid to be annually worth to the Dutch, no leſs than 500,000l. But in time of war, the profit is ſtill greater, for then it becomes the common emporium of the Weſt Indies; it affords a retreat to ſhips of all nations, and refuſes none of them arms and ammunition. The French come hither to buy beef, pork, corn, flour, and lumber, which are brought from the United States, or exported from Ireland; ſo that whether in peace or in war, the trade of this iſland flouriſhes.

Daniſh

Daniſh Weſt Indies.

St. Thomas, AN inconſiderable member of the Caribbees, is ſituated in 64° W. long. and 18° N. lat. about 15 miles in circumference, and has a ſafe and commodious harbour. It produces upwards of 3,000 hogſheads of ſugar, beſides other Weſt India commodities.

St. Croix, or Santa Cruz, another ſmall and unhealthy iſland, lying about five leagues eaſt of St. Thomas, ten or twelve leagues in length, and three or four where it is broadeſt. From a perfect deſert, a few years ſince, it has riſen into conſiderable importance.

New Diſcoveries.

OUR knowledge of the globe has been conſiderably augmented by the late diſcoveries of Ruſſian, Britiſh, and American navigators, which have been numerous and important.

The Northern Archipelago.] This conſiſts of ſeveral groupes of iſlands, which are ſituated between the eaſtern coaſt of Kamtſchatka and the weſtern coaſt of the continent of America.

The moſt perfect equality reigns among theſe iſlanders. They feed their children, when very young, with the coarſeſt fleſh, and for the moſt part raw. If an infant cries, the mother immediately carries it to the ſea ſide, and, whether it be ſummer or winter, holds it naked in the water until it is quiet. This cuſtom is ſo far from doing the children any harm, that it hardens them againſt the cold, and they accordingly go barefooted through the winter without the leaſt inconvenience. The leaſt affliction prompts them to ſuicide; the apprehenſion of even an uncertain evil, often leads them to deſpair; and they put an end to their days with great apparent inſenſibility.

The

The Pelew Islands.] The Antelope Packet (belonging to the East India Company) was wrecked on one of them in August, 1783. From the accounts given of these islands, by captain Wilson, who commanded the Packet, it appears that they are situated between the 5th and 9th degrees of north latitude, and between 130 and 136 degrees of east longitude from Greenwich.

The natives of these islands are a stout, well made people.

The government is monarchical, and the king is absolute, but his power is exercised more with the mildness of a father than a sovereign.

It appears that when the English were thrown on one of these islands, they were received by the natives with the greatest humanity and hospitality; and till their departure, experienced the utmost courtesy and attention. "They felt our people were distressed, and in consequence, wished they should share whatever they had to give. It was not that worldly munificence, that bestows and spreads its favours with a distant eye to retribution. It was the pure emotion of native benevolence. It was the love of man to man. It was a scene that pictures human nature in triumphant colouring; and whilst their liberality gratified the sense, their virtue struck the heart."*

Ingraham's Islands.] These islands were discovered by Capt. Joseph Ingraham, of Boston, commander of the brigantine Hope, on the 19th of April,* 1791. They lie between 8° 3′ and 8° 55′ S. lat. and between 140° 19′ and 141° 18′ W. lon. from London. They are *seven* in number, which Capt. Ingraham named as follows, viz. Washington, Adams, Lincoln, Federal, Franklin, Hancock, Knox.†

Otaheite, was discovered by Capt. Wallis, on the 19th of June, 1767. It is situated between 17° 20′ and 17° 53′ south latitude, and between 149° 11′ and 149° 39′ west long.

* A day memorable to Americans, as on this day, (April 1775) the Revolutionary War in America commenced with the battle of Lexington.

† The Marquesas Islands are five in number, lying from 35 to 50 leagues E. S. E. from Ingraham's islands.

long. Some parts of Otaheite are very populous; and Capt. Cook was of opinion, that the number of inhabitants on the whole island amounted to 204,000, including women and children. They are remarkable for their cleanliness; for both men and women constantly wash their whole bodies in running water, three times every day. Their language is soft and melodious, and abounds with vowels.

The inhabitants of Otaheite believe in one Supreme Deity, but at the same time acknowledge a variety of subordinate deities; they offer up their prayers without the use of idols, and believe the existence of the soul in a separate state, where there are two situations, of different degrees of happiness. Otaheite is said to be able to send out 1,720 war canoes, and 68,000 fighting men.

Society Islands, so called in honour of the Royal Society, were discovered by Capt. Cook, in the year 1769.

The Friendly Islands.] These islands were so named by Capt. Cook, in the year 1773, on account of the friendship which appeared to subsist among the inhabitants, and from their courteous behaviour to strangers.

Their great men are fond of a singular kind of luxury, which is, to have women sit beside them all night, and beat on different parts of their body until they go to sleep; after which, they relax a little of their labour, unless they appear likely to wake; in which case they redouble their exertions, until they are again fast asleep.

New Zealand was first discovered by Tasman, the Dutch navigator, in the year 1642. From the late discoveries of Capt. Cook, who sailed round it, it is found to consist of two large islands, divided from each other by a strait, 4 or 5 leagues broad. They are situated between the latitudes of 34 and 48 degrees south, and between the longitudes of 166 and 180 degrees east of Greenwich.

We conclude this article with the following character of Capt. Cook, to perpetuate the memory and services of so excellent a navigator and commander.

Perhaps no science ever received greater additions from the labours of a single man, than geography has done

done from thofe of Capt. Cook. In his firft voyage to the South Seas, he difcovered the Society Iflands; determined the infularity of New Zealand; difcovered the Straits which feparate the two iflands, and are called after his name; and made a complete furvey of both. He afterwards explored the eaftern coaft of New Holland, hitherto unknown; an extent of 27 degrees of latitude, or upwards of 2,000 miles.

In his fecond expedition he folved the great problem of a fouthern continent, having traverfed that hemifphere between the latitude of 40° and 70°, in fuch a manner as not to leave a poffibility of its exiftence, unlefs near the pole, and out of the reach of navigation. During this voyage he difcovered New Caledonia, the largeft ifland in the fouthern Pacific, except New Zealand; the ifland of Georgia; and an unknown coaft, which he named Sandwich land, the *Thule* of the fouthern hemifphere; and having twice vifited the tropical feas, he fettled the fituations of the old, and made fevcral new difcoveries.

But the laft voyage is diftinguifhed above all the reft, by the extent and importance of its difcoveries. Befides feveral fmaller iflands in the fouthern Pacific, he difcovered, to the north of the equinoxial line, the groupe called the Sandwich Iflands, which from their fituation and productions, bid fairer for becoming an object of confequence in the fyftem of European navigation, than any other difcovery in the South Sea. He afterwards explored what had hitherto remained unknown of the weftern coaft of America, from the lat. of 45° to 70° north, containing an extent of 3,500 miles; afcertained the proximity of the two great continents of Afia and America; paffed the ftraits between them, and furveyed the coaft on each fide, to fuch a height of northern latitude, as to demonftrate the impracticability of a paffage in that hemifphere, from the Atlantic into the Pacific Ocean, either by an eaftern or weftern courfe. In fhort, if we except the Sea of Amur, and the Japanefe Archipelago, which ftill remain imperfectly known to Europeans, he has completed the hydrography of the habitable globe.

As

As a navigator, his ſervices were not, perhaps, leſs ſplendid; certainly not leſs important and meritorious. The method which he diſcovered, and ſo ſucceſsfully purſued, of preſerving the health of ſeamen, forms a new era in navigation, and will tranſmit his name to future ages, among the friends and benefactors of mankind.

Thoſe who are converſant in naval hiſtory, need not be told at how dear a rate the advantages which have been ſought, through the medium of long voyages at ſea, have always been purchaſed. That dreadful diſorder which is peculiar to the ſervice, and whoſe ravages have marked the tracks of diſcoverers with circumſtances almoſt too ſhocking to relate, muſt, without exerciſing an unwarrantable tyranny over the lives of our ſeamen, have proved an inſuperable obſtacle to the proſecution of ſuch enterprizes. It was reſerved for Capt. Cook, to ſhow the world, by repeated trials, that voyages might be protracted, to the unuſual length of three, or even four years, in unknown regions, and under every change and rigour of the climate, not only without affecting the health, but even without diminiſhing the probability of life, in the ſmalleſt degree.

END OF PART I.

PART II.

From AMERICA *we pass to the* EASTERN CONTINENT, *in the description of which we begin with*

EUROPE.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	3000	between	10° W. & 65° E. lon. fr. Lon.
Breadth	2500		36° and 72° N. latitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the Frozen Ocean; east, by Asia; south, by the Mediterranean Sea; west, by the Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America.

Europe is the least extensive quarter of the globe, containing only about 2,627,574 square miles, whereas the habitable parts of the world in the other quarters, are estimated at 36,666,806 square miles. Here the arts of utility and ornament, the sciences, both military and civil, have been carried to the greatest perfection. If we except the earliest ages of the world, it is in Europe that we find the greatest variety of character, government, and manners, and from whence we draw the greatest number of facts and memorials, both for our entertainment and instruction.

Besides *monarchies*, in which one man bears the chief sway, there are, in Europe, *aristocracies*, or governments of the nobles, and *democracies*, or governments of the people. Venice, till the late revolution, was an example of the former; Holland, and some states of Italy and Switzerland, afford examples of the latter. There are likewise mixed governments, which cannot be assigned to any one class.

The

The chriſtian religion is eſtabliſhed throughout every part of Europe, except Turkey; but from the various capacities of the human mind, and the different lights in which ſpeculative opinions are apt to appear, when viewed by perſons of different educations and paſſions, that religion is divided into a number of different ſects, but which may be comprehended under three general denominations: 1ſt, the Greek church; 2d, the Roman Catholic; and 3d, Proteſtantiſm: which laſt is again divided into Lutheraniſm and Calviniſm, ſo called from Luther and Calvin, the two diſtinguiſhed reformers of the 16th century.

The number of Roman Catholics, before the French Revolution, was eſtimated at 90,000,000; the number of Proteſtants, at about 24,000,000.

The languages of Europe are derived from the ſix following: The Greek, Latin, Teutonic or Old German, the Celtic, Sclavonic, and Gothic.

The armies of all the countries in Europe amount to about two millions of men; ſo that, ſuppoſing 140 millions of inhabitants in Europe, no more than $\frac{1}{70}$ of the whole population are ſoldiers.

The greateſt part of Europe being ſituated above the 45th degree of northern latitude, and even its moſt ſouthern provinces being far diſtant from the torrid zone, the ſpecies of organized bodies are much leſs numerous in Europe than in the other parts of the globe. Thus, for inſtance, upon an equal number of ſquare miles, the number of ſpecies of quadrupeds in Europe, is to the number of them in Aſia, as 1 to 2½, to that in America, as 1 to 2½, and to that in Africa, as 1 to 10, and the number of the vegetable ſpecies in the other three diviſions of the globe, is greatly ſuperior to that in Europe. But nature has enriched Europe with every ſpecies of minerals; diamonds and platina, perhaps, excepted. Gold, the firſt of metals, is not found in Europe in ſuch abundance as in the other quarters of the world. However, as the European nations have the ſkill of making the beſt uſe of their natural productions, and have taken care to tranſplant into their own ſoil as many of the foreign productions as their nature will permit, Europe, upon the whole, muſt be allowed to be one of the richeſt parts of the globe.

The greateſt part of Europe is under the influence of a climate, which, being tempered with a moderate degree of cold, forms a race of men, ſtrong, bold, active and ingenious; forced by neceſſity to make the beſt uſe they can of the ſmaller ſhare of vegetable and animal treaſures, which their ſoil produces.

GRAND DIVISIONS AND POPULATION.] The following Table exhibits the extent and population, real and comparative, of the ſeveral grand diviſions of Europe, in 1787.

TABLE.

Grand Diviſions of Europe.	Areas of theſe ſtates in ſq. miles.	Population.	Inh. in each ſq. mi.
Ruſſia, (in Europe)	1,104,976	20,000,000	20
Sweden,	209,392	3,000,000	14
Denmark,	182,400	2,200,000	12
Poland and Lithuania,	160,800	8,500,000	53
Germany,	192,000	26,000,000	135
The kingdom of Pruſſia alone,	22,144	1,500,000	67
France,	163,200	24,800,000	152
Holland,	10,000	2,360,000	236
Great Britain and Ireland,	100,928	11,000,000	109
Switzerland,	15,296	1,800,000 1,200,000	117
Galicia and Lodomiria,	20,480	B. Rutner, 2,800,000	136
Italy,	90,000	16,000,000	180
Portugal,	27,376	2,000,000	65
Hungary and Tranſylvania,	92,112	5,170,000	56
Spain,	148,448	10,000,000	68
Turkey,	182,562	7,000,000	38
England and Wales alone,	50,000	7,000,000 medium	140
Auſtrian Monarchy,	180,496	19,611,000	109

Europe

Europe has reduced to its fubjection a great part of the other quarters of the world. It governs all that part of the American continent which has been peopled from Europe, the United States excepted. It poffeffes almoft all the iflands which have been difcovered in the three great Oceans, the Pacific, the Atlantic, and the Indian. It gives laws to more than half Afia, to the greater part of the coaft of Africa, and to feveral interior countries of confiderable extent; fo that nearly half of the inhabited world bows to Europe.

Exclufive of the Britifh ifles, Europe contains the following principal iflands:

	Iflands.	Chief Towns.	Subject to
In the Northern Ocean.	Iceland,	Skalholt,	Denmark
Baltic Sea.	Zealand, Funen, Alfen, Falfter, Langland, Laland, Femeren, Moen, Bornholm,	— —	Denmark
	Gothland, Aland, Rugen,	— —	Sweden
	Oefel, Dagho,	— —	Ruffia
	Ufedom, Wollin,	— —	Pruffia
Mediterranean Sea.	Ivica,	Ivica,	Spain
	Majorca,	Majorca,	Ditto
	Minorca,	Port Mahon,	Ditto
	Corfica,	Baftia,	G. Britain
	Sardinia,	Cagliari,	Sardinia.
	Sicily,	Palermo,	King of Sic.
Adriatic, or Gulf of Venice.	Candia, Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Lancada,	— —	Venice
Archipelago, and Levant Seas.	Candia, Rhodes, Negropont, Lemnos, Tenedos, Scyros, Mytilene, Sio, Samos, Patmos, Paros, Cerigo, Santorin, &c. being part of ancient and modern Greece.	— —	Turkey

POSSESSIONS

POSSESSIONS OF DENMARK IN EUROPE.

ALL the Danish provinces, in 1787, contained 183,400 square miles, and, including the colonies, 2,500,000 inhabitants.

Provinces.	Square Miles.	Population.	Chief Towns.	Inhabit.
1 Denmark Proper, on the Baltic Sea,	13,000	1,125,500	COPENHAGEN	87,000
2 Duchy of Holstein, in Germany,	2,800	310,000	Glückstadt,	2,483
3 Norway, which has the Atlantic west,	112,000	723,141	Bergen,	18,000
4 Faro Islands,	———	5,000	———	———
5 Iceland,	46,400	46,201	Skalholt,	———

The whole of Denmark contains 68 towns, 22 boroughs, 15 earldoms, 16 baronies, 932 estates of the inferior nobility, and 7,000 villages.

Norway contains only 18 towns, 2 earldoms, and 27 estates of the other nobility.

The Danes have settlements at Coromandel in Asia, on the coast of Guinea, and other places in Africa, and in Greenland in America. Greenland is divided into East and West Greenland, a very extensive country, but thinly inhabited. *Cranz* reckons only 957 stated and 7,000 wandering inhabitants in West Greenland. The Danes are the only nation who have settlements in West Greenland; where, under their protection, the Moravian brethren have missionaries, and very useful establishments.

Wealth and Commerce.] If the cold and barren kingdom of Norway did not require large supplies of corn from Denmark, the latter could export a considerable quantity of it. Sleswick, Jutland, Zealand, and Leland, are very rich corn countries, and abound in black cattle.

tle. The chief produce of Norway is wood, timber, and a great variety of peltry. The mines of Norway are very valuable, as well as its fisheries. Only one fourteenth part of it is fit for agriculture. The balance of trade is in favour of Norway, and against Denmark. The whole of the exports of Denmark and Holstein, amounted, in 1768. to 1,382,681 rix dollars; the imports to 1,976,800. The exports of Norway to 1,711,369, and the imports to 1,238,284 dollars. Manufactures do not thrive in Denmark.

Capital.] COPENHAGEN is the capital of Denmark and the residence of the King. It lies in N. lat. 55° 41', and E. long. 12° 50', and stands on a low marshy ground, on the margin of the Baltic Sea, and has a beautiful and commodious harbour, which admits only one ship to enter it at a time, but is capable of containing 500. The road for the shipping begins about two miles from the town, and is defended by 90 pieces of cannon. On the land side are some lakes which furnish the inhabitants with plenty of fresh water. The adjacent country is pleasant; and opposite the city lies the island of Amac, which is very fruitful, and forms the harbour. It is joined to the town by two bridges. The city is more than six miles in circumference, and makes a fine appearance at a distance.

Religion.] The established religion is the Lutheran.

Government.] Denmark is a hereditary kingdom, and governed in an absolute manner; but the Danish Kings are legal sovereigns, and perhaps the only legal sovereigns in the world; for the senators, nobility, clergy and commons, divested themselves of their rights as well as power, in the year 1661, and made a formal surrender of their liberties to the then King, Frederic III.

History.] Denmark, the ancient kingdom of the Goths, was little known till the year 714, when Gormo was King. Christian VII. is the present sovereign; he visited England in 1768. His Queen, the youngest sister of George III. King of Great Britain, was suddenly seized, confined in a castle as a state prisoner, and afterwards banished the kingdom. The Counts Struensee and Brandt were first prime minister, and the

Queen's phyſician) were ſeized at the ſame time, January 1772, and beheaded the ſame year.

Bartholinus, celebrated for his knowledge of anatomy, and Tycho Brahe, the famous aſtronomer, were natives of this country.

LAPLAND.

THE whole country of Lapland extends ſo far as it is known, from the North Cape in 71° 30′ N. lat. to the White Sea, under the arctic circle. Part of Lapland belongs to the Danes, and is included in the government of Wardhuys; part to the Swedes, which is by far the moſt valuable; and ſome parts in the eaſt, to the Muſcovites or Ruſſians. It is impoſſible to point out the dimenſions of each. It has been generally thought, that the Laplanders are the deſcendants of Finlanders driven out of their own country, and that they take their name from *Lappes*, which ſignifies exiles. In Lapland, for ſome months in the ſummer, the ſun never ſets, and during winter it never riſes: but the inhabitants are ſo well aſſiſted by the twilight, and the aurora borealis, that they never diſcontinue their work on account of the darkneſs.

Climate.] The winters here, as may eaſily be concluded, are extremely cold. Drifts of ſnow often threaten to bury the traveller, and cover the ground four or five feet deep. A thaw ſometimes takes place; and then the froſt that ſucceeds, preſents the Laplander with a ſmooth level of ice, over which he travels with a reindeer, in a ſledge, with inconceivable ſwiftneſs. The heats of ſummer are exceſſive for a ſhort time; and the cataracts, which daſh from the mountains, often preſent to the eye the moſt picturesque appearances.

People, Cuſtoms and Manners.] The majority of the Laplanders are Pagans. The number and oddities of their ſuperſtitions have induced the northern traders to believe that they are ſkilled in magic and divination.

They

They ſtill retain the worſhip of many of the Teutonic gods; but have among them great remains of the Druidical inſtitutions. They believe the tranſmigration of the ſoul; and have feſtivals ſet apart for the worſhip of certain genii, called Jeuhles, who they think inhabit the air, and have great power over human actions; but being without form or ſubſtance, they aſſign to them neither images nor ſtatues.

The employment of the women conſiſts in making nets for the fiſhery, in drying fiſh and meat, in milking the rein-deer, in making cheeſe, and in tanning hides; but it is underſtood to be the buſineſs of the men to look after the kitchen, in which, it is ſaid, the women never interfere.

The Laplanders live in huts in the form of tents, from 25 to 30 feet in diameter, and not much above ſix feet in height. They cover them according to the ſeaſon, and the means of the poſſeſſor; ſome with briers, bark of birch, and linen; others with turf, coarſe cloth, or felt, or the old ſkins of rein-deer. The door is of felt, made like two curtains, which open aſunder. A little place ſurrounded with ſtones is made in the middle of the hut, for fire, over which a chain is ſuſpended to hang the kettle upon. In winter, at night, they put their naked feet into a fur bag.

Lapland is but poorly peopled, owing to the general barrenneſs of its ſoil. The whole number of its inhabitants may amount to about 60,000. Both men and women are in general conſiderably ſhorter than more ſouthern Europeans. Maupertius meaſured a woman who was ſuckling her child, whoſe height did not exceed four feet two inches and a half; they make, however, a much more agreeable appearance than the men, who are often ill ſhaped and ugly, and their heads too large for their bodies. The women are complaiſant, chaſte, often well made, and extremely nervous; which is alſo obſervable among the men, although more rarely.

When a Laplander intends to marry a female, he, or his friends, court her father with brandy; when with ſome difficulty he gains admittance to his fair one, he offers her a beaver's tongue, or ſome other eatable, which

which she rejects before company, but accepts of in private. Cohabitation often precedes marriage; but every admittance to the fair one is purchased from her father, by her lover, with a bottle of brandy, and this prolongs the courtship sometimes for three years. The priest of the parish at last celebrates the nuptials; but the bridegroom is obliged to serve his father in-law for four years after. He then carries his wife and her fortune home.

SWEDEN.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	800	between	55° and 70° N. lat.
Breadth	500		10° and 30° E. long.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by the Frozen Ocean; east, by Russia; south, by Denmark and the Baltic; west, by Norway. The whole kingdom of Sweden contains 104 towns, 80,250 villages, and 1,300 estates of the nobility. Next to Russia, Sweden is the largest state in Europe.

Provinces.	*Sq. Miles.*	*Population.*	*Cap. Towns.*
1 Sweden Proper, 2 Gothland,	64,000	2,100,000	Stockholm, 80,000 inhabitants.
3 Nordland,	95,472	150,000	Lund.
4 Lapland,			
5 Finland,	48,780	624,000	Abo,
6 Swedish Pomerania,	1,440	100,550	Bergen, 1202 inh.

7 In the West Indies, Sweden obtained from France, in the year 1785, the island of Barthelemi.

Capital.] STOCKHOLM, the capital of Sweden, and the residence of the King, is situated in N. lat. 59° 20′, and E. long. 19° 30′, 760 miles N. E. from London. Standing at the junction of the Baltic Sea, and the lake Maler, it has the advantage of both salt and fresh water. It is built partly on six islands, and partly on peninsulas, and its circuit is computed at 12 miles. Most of the streets are broad, and the market places spacious. In the quar-

ter

ter of the town properly called the city, are above 5000 houſes, moſt of them ſtanding on piles. They are built entirely of ſtone, and are four or five ſtories high; but ſome are covered with copper or iron plates, and others with tiles.

All parts of this city are connected by bridges. It affords a fine proſpect of the lake Maler on one ſide, and of the harbour on the other. The number of inhabitants who pay taxes, is computed at 60,000.

Climate, Soil, Exports and Imports.] Sweden has a cold but healthful climate. Linnæus reckons 1300 ſpecies of plants, and 1400 ſpecies of animals, in this kingdom. The induſtry of the inhabitants, in arts and agriculture, has raiſed it to the rank of a ſecondary European power. Sweden imports 300,000 tons of corn, and 24,535 hogſheads of ſpirituous liquors, beſides hemp, flax, salt, wine, beef, ſilk, paper, leather, and East and West India goods. The exports of Sweden conſiſt chiefly of wood, pitch, tar, fiſh, furs, copper, iron, ſome gold and ſilver, and other minerals, to the amount, in the year 1784, of upwards of 13 millions of dollars; and the imports in the ſame year amounted to little more than 12 millions of dollars. The Swedes trade to all parts of Europe, to the Levant, the East and West Indies, to Africa and China.

Revenue.] In 1784, four millions six dollars.

Government.] Since the memorable revolution in 1772, Sweden may be called a monarchy. The ſenate ſtill claim ſome ſhare in the adminiſtration, but its members are choſen by the King. The King has the abſolute diſpoſal of the army, and has the power of calling and of diſſolving the aſſembly of the ſtates; but he cannot impoſe any new tax, without conſulting the diet. The ſenate is the higheſt court or council in the kingdom, and is compoſed of 17 ſenators, or ſupreme counſellors. The provinces are under governors, called provincial captains.

Army.] In 1784, it conſiſted of 50,421 men.

Religion.] The religion eſtabliſhed in Sweden is the Lutheran, which the ſovereign muſt profeſs, and is engaged to maintain in the kingdom. Calviniſts, Roman Catholics and Jews are tolerated. The ſuperior clergy of Sweden have preſerved the dignities of the Roman Catholic church; it is compoſed of the Archbiſhop of

Upſal,

Upfal, of 14 Bifhops, and of 192 Prefidents. The juriſdiction in eccleſiaſtical matters is in the hands of 19 conſiſtories. The number of the inferior clergy, comprehending the miniſters of pariſhes, &c. amounts only to 1387.

Hiſtory.] We have no account of this country till the reign of Bernio III. A. D. 714. Margaret, Queen of Denmark and Norway, was called to the throne of Sweden, on the forced reſignation of Albert their King, A. D. 1387. It remained united to the Daniſh crown till 1523, when the famous Guſtavus Vaſa expelled the Danes, and ever ſince it has remained independent; but was made an abſolute monarchy by Guſtavus III. in 1772. The late King, Guſtavus IV. was aſſaſſinated by Ankerſtrom, on the 16th of March, 1792; and was ſucceeded by his ſon, the preſent King, then 14 years old. The enthuſiaſtic aſſaſſin, amidſt the greateſt ſuffering, gloried in his villany.

MUSCOVY, OR THE RUSSIAN EMPIRE IN EUROPE AND ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	4,800	between	20° 20′ & 180° 20′ E. long.
Breadth	1,200		44° 40′ and 72° N. lat.

THIS immenſe empire ſtretches from the Baltic Sea and Sweden on the weſt, to [illegible] and the Pacific Ocean on the eaſt; and from the Frozen Ocean on the north, to nearly the 44th deg. of lat. on the ſouth, on which ſide it is bounded by Poland, Little Tartary, Turkey, Georgia, the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, Great Tartary, Chineſe Tartary, and other unknown regions in Aſia.

The country now compriſed under the name of Ruſſia or the Ruſſias, is of an extent nearly equal to all the reſt of Europe, and greater than the Roman empire in the zenith of its power, or the empire of Darius ſubdued by Alexander, or both put together.

Diviſions and Population.] Ruſſia is at preſent divided into 42 governments, which are comprehended again under 19 general governments, viz. *Governments.*

	Governments.	Inhab.	Capitals.	Inhab.
European part of Ruſſia,	32	20,000,000†	Peterſburg,	217,948
Aſiatic Ruſſia,	12	4,000,000	Caſan,	25,000

The ſuperiority of the European part over the vaſt but uncultivated provinces of Aſia, is ſtriking. The provinces acquired by the diviſion of Poland are highly valuable to Ruſſia, to which the acquiſition of Crimea is by no means comparable in value.

This immenſe empire comprehends upwards of 50 different nations; and the number of languages is ſuppoſed not to be leſs than the number of nations.

Wealth and Commerce.] In ſo vaſt a tract of country as the empire of Ruſſia, ſpreading under many degrees of latitude, watered by more than eight rivers, which run through the ſpace of 2000 miles, and croſſed by an extenſive chain of mountains, we may expect to find an infinite number of natural productions, though we muſt make ſome allowances for the great deſerts of Siberia, and the many parts, not yet thoroughly inveſtigated by natural hiſtorians. The ſpecies of plants peculiar to this part of the globe, which have already been diſcovered, amount to many thouſands. The ſoil contains almoſt all minerals, tin, platina, and ſome ſemi-metals excepted. Ruſſia abounds with animals of almoſt all the various kinds, and has many that have never been deſcribed. It has the greateſt variety of the fineſt fur. In 1781, there were exported from Peterſburg alone, 428,877 ſkins of hares, 36,904 of grey ſquirrels, 1,354 of bears, 2,018 of ermine, 5,639 of foxes, 300 of wild cats, beſides thoſe of wolves, and of the *ſuſlik*, (a beautiful animal of the rat kind) excluſive of the exportation of the ſame articles from Archangel, Riga, and the Caſpian ſea. In one year there were exported from Archangel, 783,000 pud of tallow, (a pud is equal to 40lb.) 8,692 pud of candles, and 102 pud of butter. In 1781 from Peterſburg, 148,099 pud of red leather, 10,885 pud of leather for ſoles, 530,656 pud of candles, 50,000 pud of ſoap, 27,416 pud of ox bones, 990 calve ſkins. The fiſheries belonging to Ruſſia are very productive. The foreſts of fir trees are immenſely valuable. Oak and beech do not grow to a uſeful ſize beyond the 60th degree of north latitude.

† Later eſtimates give to the Ruſſian empire 30,000,000 of inhabitants.

latitude. They export timber, pitch, tar, and pot-aſh to a vaſt amount. Rye, wheat, tobacco, hemp, flax, ſail cloth, linſeed oil, flaxſeed, iron, ſilver, copper, ſalt, jaſper, marble, granite, &c. are among the productions of Ruſſia. The whole of the exports of Ruſſia amounted, in 1783, to nearly 13,000,000 of rubles or dollars; the imports did not much exceed the ſum of 12,000,000. The imports conſiſt chiefly of wine, ſpices, fruits, fine cloth, and other manufactured commodities and articles of luxury. There are ſaid to be, at preſent, no more than 484 manufacturers in the whole empire.

Army.] It conſiſted, in 1772, of 600,000 men. In 1784, of 368,901.

Navy.] Sixty-three armed ſhips, and 20,000 ſailors.

Government.] The Emperor or Autocrator of Ruſſia, is abſolute. He muſt be of the Greek church, by the ancient cuſtom of the empire. The only written fundamental law exiſting, is that of Peter I. by which the right of ſucceſſion to the throne depends entirely on the choice of the reigning monarch, who has unlimited authority over the lives and property of all his ſubjects. The management of public affairs is entruſted to ſeveral departments. At the head of all thoſe concerned in the regulation of internal affairs (the eccleſiaſtical ſynod excepted) is the ſenate, under the preſidency of a chancellor and vice chancellor. The ſovereign nominates the members of this ſupreme court, which is divided into 6 chambers, 4 at Peterſburg and 2 at Moſcow. The provinces are ruled by governors appointed by the ſovereign, containing, on an average, 400,000 ſubjects.

Chief Cities.] PETERSBURG, the capital of Ruſſia, lies at the junction of the river Neva with the Ladoga, in N. lat. 59° 57′, and E. long. 31°; but the reader may have a better idea of its ſituation, by being informed that it ſtands on both ſides the river Neva, between that lake and the bottom of the Finland gulf. In the year 1703, this city conſiſted of a few ſmall fiſhing huts, on a ſpot ſo marſhy that the ground was formed into nine iſlands. It now extends about ſix miles every way, and contains every ſtructure for magnificence, the improvement of the arts, revenue, navigation, war and commerce, that are to be found in the moſt celebrated cities in Europe. The

The city of Moſcow, formerly the capital of this great empire, ſtands on a pleaſant plain, in N. lat. 55° 40', E. long. 38°; 1,414 miles N. E. of London. The river Moſkwa, running through it in a winding courſe, and ſeveral eminences, interſperſed with gardens, groves, and lawns, form moſt delightful proſpects. It ſeems rather to be a cultivated country than a city. The ground it ſtands on is computed to be 16 miles in circumference. It contains 1,600 churches. The number of inhabitants is about 250,000, beſides 50,000 in the adjacent villages.

The great bell of Moſcow, the largeſt in the world, weighs 443,772 pounds.

Religion.] The religion eſtabliſhed in the Ruſſian empire, is the Greek. The moſt eſſential point in which their profeſſion of faith differs from that of the Latin church, is the doctrine, that the Holy Ghoſt proceeds from the Father only. Their worſhip is as much overloaded with ceremonies as the Roman Catholic. Saints are held in veneration, and painted images of them, but no ſtatues, are ſuffered in the churches. The church has been governed ſince the time of Peter the great, by a national council, called the Holy Synod.

Marriage is forbidden to the Archbiſhops and Biſhops, but is allowed to the inferior clergy. There are 479 convents for men, 74 for women, in which are about 70,000 perſons. Above 900,000 peaſants belong to the eſtates in poſſeſſion of the clergy.

Hiſtory.] The earlieſt authentic account we have of Ruſſia, is, A. D. 862, when Ruric was grand duke of Novogorod, in this country. In the year 981, Wolidimer was the firſt Chriſtian King. The Poles conquered it about 1058; but it is uncertain how long they kept it. Andrey I. began his reign 1158, and laid the foundation of Moſcow. About 1,200 of the Mungul Tartars conquered it, and held it ſubject to them till 1540, when John Baſilowitz reſtored it to independency. About the middle of the ſixteenth century, the Ruſſians diſcovered and conquered Siberia. It became an empire 1721, when Peter I. aſſumed the title of Emperor of all the Ruſſias, which was admitted by the powers of Europe, to be obſerved in future negociations with the court of Peterſburg.

The reign of Elizabeth, in the courſe of the laſt century, is remarkable, on account of her aboliſhing the uſe of torture, and governing her ſubjects for twenty years without inflicting a ſingle capital puniſhment.

The late Empreſs Catharine employed herſelf in founding a number of ſchools, for the education of the lower claſſes of her ſubjects, throughout the beſt inhabited parts of the empire; an inſtitution of the moſt beneficial tendency. She died in 1797, and was ſucceeded by her ſon Paul; ſince dead, and ſucceeded by Alexander I.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Between 49° and 58° 50′ North latitude, and 2° Eaſt, and 6° 20′ Weſt longitude.

Diviſions.	*ſq. miles.*	*population.*	*capital.*	*inhabitants.*
ENGLAND and Wales,	54,122	7,000,000	LONDON,	800,000
Scotland,	25,100	1,300,000	Edinburg,	80,000
Ireland,	21,216	2,161,514	Dublin,	160,000

	Counties.		*Counties.*
England is divided into	40	Scotland,	31 and 2 ſtewardſhips.
Wales,	12	Ireland,	32 in 4 provinces.

Britiſh Poſſeſſions beyond the Seas.

1. In EUROPE, the fortreſs of Gibraltar, on the coaſt of Spain; 3,200 inhabitants.

2. In AFRICA, Cabo Corſe, on the coaſt of Guinea, and ſome other forts there near the Gambia, and the iſland of St. Helena.

3. In ASIA, the extenſive countries of Bengal, Bahar, and part of Orixa. 1. The capital of Bengal, is Calcutta, or Fort William, the reſidence of the Governor General of the Eaſt India ſettlements. Theſe territories are computed to contain 10,000,000 inhabitants, and to be in extent nearly 150,000 ſquare miles. 2. Large ſettlements on the coaſt of Coromandel, of which Madras

Madras is the capital, containing 80,000 inhabitants. 3. The settlements of Bombay and Surat, on the Malabar coast, and many other forts and factories on the continent of India, and the islands of Sumatra, Bally, and Banca; and the island of Ceylon.

4. In AMERICA, the extensive provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia; settlements in Labrador and Hudson's Bay, the island of Newfoundland, Cape Breton, and St. John, and the the West India islands mentioned in page 294.

Wealth and Commerce.] The two divisions of Great Britain, England and Scotland, differ widely with respect to their natural fertility, and to the wealth of their inhabitants. South Britain, or England, abounds with all the useful productions of those countries of Europe which are in parallel latitudes, wine, silk, and some wild animals excepted. Agriculture, gardening, the cultivation of all those plants which are most useful for feeding cattle, and breeding horses and sheep, are carried on in England to an astonishing height. Of about 42,000,000 acres, which England contains, only 8,500,000 produce corn; the rest is either covered with wood, or laid out in meadows, gardens, parks, &c. and a considerable part is still waste land. Yet out of the crops obtained from the fifth part of the lands, there have been exported, during the space of five years from 1745 to 1750, quantities of corn to the value of 7,600,000*l.* sterling. The net produce of the English corn land, is estimated at 9,000,000*l.* sterling. The rents of pasture ground, meadows, &c. at 7,000,000*l.* The number of people engaged in, and maintained by farming, is supposed to be 2,800,000. England abounds in excellent cattle and sheep. In the beginning of the last century there were supposed to be 12,000,000 of sheep, and their number has since been increasing. In the years 1769, 1770, and 1771, the value of the woollens exported from England, including those of Yorkshire, amounted to upwards of 13,500,000*l.* sterling.

Copper, tin, lead and iron are found in great abundance in Great Britain, where there is made every year from 50 to 60,000 tons of pig iron, and from 20 to 30,000 tons of bar iron.

England

England poſſeſſes a great treaſure in its inexhauſtible coal mines, which are worked chiefly in the northern counties, whence the coal is conveyed by ſea, and by the inland canals to every part of the kingdom. The mines of Northumberland alone, ſend every year upwards of 600,000 chaldrons of coals to London, and 1,500 veſſels are employed in carrying them along the eaſtern coaſt of England.

SCOTLAND's natural productions are greatly inferior to thoſe of England, both with reſpect to plenty and variety. It produces chiefly flax, hemp, coals, ſome iron, and much lead. The trade of this country conſiſts chiefly in linen, thread and coals; they have lately begun to manufacture cloth, carpets, ſugar, &c.

IRELAND is, in moſt of its provinces, not inferior in fertility to England. The chief articles of its produce are cattle, ſheep, hogs, and flax; large quantities of excellent ſalted pork, beef and butter are annually exported.

The Iriſh wool is very fine. The principal manufacture of Ireland, is that of linen, which at preſent is a very valuable article of exportation. Fifteen hundred perſons are employed in the ſilk manufactures at Dublin.

With the increaſe of liberty and induſtry, this kingdom will ſoon riſe to the commercial conſequence to which it is entitled by its fertility and ſituation.

The total value of the exports from Ireland to Great Britain, in 1779 and 1780, at an average, was 2,300,000*l*. The balance is greatly in favour of Ireland.

The manufactures in England, are, confeſſedly, with very few exceptions, ſuperior to thoſe of other countries. For this ſuperiority, they are nearly equally indebted to national character, to the ſituation of their country, and to their excellent conſtitution.

The Engliſh government, favourable to every exertion of genius, has provided, by wiſe and excellent laws, for the ſecure enjoyment of property acquired by ingenuity and labour, and has removed obſtacles to induſtry, by prohibiting the importation of ſuch articles from abroad, as could be manufactured at home.

The

The British islands, among other advantages for navigation, have coasts, the sea line of which, including both Great Britain and Ireland, extends nearly 3,800 miles. The commerce of Great Britain is immense and increasing. In the years 1783 and 1784, the ships cleared outwards, amounting to 950,000 tons, exceeded the number of tons of the ships employed in 1760, (24 years before) by upwards of 400,000 tons. The value of the cargoes exported in 1784 amounted to upwards of 15,000,000*l.* sterling; and the net customs paid by them into the exchequer were upwards of 3,000,000*l.* sterling; and even this sum was exceeded the following year, 1785, by upwards of 1,000,000*l.* sterling. The balance of trade in favour of England is estimated at 3,000,000*l.* The inland trade is valued at 42,000,000*l.* sterling. The fisheries of Great Britain are numerous and very productive. The privileged trading companies, of which the East India Company, chartered in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is the principal, carry on the most important foreign commerce.

Government.] The government of Great Britain may be called a limited monarchy. It is a combination of a monarchical and popular government. The king has only the executive power; the legislative is shared by him and the parliament, or more properly by the people. The crown is hereditary; both male and female descendants are capable of succession. The king must profess the Protestant religion.

Religion.] The established religion, in that part of Great Britain called England, is the Episcopal church of England, of which the king, without any spiritual power, is the head. The revenues of the church of England are supposed to be about 3,000,000*l.* sterling. All other denominations of Christians, called Dissenters, and Jews, are tolerated. Four fifths of the people of Ireland are Roman Catholics, and are consequently excluded from all places of trust and profit. Their clergy are numerous. The Scotch are Presbyterians, and are Calvinists in doctrine and form of ecclesiastical government. The other most considerable re-

ligious sects in England, are Unitarians, Baptists, Quakers, (60,000) Methodists, Roman Catholics, (60,000) 12,000 families of Jews, and French and German Lutherans and Calvinists.

History.] Britain was first inhabited by a tribe of Gauls. Fifty two years before the birth of Christ, Julius Cæsar subjected them to the Roman empire. The Romans remained masters of Britain 500 years, till they were called home in defence of their native country against the invasion of the Goths and Vandals. The Picts, Scots, and Saxons then took possession of the island. In 1606, William, Duke of Normandy, obtained a complete victory over Harold, King of England, which is called the Norman Conquest. *Magna Charta* was signed by John, 1216. This is called the bulwark of English liberty. In 1485, the houses of York and Lancaster were united in Henry VII. after a long and bloody contest. In 1603, King James VI. of Scotland, who succeeded Queen Elizabeth, united both kingdoms, under the name of Great Britain. The usurpation of Cromwell took place in 1647. The revolution (so called on account of James the Second's abdicating the throne, to whom William and Mary succeeded) happened 1688. Queen Ann succeeded William and Mary in 1702, in whom ended the Protestant line of Charles I. George I. of the house of Hanover, ascended the throne in 1714, and the succession has since been regular in this line. George III. is the present King. The Union of Ireland with Great Britain took place, after a warm opposition, in 1800.

GERMANY.

Miles.
Length 600
Breadth 520
between 45° 4′ and 54° 40′ N. lat.
5° and 19° E. long.

BOUNDED north, by the German Ocean, Denmark and the Baltic; east, by Poland and Hungary; south, by Switzerland and the Alps, which divide it from

ffom Italy; weſt, by the dominions of France and the Low Countries, from which it is ſeparated by the Rhine, Moſelle, and the Maeſe or Meuſe.

Diviſions.] The German empire is divided into ten circles, viz.

Circles.	*Population.*	*Circles.*	*Population.*
Upper Saxony,	3,700,000	Burgundy,	1,880,000
Lower Saxony,	2,100,000	Franconia,	1,000,000
Weſtphalia,	2,300,000	Swabia,	1,800,000
Upper Rhine,	1,000,000	Bavaria,	1,[illegible]00,000
Lower Rhine,	1,100,000	Auſtria,	4,182,000
		Total,	26,265,000

Beſides theſe ten circles, there belong alſo to the German Empire,

	Population.
The Kingdom of Bohemia divided into 16 circles,	2,266,000
The Marquiſate of Moravia, in 5 circles,	1,137,000
The Marquiſate of Luſatia, (belonging to the Elector of Saxony)	400,000
Silefia (belonging to the Roman empire)	1,800,000

According to the leſt accounts, Germany contains 28 millions of inhabitants—300 free and ſovereign States—upwards of 2,300 cities—3,000 towns, and 82,000 villages.

Rivers.] No country can boaſt of a greater variety of noble, large rivers than Germany. At their head ſtands the Danube or Donaw, ſo called from the ſwiftneſs of the current, and which ſome pretend to be naturally the fineſt river in the world. From Vienna to Belgrade, in Hungary, it is ſo broad, that in the wars between the Turks and Chriſtians, ſhips of war have been engaged on it; and its convenience for carriage to all the countries through which it paſſes, is inconceivable. The Danube, however, contains a vaſt number of cataracts and whirlpools; its ſtream is rapid, and its courſe, without reckoning turnings and windings, is computed to be 1,620 miles. The other principal rivers are, Rhine, Elbe, Oder, Weſer, and Moſelle.

Productions and Commerce.] From the advantageous ſituation and the great extent of Germany, from the various appearances of the ſoil, the number of its mountains, forelts, and large rivers, we ſhould be led to expect, what we actually find, a great variety and plenty of

uſeful

useful productions. The northern, and chiefly, the northeastern parts, furnish many sorts of peltry, as, skins of foxes, bears, wolves, squirrels, lynxes, wild cats, boars, &c. The southern parts produce excellent wines and fruits; and the middle provinces great plenty of corn, cattle, and minerals. Salt is found in Germany, in greater abundance and purity, than in most other countries.

Government.] The German empire, which, till the year 843, was connected with France, now forms a state by itself, or may be considered as a combination of upwards of 300 sovereignties, independent of each other, but composing one political body, under an elective head, called the Emperor of Germany, or the Roman Emperor. All other sovereigns allow him the first rank among the European monarchs. Eight princes of the empire, called electors, have the right of electing the Emperor. The electors, are divided into ecclesiastical and temporal.

Ecclesiastical.	*Temporal.*
	The King or Elector of Bohemia.
	The Elector of the Palatine of Bavaria.
The Archbishop of Mentz,	The Elector of Saxony,
The Archbishop of Treves,	The Elector of Bradenburg,
The Archbishop of Cologne.	The Elector of Brunswick,
	The Elector of Hanover.

Army.] The army of the empire, when complete, must amount, according to agreement in 1681, to 28,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry.

Religion.] Since the year 1555, the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and the Calvinist, generally called the Reformed Religion, have been the established religions of Germany. The first prevails in the south of Germany, the Lutheran in the north, and the Reformed near the Rhine.

Capital.] VIENNA, on the Danube, is the capital of Austria, and of the whole German empire; and is the residence of the Emperor.

Improvements.] The Germans can boast of a greater number of useful discoveries and inventions in arts and sciences, than any other European nation. They have the honour of inventing the Art of Printing, about the year 1450.

History.

History, &c.] Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, King of France, was the founder of the German empire, in 800. The Emperor Joseph died Feb. 20, 1790; and his successor, Leopold II was poisoned March 1, 1792. The present Emperor is Francis.

The German empire, when considered as one single power or state, with the Emperor at its head, is of no great political consequence in Europe, because from the inequality and weak connexion of its parts, and the different nature of their governments, from the insignificancy of its ill compoled army, and above all, from the different views and interests of its masters, it is next to impossible its force should be united, compact and uniform.

PRUSSIA.

THE countries belonging to this monarchy are scattered, and without any natural connexion. The kingdom of Prussia is bounded north, by part of Samogitia; south, by Poland Proper and Masovia; east, by part of Lithuania; west, by Polish Prussia and the Baltic; 160 miles in length, and 112 miles in breadth. Prussia extends to 55° N. lat. and is divided into

	Population.
The countries which are independent of the German Empire,	6,[illegible],000
The countries which are dependent,	6,400,000

Wealth and Commerce.] The different provinces of the Prussian monarchy are by no means equal to one another, with respect to fertility and the articles of their produce. The kingdom of Prussia, being the most northern part of the monarchy, is rich in corn, timber, manna, grass, flax, and peltry of all sorts, and exports these articles. Amber is exported annually, to the value of 20,000 dollars. Prussia wants salt, and has no metals but iron. The profits of its fisheries are considerable. Other parts of the monarchy produce various metallic ores, minerals, and precious stones. The sum accruing to the King from the mines, amounts to 800,000 dollars, and the profits of private proprietors to 500,000 dollars. Five thousand hands are employed in the silk manufactures.

manufactures. Pruſſia annually exports linen to the value of 6 millions of dollars. Their manufactures of iron, cloth, ſilk, linen, leather, cotton, porcelain, hard wares, glaſs, paper, and their principal manfactures, employ upwards of 165,000 hands, and the produce of their induſtry is eſtimated at upwards of 30 millions of dollars.

Capital Towns.] KONINGSBURG, a city of Poland, the capital of Ducal Pruſſia, and of the King of Pruſſia's Poliſh dominions, is ſituated on the river Bregal, over which it has ſeven bridges. According to Buſching, it is ſeven miles in circumference, and contains 3,800 houſes, and about 60,000 inhabitants. Its river being navigable for ſhips, it has made a conſiderable figure in the commercial world. A univerſity was founded at Koningſburg in 1554.

BERLIN is the capital of the Pruſſian dominions in Germany, ſituated on the river Spree, in the Marquiſate of Bradenburg.

Government and Religion.] The Pruſſian Monarchy reſembles a very complicated machine, which, by its ingenious and admirable conſtruction, produces the greateſt effects with the greateſt eaſe, but in which the yielding of a wheel, or the relaxation of a ſpring, will ſtop the motion of the whole. The united effects of flouriſhing finances, of prudent economy, of accuracy and diſpatch in every branch of adminiſtration, and of a formidable military ſtrength, have given ſuch conſequence to the Pruſſian monarchy, that the tranquillity and ſecurity not only of Germany, but of all Europe, depend, in a great meaſure, on the politics of its cabinet. The adminiſtration of juſtice is likewiſe admirably ſimpliſied, and executed with unparalleled quickneſs.

Under the reign of the late King, Frederick the Great, all ſects of Chriſtians lived peaceably together, becauſe the eſtabliſhed religion, which is the reformed, had no power to oppreſs thoſe of a different perſuaſion. Roman Catholics and Jews are very numerous in the Pruſſian dominions; they enjoy the moſt perfect freedom in the exerciſe of their religion.

Army.] In 1783, the army of Pruſſia amounted to 224,431 men.

Finances.]

Finances.] The finances of this monarchy amount to 23 millions of dollars.

History.] Prussia was anciently inhabited by an idolatrous and cruel people. The barbarity and ravages they were continually making upon their neighbours, obliged Conrad, Duke of Massovia, about the middle of the thirteenth century, to call to his assistance the Knights of the Teutonic order, who were just returned from the holy land. These Knights chose a Grand Master, and attacked those people with success, and after a bloody war of fifty years, reduced them to obedience and obliged them to embrace Christianity. They maintained their conquest till 1525, when Albert, Margrave of Bradenburg, their last Grand Master, having made himself master of all Prussia, ceded the western part to the king of Poland, and was acknowledged duke of the eastern part, but to be held as a fief of that kingdom. The elector, Frederick William, surnamed the Great, by a treaty with Poland in 1656, obtained a confirmation of this part of Prussia to him and his heirs, free from vassalage, and in 1663, he was declared independent and sovereign Duke. With these titles, and as Grand Master of the Teutonic order, they continued till 1701, when Frederick, son of Frederick William the Great, and grandfather to the late king, raised the dutchy of Prussia to a kingdom, and on January 18, 1701, in a solemn assembly of the states of the empire, placed the crown with his own hands, upon his head; soon after which he was acknowledged as King of Prussia by all the other European powers. Frederick III. died August 17, 1786, and was succeeded by his nephew, Frederick William, the present king, who was born in the year 1744.

AUSTRIA.

THE Austrian dominions, include, 1. The circle of Austria, the kingdom of Bohemia, Marquisate of Moravia, part of Silesia and the Austrian Netherlands; all which belong to the German empire. 2. Lombardy

Lombardy in Italy; Hungary, Illyria, Tranſylvania, Buckowina, Galicia and Lodomiria; countries which are independent of the German empire.

Wealth, Commerce, &c.] The provinces of the Auſtrian monarchy, are not only favourably ſituated as to climate, but they may be reckoned amongſt the moſt fertile in Europe. There is ſcarcely any valuable product which is not to be met with in them. Bohemia produces and exports flax, wool, hides, ſkins, hops, iron, ſteel, tin, cobalt, vitriol, brimſtone, alum, garnets, and other precious ſtones; it imports ſalt, wine, ſilk, cotton, ſpices, &c. Upon the whole, the value of exports exceeds that of the imports by two millions of florins. Sileſia exports large quantities of linen, and Moravia has a great number of manufactures of all ſorts, chiefly of cloth, the produce of which amounts to the value of 13 millions. The exports of Lower Auſtria to the Levant are computed at ſix millions; but the imports, conſiſting of the articles of cotton, goat's or camel's hair, ſpices and coffee, at nine millions. The diſtrict comprehending the provinces of Stiria, Carinthia, and Carniola, called by the German geographers Interior Auſtria is famous for its minerals. Lombardy, the population of which is prodigious, produces vaſt quantities of ſilk, to the amount of 4,500,000 florins. The value of the mines of the Auſtrian monarchy is computed to amount to 19,000,000 florins. It is well known that Hungary produces an incredible quantity of excellent wines; the moſt delicious of which is the famous Tokay. The Auſtrian Netherlands have been long famous for their fiſheries, corn, madder, and flax of a ſuperior fineneſs, of which the Brabant lace is made, which brings a great deal of money into the country.

VIENNA is the capital of the circle of Auſtria, and is the reſidence of the Emperor of the whole empire of Germany. It is a noble and a ſtrong city, and the princes of the Houſe of Auſtria have omitted nothing that could contribute to its grandeur and riches. Its inhabitants are reckoned at 60,000.

Finances.] The finances of the Auſtrian monarchy amount to above 100 millions of florins.

Their

Their debts to about 200,000,000 of florins.

Army.] The Auſtrian army, according to the regulations of 1779, amount to 283,000 men.

General Remarks.] The Roman Catholic religion is the eſtabliſhed religion of the monarchy: there are, however, at leaſt 80,000 Proteſtants in the provinces belonging to the German empire. In Hungary, the number of Proteſtants is ſo great, that ſince the act of toleration has been publiſhed, no leſs than 200 churches have been allowed to them. There are beſides many thouſand Greeks, 223,000 Jews, and about 50,000 Egyptians or Gyphes, in the Auſtrian dominions. At the beginning of the preſent reign, there were upwards of 2,000 convents of monks and nuns, which are now wiſely reduced to 1,143. The arts and ſciences, hitherto greatly neglected, begin to make conſiderable progreſs. The Emperor Joſeph appropriated the greateſt part of the revenues, ariſing from the eſtates of the ſecularized convents, to the improvement of the ſchools, and the encouragement of literary merit.

KINGDOM OF BOHEMIA.

[BELONGING TO THE AUSTRIAN MONARCHY.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	478	between	48° and 52° N. lat.
Breadth	322		12° and 19° E. lon.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Saxony and Brandenburg, on the north; by Poland and Hungary on the eaſt; by Auſtria and Bavaria, on the ſouth; and by the Palatinate of Bavaria, on the weſt: formerly comprehending, 1. Bohemia Proper; 2. Sileſia; and 3. Moravia.

Cities and Towns.] PRAGUE, the capital of Bohemia, is one of the fineſt and moſt magnificent cities in Europe, and famous for its noble bridge. Its circumfer-

ence is so large, that the grand Prussian army, in its last siege, never could completely invest it. The inhabitants are computed at 80,000. It contains above 100 churches and chapels, and 40 cloisters. It is a place of little or no trade, and therefore the middling inhabitants are not wealthy; but the Jews are said to carry on a large commerce in jewels. Olmutz is the capital of Moravia. It is well fortified, and has manufactures of woollen, iron, glass, paper and gunpowder. It contains 11,000 inhabitants. Breslaw is the capital of Silesia.

Commerce and Manufactures.] See Austria.

Constitution and Government.] The forms, and only the forms, of the old Bohemian constitution still subsist; but the government under the Emperor is despotic. Their states are composed of the clergy, nobility, gentry, and representatives of towns.

History.] The Bohemian nobility used to elect their own princes, though the emperors of Germany sometimes imposed a king upon them, and at length usurped that throne themselves. In the year 1438, Albert II. of Austria received three crowns, that of Hungary, the Empire, and Bohemia.

In 1514, John Huss and Jerome of Prague, two of the first reformers, and Bohemians, were burnt at the council of Constance, though the Emperor of Germany had given them his protection. This occasioned an insurrection in Bohemia. The people of Prague threw the Emperor's officers out of the windows of the council chamber; and the famous Zisca, assembling an army of 40,000 Bohemians, defeated the Emperor's forces in several engagements, and drove the Imperialists out of the kingdom. The divisions of the Hussites among themselves, enabled the Emperor to keep possession of Bohemia, though an attempt was made to throw off the Imperial yoke, by electing, in the year 1618, a Protestant King, in the person of the Prince Palatine, son-in-law to James I. of England. He was driven from Bohemia by the Emperor's generals, and being stripped of his other dominions, was forced to depend on the court of England for a subsistence. After a war of 30 years duration, which desolated the whole empire, the Bohemians, since that time, have remained subject to the House of Austria.

HUNGARY.

[BELONGING TO THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA.]

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 300 Breadth 200	between	17° & 23° E. lon. 45° & 49° N. lat.	36,060

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north, by Poland; east, by Transylvania and Walachia; south, by Sclavonia; west, by Austria and Moravia. Divided into *Upper Hungary*, north of the Danube, capital, Presburg; and *Lower Hungary*, south of the Danube, capital, Buda. N. lat. 47° 40', E. lon. 19° 20'.

Rivers.] These are the Danube, Drave, Save, Teysse, Merish and Temes.

Population.] Hungary contains 3,170,000 inhabitants.

Air, Soil and Produce.] The air in the southern parts of Hungary is very unhealthy, owing to stagnated waters in lakes and marshes. The air in the northern parts is more serene and healthy. The soil in some parts is very fertile, and produces almost every kind of fruit. They have a fine breed of mouse-coloured horses, much esteemed by military officers.

Religion.] The established religion in Hungary is the Roman Catholic, though the greater part of the inhabitants are Protestants or Greeks; and they now enjoy the full exercise of their religious liberties.

Government.] By the constitution of Hungary, the crown is still held to be elective. This point is not disputed. All that is insisted on is, that the heir of the House of Austria shall be elected as often as a vacancy happens.

The regalia of Hungary, consisting of the crown and sceptre of St. Stephen, the first king, are deposited in Presburg. These are carefully secured by seven locks, the keys of which are kept by the same number of Hungarian noblemen. No prince is held by the populace

as

as legally their ſovereign, till he be crowned with the diadem of King Stephen; and they have a notion that the fate of their nation depends upon this crown's remaining in their poſſeſſion; it has therefore been always removed in times of danger, to places of the greateſt ſafety.

Chief Towns.] PRESBURG, N. lat. 48° 20', E. lon. 17° 30' in Upper Hungary, is the capital of the whole kingdom. It is well built, on the Danube, and, like Vienna, has ſuburbs more magnificent than itſelf. In this city the States of Hungary hold their aſſemblies, and in the cathedral church the ſovereign is crowned.

Hiſtory.] This kingdom is the ancient Pannonia. Julius Cæſar was the firſt Roman that attacked Hungary, and Tiberius ſubdued it. The Goths afterwards took it; and in the year 376, it became a prey to the Huns and Lombards. It was annexed to the empire of Germany under Charlemagne, but became an independent kingdom in 920. It was the ſeat of bloody wars between the Turks and Germans, from 1540 to 1739, when, by the treaty of Belgrade, it was ceded to the latter, and is now annexed to the German empire. Formerly it was an aſſemblage of different ſtates, and Stephen was the firſt who aſſumed the title of King, in the year 997. He was diſtinguiſhed with the appellation of Saint, becauſe he firſt introduced Chriſtianity into this country.

TRANSYLVANIA, SCLAVONIA, CROATIA, AND HUNGARIAN DALMATIA.

WE have thrown theſe countries under one diviſion, for ſeveral reaſons, and particularly becauſe we have no account ſufficiently exact of their extent and boundaries. The beſt account of them follows: Tranſylvania belongs to the Houſe of Auſtria, and is bounded on the north, by the Carpathian mountains, which divide it from Poland; on the eaſt, by Moldavia and Walachia; on the ſouth, by Walachia; and on the weſt,

weſt, by Upper and Lower Hungary. It lies between 22 and 25 degrees of eaſt longitude, and 45 and 48 of north latitude. Its length is extended about 185, and its breadth 120 miles, and contains nearly 14,400 ſquare miles, but it is ſurrounded on all ſides by high mountains. Its produce, vegetables and animals, are almoſt the ſame with thoſe of Hungary. Catholics, Lutherans, Calviniſts, Socinians, Arians, Greeks, Mahometans, and other ſectaries here enjoy their ſeveral religions.

Tranſylvania is part of the ancient Dacia, the inhabitants of which long employed the Roman arms, before they could be ſubdued. The Tranſylvanians can bring into the field 30,000 troops. Stephen I. King of Hungary, introduced Chriſtianity there, about the year 1000.

Sclavonia lies between the 16th and 23d degrees of eaſt longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is thought to be about 200 miles in length, and 60 in breadth, and contains about 10,000 ſquare miles. It is bounded by the Drave, on the north; by the Danube, on the eaſt; by the Save, on the ſouth; and by Kiria in Auſtria, on the weſt. The Sclavonians are zealous Roman Catholics, though Greeks and Jews are tolerated. In 1746, Sclavonia was united to Hungary, and the States ſend repreſentatives to the diet of Hungary.

Croatia lies between the 15th and 17th degrees of eaſt longitude, and the 45th and 47th of north latitude. It is 80 miles in length, and 70 in breadth, and contains about 2,500 ſquare miles. The manners, government, religion, language and cuſtoms of the Croats are ſimilar to thoſe of the Sclavonians and Tranſylvanians, who are their neighbours. Carolſtadt is a place of ſome note, but Zagrab is the capital of Croatia.

Hungarian Dalmatia lies in the upper part of the Adriatic Sea, and conſiſts of 5 diſtricts, in which the moſt remarkable places are Segna, which is a royal free town, fortified both by nature and by art, and ſituated near the ſea, in a bleak, mountainous and barren ſoil; and Ottoſchatz, a frontier fortification on the river Gatzka.

POLAND AND LITHUANIA.

Miles.
Length 700 } between { 16° and 34° E. lon.
Breadth 680 } { 46° 30′ and 57° 35′ N. lat.

BEFORE the extraordinary partition of this country by the King of Pruſſia, aided by the Emperor and Empreſs Queen, and the Empreſs of Ruſſia, which event happened ſince the year 1771, the kingdom of Poland, with the Dutchy of Lithuania annexed, was bounded north, by Livonia, Muſcovy and the Baltic; eaſt, by Muſcovy; ſouth, by Hungary, Turkey and Little Tartary; weſt, by Germany. Containing 230 towns.

In Poland, were villages 2,377, convents of nuns 86, noblemen's eſtates 22,032, abbeys 37, convents of monks 579, houſes in general 1,674,328, peaſants 1,243,000, Jews 500,000.

Diviſions.] The kingdom of Poland formerly contained 155 towns, and was divided into

1. Great Poland.
2. Little Poland.
3. Pruſſia Royal.
4. Samogitia.
5. Courland.
6. Lithuania.
7. Maſovia.
8. Podolachia.
9. Poleſia.
10. Red Ruſſia.
11. Podolia.
12. Volhinia.

By a manifeſto publiſhed March 25, 1793, this unfortunate country underwent another exciſion, which left to the kingdom of Poland, *three* of its ſmalleſt provinces, viz. *Maſovia*, *Samogitia*, and *Podolachia*, containing 20,000 ſquare miles, out of 226,000, which formerly belonged to this kingdom.

In 1795, the King formally reſigned his crown, at Grodno, and was a ſtate priſoner, till his death; and all Poland has ſince been in poſſeſſion of a foreign force.

Wealth and Commerce.] Poland is one of the weakeſt ſtates in Europe, owing to the oppreſſion of the trades people in the towns, and the ſlavery of the peaſantry. If the ſkill of the natives in agriculture bore any proportion to the fertility of the ſoil, Poland might be one of the richeſt countries in the world; for though a large part of it lies uncultivated, it exports no inconſiderable quantity of corn. Want of induſtry and of freedom,

are

are the chief reaſons that the balance of trade is ſo much againſt Poland. The exports are corn, hemp, flax, horſes, cattle, (about 100,000 oxen every year) peltry, timber, metals, manna, wax, honey, &c. the value of which, in the year 1777, amounted to nearly 30 millions of dollars. The imports, conſiſting chiefly of wine, cloth, ſilk, hard ware, gold, ſilver, Eaſt and Weſt India goods, were ſuppoſed to amount to no leſs than 47 millions of dollars.

Government.] What their more powerful and tyrannical neighbours are pleaſed to appoint.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religion is the Roman Catholic. Proteſtants, to whom the name of Diſſidents is now confined, are tolerated. The power of the Pope and of the Prieſts is very great.

Population.] Previous to the diſmemberment of this kingdom, in 1772, its inhabitants amounted to 14,000,000; afterwards to 9,000,000; now, to leſs than half the laſt number.

Capital.] Warſaw, ſituated on the river Viſtula, in the centre of Poland, contains 70,000 inhabitants.

Hiſtory.] Poland was anciently the country of the Vandals, who emigrated from it to invade the Roman empire. It was erected into a dutchy, of which Lechus was the firſt Duke, A. D. 694. In his time, the uſe of gold and ſilver was unknown to his ſubjects, their commerce being carried on only by exchange of goods. It became a kingdom in the year 1000; Otho III. Emperor of Germany, conferring the title of King on Boleſlaus I. Red Ruſſia was added to this kingdom by Boleſlaus II. who married the heireſs of that country, A. D. 1059. Diſmembered by the Emperor of Germany, the Empreſs of Ruſſia, and the King of Pruſſia, who, by a partition treaty, ſeized the moſt valuable territories, 1772. Theſe nations have lately made another partition of this kingdom, in conſequence of which, it is ſaid that the King and Diet of Poland have, by treaty, formally reſigned their country into the hands of their oppreſſors. This event took place early in the year 1795.

Many intereſting particulars reſpecting this country, may be found in the American Univerſal Geography, vol. II. p. 254—302, Edit. 1796 and 1801.

SWITZERLAND.

SWITZERLAND.

	Miles.		
Length	260	between	6° and 11° E. longitude.
Breadth	100		45° and 48° N. latitude.

BOUNDED north, by Germany; east, by Tirol, Trent and Lake Constance; south, by Italy; west, by France.

Divisions.] Switzerland is divided into thirteen cantons, which stand in point of precedency as follows: 1. Zurich; 2. Berne; 3. Lucerne; 4. Uri; 5. Switz; 6. Underwald; 7. Zug; 8. Glaris; 9. Basil or Basle; 10. Fribourg; 11. Soleure; 12. Scaffhause; 13. Appenzell.

Cities.] BERNE, on the river Aar, contains 10,500 inhabitants. BASIL or BASLE, on the banks of the Rhine, contains 220 streets, and by some is reckoned the capital of all Switzerland, 15,000 inhabitants.

Rivers.] The principal rivers are the Rhine and Rhone, both of which rise in the Alps.

Air, Soil and Productions.] This country is full of mountains; on the tops of some of them, the snow remains the year round; the air, of consequence, is keen, and the frosts severe. In the summer the inequality of the soil renders the same province very unequal in its seasons. On one side of the mountains, called the Alps, the inhabitants are often reaping, while they are sowing on the other. The vallies, however, are warm, fruitful, and well cultivated. The water of Switzerland is excellent, descending from the mountains in beautiful cataracts, which have a most pleasing and delightful effect. Its productions are sheep, cattle, wine, flax, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, cherries, chesnuts, and plums.

Population and Character.] The number of inhabitants, in 1793, was 1,020,000.

The Swiss are a brave, hardy, industrious people, remarkable for their fidelity, and their zealous attachment to the liberties of their country. A general simplicity of manners, an open, unaffected frankness, together with an invincible spirit of freedom, are the most distinguishing characteristics of the inhabitants of Switzerland. On the first entrance into this country, travellers cannot but observe the air of content and satisfaction, which

appears

appears in the countenances of the inhabitants. A taſte for literature is prevalent among them, from the higheſt to the loweſt rank. Theſe are the happy conſequences of a mild republican government.

Religion.] The eſtabliſhed religions are Calviniſm and Popery; though, in ſome doctrinal points, they differ much from Calvin. Their ſentiments on religious toleration are much leſs liberal than upon civil government.

Government.] Before the late revolution, Switzerland comprehended thirteen cantons, that is, ſo many different republics, all united in one confederacy, for their mutual preſervation. The government was partly ariſtocratical, and partly democratical. Every canton was abſolute in its own juriſdiction. But whether the government was ariſtocratical, democratical, or mixed, a general ſpirit of liberty pervaded and actuated the ſeveral conſtitutions. The real intereſts of the people appeared to be attended to, and they enjoyed a great degree of happineſs.

By a revolution effected by French influence in 1797, the old government was changed; the 13 independent governments were aboliſhed, the name of Switzerland changed to that of Helvetia, and divided into 22 cantons, and conſolidated into one republic.

Hiſtory.] The old inhabitants of this country were called Helvetii; they were defeated by Julius Cæſar, 57 years before Chriſt, and the territory remained ſubject to the Romans, till it was conquered by the Alemans, German emigrants, A. D. 395; who were expelled by Clovis, King of France, in 496. It underwent another revolution in 888, being made part of the kingdom of Burgundy, by Conrad II. Emperor of Germany; from which time it was held as part of the empire, till the year 1307, when a very ſingular revolt delivered the Swiſs cantons from the German yoke. Griſler governor of theſe provinces for the Emperor Albert, having ordered one William Tell, an illuſtrious Swiſs patriot, under pain of death, to ſhoot at an apple, placed on the head of one of his children, he had the dexterity, though the diſtance was very conſiderable, to ſtrike it off without hitting the child. The tyrant, perceiving that he had another arrow under his cloak, aſked him for what purpoſe he intended it? He boldly replied, "To have ſhot you to the heart, if I'd had

had the misfortune to kill my son." The enraged governor ordered him to be hanged; but his fellow citizens, animated by his fortitude and patriotism, flew to arms, attacked and vanquished Grisler, who was shot dead by Tell, and the independency of the several states of this country, now called the Thirteen Cantons, under a republican form of government, took place immediately; which was made perpetual by a league among themselves, in the year 1315; and confirmed by treaty with the other powers of Europe, 1649. Seven of these cantons are Roman Catholics, and six Protestants.

NETHERLANDS.

THE seventeen provinces, which are known by the name of the Netherlands, were formerly part of Gallia Belgica, and afterwards of the circle of Belgium, or Burgundy, in the German empire. They obtained the general name of Netherlands, Pais Bas, or Low Countries, from their situation in respect to Germany.

Extent, Situation, and Boundaries of the Seventeen Provinces.

	Miles.		
Length	360	between	49° and 54° N. latitude.
Breadth	260		2° and 7° E. longitude.

They are bounded by the German sea on the north; by Germany, east; by Lorrain and France, south; and by the British channel, west.

We shall, for the sake of perspicuity, and to avoid repetition, treat of the seventeen provinces under two great divisions: First, the *Northern*, which contains the seven United Provinces, usually known by the name of HOLLAND; Secondly, the *Southern*, containing the Austrian and French Netherlands. Some changes were made by the late Treaty of Paris, in these countries, which, as affairs are still in a revolutionary state, will not be particularly noticed.

HOLLAND.

HOLLAND, OR THE SEVEN UNITED PROVINCES.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 180 Breadth 145	between	51°20′&53°30′N.l. 2° and 7° East lon.	10,000

BOUNDED east, by Germany; south, by the Austrian and French Netherlands; west and north, by the German Ocean. Containing 113 towns, 1,400 villages.

Divisions and Population.

Provinces.	*Population.*	*Chief Towns.*	*Inhab.*
Gelderland,		Nimiguen,	12,000
Holland,	980,000	Amsterdam,	212,000
Utrecht,	85,000	Utrecht,	30,000
Zealand,	85,000	Middleburg,	24,000
Friesland,	140,000	Leuwarden,	
Overyssel		Deventer,	
Gronningen,	100,000	Gronningen.	

Total, 2,758,632 in 1785.

Country of Drenthe, under the protection of the United Provinces.

Lands of the Generality, commonly called Dutch Brabant, 435,000 inhabitants. Chief town, Bois le Duc; 12,000 inhabitants.

Possessions.] 1. *In Asia.* The coast of the island of Java; the capital of which is Batavia, the seat of the governor-general of all the East India settlements of the Dutch. 2. Some settlements on the coast of Sumatra. 3. The greatest part of the Molucca, or Spice Islands; chiefly Amboyna, Banda, Ternate, Tidor, Motyr, Bachian; settlements or factories on the island of Celebes, &c. 4. On the coasts of Malabar and Coromandel; Sedraipatam, Bimlipatan, Tepatam, Cochin, and Cananore; factories at Surat, Petra, &c. also in the Gulf of Persia, at Gamron, Bassora, &c. 5. On the island of Ceylon* the chief place is Columbo: they have, besides, Trincomale, Jafnapatam, Negambo, and a great number of lodges, or factories.

2. *In*

* This place has been ceded to the English.

2. *In Africa.* 1. The Cape of Good Hope, a large settlement, of which the Capetown, with its fortreſs, is the capital. There is alſo a French colony at the Cape, called Nouvelle Rochelle. The governor of the Cape does not depend on the governor of Batavia, but is under the immediate control of the States of Holland. 2. George de la Mina, and other fortreſſes and factories in Guinea.

3. *In America.* 1. The iſlands of St. Euſtatia, Saba, Curacoa. 2. The colonies of Eſſequibo, Demarara, Surrinam, and Berbice, on the continent of Guiana.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Seven United Provinces afford a ſtriking proof, that unwearied and perſevering induſtry is capable of conquering every diſadvantage of climate and ſituation. The air and water are bad: the ſoil naturally produces ſcarcely any thing but turf; and the poſſeſſion of this ſoil, poor as it is, is diſputed by the ocean, which, riſing conſiderably above the level of the land, can only be prevented by ſtrong and expenſive dykes, from overflowing a ſpot which ſeems to be ſtolen from its natural domains. Notwithſtanding theſe difficulties, which might ſeem inſurmountable to a leſs induſtrious people, the perſevering labours of the patient Dutchmen have rendered this ſmall, and ſeemingly inſignificant territory, one of the richeſt ſpots in Europe, both with reſpect to population and property.

In other countries, which are poſſeſſed of a variety of natural productions, we are not ſurpriſed to find manufactures employed in multiplying the riches which the bounty of the ſoil beſtows; but to ſee, in a country like Holland, large woollen manufactures, where there are ſcarcely any flocks; numberleſs artiſts employed in metals, where there is no mine; thouſands of ſaw mills, where there is ſcarcely any foreſts; an immenſe quantity of corn exported from a country where there is not agriculture enough to ſupport one half of its inhabitants, muſt ſtrike every obſerver with admiration. Among the moſt valuable productions of this country may be reckoned their excellent cattle. They export large quantities of madder, a vegetable much uſed in dying. Their fiſheries yield a clear profit of many millions of florins.

florins. The trade of Holland extends to almoſt every part of the world, to the excluſion, in ſome branches, of all their European competitors.

Capital.] Amsterdam, which is built on piles of wood, and is one of the moſt commercial cities in the world, has more than one half the trade of Holland; and, in this celebrated centre of an immenſe commerce, a bank is eſtabliſhed, of that ſpecies called a Giro Bank, of very great wealth, and greater credit.

Government.] From the great confederation of Utrecht, made in the year 1579, till the late revolution, the Seven United Provinces were one political body, united for the preſervation of the whole, of which each ſingle province was governed by its own laws, and exerciſed moſt of the rights of a ſovereign ſtate. In conſequence of the union, the Seven Provinces guaranteed each other's rights, they made war and peace, they levied taxes, &c. in their joint capacity; but as to internal government, each province was independent of the other provinces, and of the ſupreme power of the republic. The provinces rank in the order they are mentioned. They ſent deputies choſen out of the provincial ſtates, to the general aſſembly, called the *States General*, which was inveſted with the ſupreme legiſlative power of the confederation. Each province might ſend as many members as it pleaſed, but it had only one voice in the aſſembly of the ſtates. Before the late revolution, that aſſembly was compoſed of 58 deputies. At the head of this government was the Stadtholder, who exerciſed a very conſiderable part of the executive power of the ſtate. At preſent, the government is wholly under the control of France.

Religion.] The Calviniſt or Reformed religion is eſtabliſhed in Holland; but others are tolerated.

Before the revolution none but Calviniſts could hold any employment of truſt or profit. The church is governed by Preſbyteries and Synods. Of the latter, there are nine for ſingle provinces, and one national Synod, ſubject, however, to the control of the States General. The French and Walloon Calviniſts have Synods of their own. In the Seven Provinces there were, in 1787, 1,579 miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church, 90 of the Walloon

church, 800 Roman Catholic, 53 Lutheran, 43 Armenian, and 312 Baptiſt miniſters. In the Eaſt Indies there were 46, and in the Weſt Indies 9 miniſters of the eſtabliſhed church.

Hiſtory.] Theſe provinces were originally an aſſemblage of ſeveral Lordſhips, dependent upon the Kings of Spain; from whoſe yoke they withdrew themſelves during the reign of Philip II. in the year 1579, under the conduct of the Prince of Orange, and formed the republic, now called the Seven United Provinces, or Holland, that being the moſt remarkable province. The office of Stadtholder, or Captain General of the United Provinces, was made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's family, not excepting females, in 1747.

THE AUSTRIAN AND FRENCH NETHERLANDS.

	Miles.		
Length	200	between	49° and 52° north latitude.
Breadth	200		2° and 7° eaſt longitude.

BOUNDED north, by Holland and the German Ocean; eaſt, by Germany; ſouth and weſt, by France and the Britiſh channel.

Diviſions.] This country is divided into ten provinces, viz.*

Provinces.	*Chief Towns.*
Brabant, belonging to the Dutch and Auſtrians,	Breda. Bruſſels.
Antwerp, Malines, ſubject to the Houſe of Auſtria,	Antwerp.
Limburg, belonging to the Dutch and Auſtrians,	Limburg.
Luxemburg, Auſtrian and French,	Luxemburg.
Namur, middle parts belonging to Auſtria,	Namur.
Hainault, Auſtrian and French,	Mons.
Cambreſis, ſubject to France,	Cambray.
Artois, ſubject to France,	Arras.
Flanders, belonging to the Dutch, Auſtrians, and French,	Ghent. Oſtend.

Inhabitants.

* This country is deſcribed as it exiſted before the late Revolution.

Inhabitants and Religion.] The Netherlands are inhabited by about 1,500,000 souls. The Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion, but Proteſtants and Jews are not moleſted.

Manufactures.] Their principal manufactures are fine lawns, cambrics, lace, and tapeſtry, with which they carry on a very advantageous traffic, eſpecially with England, from whence it is computed they receive a balance of half a million annually, in time of peace.

Chief Town.] BRUSSELS is the chief town of Brabant, and the capital of Flanders. Here the beſt camlets are made, and moſt of the fine laces, which are worn in every part of the world.

Government.] The Auſtrian Netherlands are ſtill conſidered as a circle of the empire, of which the archducal houſe, as being ſovereign of the whole, is the ſole director and ſummoning prince. This circle contributes its ſhare to the impoſts of the empire, and ſends an envoy to the diet. but is not ſubject to the judicatories of the empire. It is under a governer general, appointed by the court of Vienna. The face of an aſſembly, or parliament, for each province is ſtill kept up, and conſiſts of the clergy, nobility, and deputies of towns, who meet at Bruſſels. Each province claims particular privileges, but they are of very little effect; and the governor ſeldom or never finds any reſiſtance to the will of his court. Every province has a particular governor, ſubject to the regent; and cauſes are here decided according to the civil and canon law.

Hiſtory.] Flanders, originally the country of the ancient Belgæ, was conquered by Julius Cæſar, forty-ſeven years before Chriſt; paſſed into the hands of France, A. D. 412; and was governed by its Earls, ſubject to that crown, from 864 to 1369. By marriage, it then came into the Houſe of Auſtria; but was yielded to Spain, in 1556. Shook off the Spaniſh yoke 1572; in the year 1725, by the treaty of Vienna, was annexed to the German empire; and is now annexed to France.

FRANCE.

FRANCE.

Miles.
Length 600
Breadth 500
between 45° and 51° N. latitude.
5° and 8° E. longitude.

BOUNDED north, by the Engliſh channel and the Netherlands; eaſt, by Germany, Switzerland and Italy; ſouth, by the Mediterranean and Spain; weſt, by the Bay of Biſcay. Containing, before the revolution, 400 cities, 1,500 ſmaller towns, 43,000 pariſhes, 100,000 villages.

Poſſeſſions in other parts of the Globe.

1. *In Aſia.*] Some diſtricts on the coaſt of Coromandel, of which Pondicherry is the capital. Some leſs conſiderable ſettlements on the Malabar coaſt, and in Bengal, and ſeveral factories.

2. *In Africa.*] In Barbary, Paſſion de France. The iſland of Goree, part of Senegambia, Fort Louis on the Senegal, and Podar, Galam, Portendic, Fort Arguin. On the coaſt of Guinea, Francois. In the Indian Sea, the Iſlands of Bourbon and Iſle of France.

3. *In America.*] The North American iſlands of St. Pierre and Miquelon. In the Weſt Indies, the iſlands of Martinique, Guadaloupe, St. Lucia, Maria Galante, St. Martin, and Tobago. In South America, ſome ſettlements in Guiana and Cayenne.

All theſe poſſeſſions, with ſome others then belonging to France, according to Neckar, contain about 600,000 inhabitants.

Diviſions and Population.] France, in 1791, was divided into 92 departments, and contained 27,253,000 inhabitants. In 1795, there were but 25,000,000. Including the dominions annexed to France, the number of inhabitants exceeds 30,000,000.

Climate, Soil, Rivers, Commerce &c.] France is ſituated in a very mild climate. Its ſoil in moſt parts is very

very fertile; it is bounded by high ridges of mountains, the lower branches of which crofs the greater part of the kingdom; it abounds with large rivers, viz. the Rhone, the Loire, the Garonne, the Seine, &c. to the amount of 200, many of which are navigable; and it is contiguous to two oceans. Thefe united advantages render this kingdom one of the richeft countries in Europe, both with refpect to natural productions and commerce. Wine is the ftaple commodity of France. One million fix hundred thoufand acres of ground are laid out in vineyards, and the net profit from each acre is eftimated at from four to feven pounds fterling. France annually exports wines to the amount of twenty-four millions of livres. The fruits and other productions of France do not much differ from thofe of Spain, but are raifed in much greater plenty. France has very important fifheries, both on her own and on the American coaft.

In 1773, there were in France 1,500 filk mills, 21,000 looms for filk ftuffs, 12,000 for ribbons and lace, 20,000 for filk ftockings; and the different filk manufactories employed 2,000,000 of people.

In point of commerce, France, before her revolution, was ranked next to England and Holland. The French had the greateft fhare in the Levant trade; they enjoyed fome valuable commercial privileges in Turkey; but their Weft India poffeffions, which were admirably cultivated and governed, were the richeft. Before the late American war, the balance of commerce in favour of France was eftimated at 70,000,000 livres.

Government.] Revolutionary and unfettled.

Religion.] Roman Catholic. In this country there were 18 archbifhops, 111 Bifhops, 166,000 clergymen, 5,400 convents, containing 200,000 perfons devoted to monaftic life. Thefe were all abolifhed by the revolution. The catholic religion has been reftored by the prefent government.

Learning.] The fciences have arifen to a very great height in this nation, which can boaft of having produced great maffer-pieces in almoft every branch of fcientific knowledge and elegant literature. There are 20 univerfities in France. The royal academies of fci-

ences, of the French language, and of inscriptions and antiquities, at Paris, are justly celebrated.

History.] France was originally the country of the ancient Gauls, and was conquered by the Romans 25 years before Christ. The Goths, Vandals, Alans, and Suevi, and afterwards the Burgundi, divided it amongst them from A. D. 400 to 476, when the Franks, another set of German emigrants, who had settled between the Rhine and the Maine, completed the foundation of the present kingdom under Clovis. It was conquered, except Paris, by Edward III. of England, between 1341 and 1359. In 1420, an entire conquest was made by Henry V. who was appointed regent, during the life of Charles VI. acknowledged heir to the crown of France, and homage paid to him accordingly. The English crown lost all its possessions in France during the reign of Henry VI. between 1434 and 1450.

The last king of this potent empire was Louis XVI. the friend of America, and of the rights of mankind. He was born August 23, 1754; married Maria Antonietta of Austria, May 16, 1770; acceded to the throne upon the death of his grandfather Louis XV. May 10, 1774; and was crowned at Rheims, June 12, 1775. He he was beheaded January 21, 1793; and his queen met with the same untimely fate, Oct. 16, in the same year.

Many changes in the government of this unhappy country have since taken place, and it may still be considered as established on a very precarious foundation.

See American Universal Geography, page 399, Edition of 1801.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	700	between	36° and 44° N. latitude.
Breadth	500		3° and 10° E. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED west, by Portugal and the Atlantic; north, by the Bay of Biscay and the Pyrenean mountains, which divide it from France; east and south, by the Mediterranean Sea, and the Straits of Gibraltar.

Spain is divided into 14 districts, in which are 139 towns, and 21,083 villages and boroughs.

Possessions in other parts of the Globe.

1. *In Africa.*] On the coast of Barbary, the towns of Ceuta, Oran, Melilla, and Masalquiver: the Canary Islands, viz Canaria, Ferro, Teneriffe, &c. The islands of Annabon and Delpo, under the equator.

2. *In Asia.*] The Philippine Islands, the principal of which is Luzon, whose capital is Manilla. The Marian, the Caroline, and Palaos islands.

3. *In America.*] Immense provinces, much larger than all Europe, most of which are astonishingly fertile.

(1) In North America, California, Old Mexico, or New Spain, New Mexico, and Florida.

(2) In the West Indies, the islands of Cuba, Porto Rico, Trinidad, Margaretta, Tortuga, &c.

(3) In South America, Terra Firma, Peru, Chili, Tucuman, Paraguay, Patagonia.

Rivers.] The Deuro, the Tagus, the Guadiana, the Guadalquiver, all which fall into the Atlantic Ocean; and the Ebro, the ancient Iberus, which falls into the Mediterranean.

Capitals.]

Capitals.] MADRID, situated on a branch of the river Tagus, contains 160,000 inhabitants. CADIZ, situated on the Atlantic, a little to the northward of the Straits of Gibraltar, is the great emporium of Spain, and contains 80,000 inhabitants.

Wealth and Commerce.] The advantages of Spain as to climate, soil, natural productions, rivers, navigation, and foreign possessions, which are immensely rich, ought to raise this monarchy high above all the other powers of Europe. Yet the reverse is the case: Spain is but thinly peopled, has but little commerce, few manufactures; and what little commerce it has, is almost entirely in the hands of strangers, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in the way by government.

Spain produces excellent oranges, lemons, almonds, figs, grapes, pomegranates, dates, pistachios, capers, chesnuts, tobacco, soda, saffron, honey, salt, saltpetre, wines of a rich and delicious flavour, cotton, rice, corn, oil, wool, silk, hemp, flax, &c. which, with proper industry, might be exported to an amazing amount. And yet all the exports of Spain, most articles of which no other country can supply, are estimated at only 3,333,333l. sterling. Spain does not produce corn enough for its own consumption, and is under necessity of importing large quantities.

Government.] Spain is an absolute monarchy. The provinces of Navarre, Biscay and Arragon have preserved some of their ancient privileges. The King's edicts must be registered in the court of Castile before they acquire the force of laws. The crown is hereditary both in the male and female line. By a law made in 1715, female heirs cannot succeed till after the whole male line is extinct.

Religion.] The Roman Catholic religon, to the exclusion of all others, is the religon of the Spanish monarchy; and it is in these countries of the most bigotted, superstitious and tyrannical character. All other denominations, of Christians, as well as Jews, are exposed to all the severities of persecution. The power of the Court of Inquisition, established in Spain in 1578, has been diminished, in some respects, by the interference

ference of the civil power. It is supposed that the clergy of this kingdom amount to 200,000, half of whom are monks and nuns, distributed in 3,000 convents. The revenue of the archbishop of Toledo is 300,000 ducats. There are, in the kingdom of Spain, 8 archbishops, 46 bishops; in America, 6 archbishops and 28 bishops; in the Philippine Isles, 1 archbishop and 3 bishops. All these dignities are in the gift of the king. Fifty-two inferior ecclesiastical dignities and offices are in the gift of the pope.

History.] The first inhabitants of Spain were the Celtæ, a people of Gaul; after them the Phenicians possessed themselves of the most southern parts of the country, and may well be supposed to have been the first civilizers of this kingdom, and the founders of the most ancient cities. After these, followed the Grecians; then the Carthaginians, on whose departure, sixteen years before Christ, it became subject to the Romans, till the year 400, when the Goths, Vandals, Suevi, Alans, and Silingi, on Constantine's withdrawing his forces from that kingdom to the east, invaded it, and divided it amongst themselves; but the Goths in a little time were sole masters of it, under their king Alarick I. who founded the Spanish monarchy. After a regular succession of monarchs, we come to the present king, Charles IV. who ascended the throne in the year 1788.

PORTUGAL.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.		
Length	300	between	37° and 42° N. latitude.
Breadth	100		7° and 10° W. longitude.

Boundaries.] BOUNDED north and east, by Spain; south and west by the Atlantic Ocean. Containing 19 towns, 527 villages, 3,343 parishes.

Rivers.

Rivers.] Every brook in Portugal is called a river. Its rivers riſe in Spain, and run weſt through Portugal, into the Atlantic. The moſt noted is the Tagus

Capital.] LISBON, at the mouth of the Tagus, contains about 270,000 inhabitants, of which the negroes and mulattoes are ſuppoſed to make about one ſixth part. In 1755, it was laid level with the ground, by a tremendous earthquake, which was ſucceeded by a general conflagration, in which cataſtrophe upwards of 10,000 people loſt their lives.

Climate, Productions and Commerce.] Portugal, ſituated in a genial climate, abounds in excellent natural productions, and is well watered. It poſſeſſes very rich provinces in and upon the coaſts of Aſia, Africa, and America. It is, however, not proportionably powerful; its inhabitants are indigent, and the balance of trade is againſt it. It is even obliged to import the neceſſaries of life, chiefly corn, from other countries. Portugal produces wine, wool, oil, honey, anniſeed, ſumac, a variety of fine fruits, ſome corn, flax and cork. In 1785, the goods imported from Great Britain and Ireland into Portugal conſiſting of woollens, corn, fiſh, wood, and hard ware, amounted to upwards of 960,000l. ſterling. The Engliſh took in return, of the produce of Portugal and Brazil, to the amount of 728,000l. ſterling. Only 15 millions of livres are ſuppoſed to circulate in a country which draws annually upwards of 1,500,000l. ſterling, or 36 millions of livres, from the mines of Brazil. Since the diſcovery of theſe mines, that is, within 60 years, Portugal has brought from Brazil about 2,400 millions of livres, or 100,000,000l. ſterling.

Government and Religion.] Since the council of the three eſtates, viz. the clergy, the nobility, and the cities, the members of which are nominated by the king, was ſubſtituted in the room of the diets or meetings of the ſtates, (which event took place the latter end of the 16th century) the government of the kingdom of Portugal has been abſolutely monarchical. The proceedings of the courts of juſtice are ſlow and arbitrary, and the number of lawyers and law officers is exceedingly great.

The

The ſtate of religion in Portugal is the ſame as in Spain. The Portugueſe clergy conſiſt of one patriarch, a dignity granted to the church of Portugal in the year 1716, of three archbiſhops and 15 biſhops. The whole number of eccleſiaſtics is 200,000; 30,000 of which, and ſome ſay 60,000, are monks and nuns. The number of convents is 745. The number of clerical perſons to that of the laymen is as 1 to 11.

Hiſtory.] Portugal was anciently called Luſitania, and inhabited by tribes of wandering people, till it became ſubject to the Carthaginians and Phenicians, who were diſpoſſeſſed by the Romans, 250 years before Chriſt. In the fifth century it fell under the yoke of the Suevi and Vandals, who were driven out by the Goths of Spain, in the year 589; but when the Moors of Africa made themſelves maſters of the greateſt part of Spain, in the beginning of the eighth century, they penetrated into Luſitania, where they eſtabliſhed governors, who made themſelves kings. It became ſubject to Spain in 1580; but, in 1640, the people rebelled, ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, and elected for their king the Duke of Braganza, who took the name of John IV. in whoſe family it has ever ſince remained, independent of Spain. Her preſent majeſty's name is Mary Francis Iſabella, who acceded to the throne in the year 1777.

ITALY.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 600 Breadth 400	between	38° and 47° N. lat. 7° and 19° E. lon.	75,056

ITALY is a large peninſula, ſhaped like a boot and ſpur; and is bounded north, by the Alps, which divide it from France and Switzerland; eaſt, by the Gulf of Venice, or Adriatic Sea; ſouth and weſt, by the Mediterranean Sea.

The

The whole of the Italian dominions, comprehending Corſica and Sardinia, were divided, before the revolution, as follows:

To the kingdom of Sardinia, belong	Piedmont, Savoy, Montferrat, Alexandrine, Oneglia, Sardinia Iſl.	To their reſpective Princes,	Tuſcany, Maſſa, Parma, Modena, Piombino, Monaco.
To the Kingdom of Naples.	Naples, Sicily Iſland	Republics,	Lucca, St. Marino, Genoa.
To the Emper.	Milan, Mantua, Mirandola.	To G. Britain,	Corſica Iſland.
Pope's Dominions.		To the Republic of Venice.	Venice, Iſtria, Dalmatia, Iſles of Dalma.

Iſlands in the Venetian Dominions.

Air, Soil, and Productions.] Italy is the moſt celebrated country in Europe, having been formerly the ſeat of the Roman empire, and is at preſent of the pope. The country is ſo fine and fruitful, that it is commonly called the garden of Europe. The air is temperate and wholeſome, excepting the territory of the church, where it is very indifferent. The ſoil is fertile, and produces wheat, rice, wine, oil, oranges, and all ſorts of fruits, flowers, honey, ſilk; and in the kingdom of Naples are cotton and ſugar. The foreſts are full of all kinds of game. On the mountains are fine paſtures, which feed great numbers of cattle.

Inhabitants.] Italy is thought to contain upwards of fourteen millions of inhabitants. The Italians excel in a complaiſant, obliging behaviour to each other, and affability to foreigners. Muſic, poetry, painting, ſculpture, and architecture are their favourite ſtudies, and there are no people who have brought them to greater perfection.

Religion.] The Italians are zealous profeſſors of the doctrine of the church of Rome. The Jews are here tolerated in the public exerciſe of their religion. The natives, either in reverence to the pope, or by being induſtriouſly kept in ignorance of the Proteſtant doctrines, entertain monſtrous notions of all the diſſenters from the church of Rome. The inquiſition here is little

more

more than a ſound. In Naples, there are 20 archbiſhops, 107 biſhops. In Sicily, 3 archbiſhops, and 8 biſhops. In the year 1782, there were, in Naples alone, 45,525 prieſts, 24,694 monks, 20,793 nuns. In 1783, government reſolved to diſſolve 466 convents of nuns.

Chief City.] Rome, once the capital of the world, is now the chief city in Italy. It contains, according to modern writers, 200,000 inhabitants, including ſtrangers, and is ſituated upon the river Tiber. It was founded by Romulus, 748 years before Chriſt, and was formerly 10 miles in circumference, about three times as large as at preſent; and is now one of the largeſt and handſomeſt cities in Europe,

Mountains.] Mount Veſuvius, in the kingdom of Naples, and Ætna, in Sicily, are remarkable for their fiery eruptions, which frequently bury whole cities in ruins.

Government.] The government of Venice is ariſtocratical, under a chief magiſtrate called a Doge, who is ſaid to be a king as to robes, a ſenator in the council houſe, a priſoner within the city, and a private man out of it.

There are many different ſovereignties in Italy. It is divided into little republics, principalities and dukedoms, which, in ſpiritual matters, were ſubject to the pope, who, till his power was curtailed by the late revolution, like the ghoſt of the deceaſed Roman empire, ſat crowned upon its grave.

Hiſtory.] The era of the foundation of Rome begins April 20, 753 years before the birth of Chriſt. Authors generally aſſign the honour to Romulus, its firſt king, who was but eighteen years old. He was a wiſe, courageous and politic prince.

St. Peter is placed at the head of the popes or biſhops of Rome, in the 33d year of the common era. The preſent pope is Pius VII. elected March 14, 1800.

TURKEY.

The Grand Signior's Dominions are divided into

	Inhabitants.	Sq. Miles.
1. Turkey in Europe.	49,000,000	960,060 Guthrie.
2. Turkey in Asia.		800,000 Zimmer.
3. Turkey in Africa.		

TURKEY IN EUROPE.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1000	between	17° & 40° E. lon.	182,562
Breadth 900		34° & 49° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Russia, Poland, and Sclavonia, on the north; by Circassia, the Black Sea, the Propontis, Hellespont, and Archipelago, on the east; by the Mediterranean, on the south; by the same Sea, and the Venetian and Austrian territories, on the west.

Soil, Air, and Productions.] Nature has been lavish of her blessings upon the inhabitants of Turkey in these particulars. The soil, though unimproved through the indolence of the Turks, is luxuriant beyond description. The air is salubrious, and friendly to the imagination, unless corrupted by the neighbouring countries, or through the uncleanliness of its inhabitants. The seasons here are regular and pleasant, and have been celebrated from the remotest times of antiquity. The Turks are invited to frequent bathings, by the purity and wholesomeness of the water in every part of their dominions. Raw silk, cotton, oil, leather, tobacco, cake soap, honey, wax, manna, and various fruits and drugs, are here produced in plenty.

Chief City.] CONSTANTINOPLE, the capital of this empire, standing on the west side of the Bosphorus, in the province of Romania, was rebuilt by the Emperor Constantine in the fourth century, who transferred hither the seat of the Roman government; upon his death it obtained the name of Constantinople. It is of a triangular

gular shape, washed by the sea on two sides, and rising gradually from the shore, in the form of an amphitheatre. The view of it, from the harbour, is confessedly the finest in the world. The city is surrounded by a wall about 12 miles in circumference, and the suburbs are very extensive. It contains 900,000 souls, of which 300,000 are Greeks, 200,000 Armenians, and the rest Jews, Europeans and Turks.

Religion.] The established religion in this empire, is the Mahometan, of the sect of the Sunnites. All other religions are tolerated, on paying a certain capitation. Among the Christians residing in Turkey, those of the orthodox Greeks are the most numerous, and they enjoy, among other privileges, that of being advanced to dignities and posts of trust and profit. The Turkish clergy are numerous, being composed of all the learned in the empire, and are the only teachers of the law, and must be consulted in all important cases.

Government.] See Turkey in Asia.

History.] The *Ottoman* Empire, or sovereignty of the Turkish Empire, was founded at Constantinople by Othman I. upon the total destruction of the empire of the eastern Greeks, in the year 1300, who was succeeded by a race of the most warlike princes that are recorded in history. The Turkish throne is hereditary in the family of Osman. The present Ottoman or Turkish Emperor is Abdelhamet or Achmet III. who had been in confinement 44 years. He succeeded his brother Mustapha III. January 21, 1774.

ISLANDS, SEAS, MOUNTAINS, &c. OF EUROPE.

THE principal islands of Europe are, Great Britain, and Ireland in the north. In the Mediterranean Sea, are Yvica, Majorca, and Minorca, subject to Spain. Corsica, subject to Great Britain. Sardinia is subject to its own King; and Sicily is governed by a Viceroy under the

the King of Naples, to whom the iſland belongs. The iſlands of the Baltic, the Adriatic, and Ionian ſeas are not worthy of notice.

The principal ſeas, gulfs, and bays in Europe, are the Adriatic ſea, between Italy and Turkey; the Baltic ſea, between Denmark, Poland, and Sweden; the Bay of Biſcay, between France and Spain; the Engliſh channel, between England and France; the Euxine or Black ſea, between Europe and Aſia; the German ocean, between Germany and Britain; and the Mediterranean ſea, between Europe and Africa.

The chief mountains in Europe are, the Alps, between France and Italy; the Appenine hills in Italy; the Pyrenean hills, that divide France from Spain; the Carpathian mountains, in the ſouth of Poland; the Peak in Derbyſhire; the Plinlimmon, in Wales; beſides the terrible volcanoes, or burning mountains of Veſuvius and Stromboli, in Naples; Ætna, in Sicily, and Hecla, in the cold iſland of Iceland.

A S I A.

THIS immenſe tract of country ſtretches into all climates, from the frozen wilds of Siberia, where the hardy inhabitants, clothed in fur, are drawn in ſledges over the ſnow, to the ſultry regions of India and Siam, where, ſeated on the huge elephants, the people ſhelter themſelves from the ſcorching rays of the ſun by the ſpreading umbrella.

This is the principal quarter of the globe; for in Aſia, the all wiſe Creator planted the garden of Eden, in which Adam and Eve were formed, from whom the whole human race have derived their exiſtence. Aſia became again the nurſery of the world after the deluge, whence the deſcendants of Noah diſperſed their various colonies into all the other parts of the globe. It was

here

here our Saviour was born, and accomplished the great and merciful work of our redemption; and it was hence that the light of his glorious gospel was carried with amazing rapidity, into all the surrounding nations, by his disciples and followers. This was, in short, the theatre of almost every action recorded in the Holy Scriptures.

This vast tract of land, was, in the earliest ages, governed by the Assyrians, Medes, Persians and Greeks. Upon the extinction of these empires, the Romans carried their arms even beyond the Ganges, till at length the Mahometans, or, as they are usually called, Saracens, spread their devastations over this country, destroying all its ancient splendour, and rendering the most populous and fertile spots of Asia wild and uncultivated deserts.

Among the remarkable mountains of Asia, are, Ararat, near the Caspian sea, on which the ark of Noah rested, when the waters of the deluge subsided; and Horeb and Sinai, in Arabia.

The principal languages spoken in Asia are, the modern Greek, the Turkish, the Russian, the Tartarian, the Persian, the Arabic, the Malayan, the Chinese, and the Japanese. The European languages are also spoken upon the coasts of India and China.

The continent of Asia is situated between 25 and 180 degrees of east longitude, and between the equator and 80 degrees of north latitude. It is about 4,740 miles in length, and about 4,380 miles in breadth. It is bounded north, by the Frozen Ocean; west, by the Red Sea, Levant or Mediterranean, and Europe; east, by the Pacific Ocean, or South Sea, which separates it from America; south, by the Indian Ocean; so that it is almost surrounded by the sea.

This vast tract of country is divided as follows, viz.

	Nations.	Square Miles.	Chief Cities.	Distance & bearing fr. London	Religions.
Tartary.	Ruſſian	3,050,000	Tobolſk	2160 N.E.	Ch. & Pag.
	Chineſe	644,000	Chynian	4480 N.E	Pagans
	Mogulean	185,350	Tibet	3780 E.	Pagans
	Independent	600,060	Samarcand	2800 E. to 4310	Pagans
	China	1,105,000	Pekin	4320 S. E.	Pagans
	Moguls	1,916,500	Delhi	3720 S. E.	Mah. & Pa.
	Ind. beyond the Ganges	741,500	Siam, Pegu	5040 S. E.	Mah. & Pa.
Turkey in Aſia.	Perſia	800,000	Iſpahan	2460 S. E	Mahomet.
	Part of Arabia	700,000	Mecca	3640 S. E	Mahomet.
	Syria	29,000	Aleppo	1866 S. E.	Ch. & Mah.
	Holy Land	7,600	Jeruſalem	1920 S. E.	Ch. & Mah.
	Natolia	195,000	Burſa, or Smyrna	1445 S. E.	Mahomet.
	Diarbeck of Meſopotam.	27,600	Diarbeck,	2060 S. E.	Mahometans with ſome few Chriſtians.
	Irac, or Chaldea	50,400	Bagdat	2240	
	Turcomania or Armenia	55,000	Erzerum	1860 S. E	
	Georgia	256,000	Teflis	1920 E.	
	Curdiſtan or Aſſyria	23,900	Scherazer	2220 E.	Mahomet.

All the iſlands of Aſia, (except Cyprus, already mentioned, in the Levant belonging to the Turks) lie in the Pacific or Eaſtern Ocean, and the Indian Seas, of which the principal, where the Europeans trade, or have ſettlements, are,

Iſlands.	Towns.	Sq. Miles.	Trade with or belong to
The Japaneſe iſles	Jeddo Meaco	138,000	Dutch
The Ladrones	Guam		Spain
Formoſa	Ton-ouan fou	17,000	China
Anian	Kiontchoow	11,900	China
The Philippines	Manilla	133,700	Spain
The Moluccas or Clove iſles	Victoria fort, Ternate		Dutch
The Banda or Nutmeg iſles	Lantor		Dutch
Amboyna, Celebes, Gilolo, &c. (ſurrounding the Molucci and Banda iſles)	Amboyna	400	Dutch
	Macaſſar	68,400	Dutch
	Gilolo	10,400	Dutch
The Sunda iſles (Borneo, Sumatra, Java, &c.)	Borneo, Caytongee	228,000	All Nations
	Achen, Bencoolen	129,000	En. & Dutch
	Batavia, Bantam	38,250	Dutch
The Andaman and Nicobar iſles	Andaman, Nicobar		All Nations
Ceylon	Candy and Columbo	27,730	Engliſh
The Maldives	Caridon		All Nations
Bombay	Bombay		Engliſh
The Kurile iſles, and thoſe in the Sea of Kamtſchatka, [illegible] diſcovered by the Ruſſians			Ruſſia

TURKEY IN ASIA.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1000	between	27° & 46° E. lon.	520,820
Breadth 800		28° & 45° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by the Black Sea and Circaſſia, on the north; by Perſia on the eaſt; by Arabia and the Levant Sea, on the ſouth; and by the Archipelago, the Helleſpont, and Propontis, which ſeparate it from Europe, on the weſt.

Mountains.] Theſe are famous in ſacred as well as profane writings. The moſt remarkable are, Olympus, Taurus, and Antitaurus; Caucaſus and Arrarat; Lebanon and Hermon.

Rivers.] The ſame may be obſerved of the rivers, which are the Tigris, Orontos, Meander, Sarabat, Kara, and Jordan.

Wealth and Commerce.] The Turkiſh dominions, including, beſides the above ſpecified poſſeſſions, in Europe, the provinces of Aſia Minor, Georgia, Mingrelia, Armenia, Bagdat, Aleppo, Damaſcus, Paleſtine, part of Arabia and Egypt, belong to thoſe parts of the world which enjoy the moſt delightful climate, and the happieſt ſituation for commerce and the acquiſition of opulence. Nature has poured out her gifts on theſe provinces with profuſion. But the tyrannical government, now prevailing in this large part of the world, being hoſtile to induſtry and population, renders this immenſe empire wretched and indigent.

Beſides the fineſt natural productions which are found in Spain and Italy, Turkey in Aſia abounds in horſes, and in various ſorts of excellent peltry, ſupplied by the wild beaſts in the mountainous and woody parts of the provinces. It produces alſo a great deal of cotton, maſtich, manna, goats' hair, which reſembles ſilk in ſoftneſs, eſpecially the ſort called camel-hair.

The principal trading towns in Turkey are the cities of Conſtantinople, Smyrna, Aleppo, Damaſcus, Alexandria, and Saloniehi.

C[illegible]

Government.] The government of the Turkiſh empire is deſpotic; the life and property of the ſubject depend on the will of the Sultan, who is the only free man in his dominions, and who exacts a blind obedience to his will, as a civil and religious duty. Yet the Emperor is reſtrained, in ſome meaſure, by the ſame religious ſyſtem on which his arbitrary power is founded, and ſtill more by the intrigues of the principal officers of his court or ſeraglio, who are poſſeſſed of the actual power, of which the Sultan enjoys only the appearance.

The ſupreme council of ſtate is called the Divan. The regular or ordinary divan is compoſed of the high officers of ſtate; and, on particular emergencies, an extraordinary divan is held, which conſiſts, beſides theſe officers, of other perſons of experience and knowledge of the law, called in by the miniſters to aſſiſt in their deliberations.

The Turkiſh laws are contained in the Koran, in the code of laws collected by Soliman II. and, in dubious caſes, the deciſions of the Mufti, the chiefs of the Mahometan church, have the authority of laws.

Finances.] The public revenue amounts to 30,000,000 dollars.

Army.] It is uſually eſtimated at 300,000 men.

Navy.] About 60 ſhips of war. In the year 1786, the Turks had actually 30 ſhips of the line, of 800 men each, and 40 gallies of 140 men each; and this number was intended to be increaſed.

Religion.] See Turkey in Europe.

Marriages.] Marriages in this country are chiefly negociated by the ladies. When the terms are agreed upon, the bridegroom pays down a ſum of money, a licenſe is taken out from the Cadi, or proper magiſtrate, and the parties are married. The bargain is celebrated as in other nations, with mirth and jollity; and the money is generally employed in furniſhing the houſe of the young couple. They are not allowed, by their law, more than four wives, but they may have as many concubines as they can maintain. Accordingly, beſides their wives, the wealthy Turks keep a kind of ſeraglio of

of women; but all these indulgencies are sometimes insufficient to gratify their unnatural desires.

Antiquities and Curiosities, natural and artificial. These are so various that they have furnished matter for many voluminous publications, and others are appearing every day. Among the most noted, are those of Balbec and Palmyra. Balbec is situated on a rising plain, between Tripoli in Syria and Damascus, at the foot of Mount Libanus. Its remains of antiquity display, according to the best judges, the boldest plan that ever was attempted in architecture.

Various have been the conjectures concerning the founders of these immense buildings. The inhabitants of Asia ascribe them to Solomon; but others, with more probability, ascribe them to Antoninus Pius. Balbec is at present a little city encompassed with a wall, inhabited by about 5,000 Greeks.

Palmyra, or, as it was called in scripture, Tadmor in the desert, is situated in the wilds of Arabia Petræ, about 33° N. lat. 203 miles to the south east of Aleppo, and about 60 from the river Euphrates. This city, formerly one of the most superb in the world, is now in ruins. It was built by Solomon, for the convenience of trade with the East Indies; and was formerly the great emporium of the Eastern world.

Mecca and Medina are curiosities only through the superstition of Mahometans. Their buildings are mean when compared to American houses and churches; and even the temple of Mecca, in point of architecture makes but a sorry appearance, though erected on the spot where Mahomet is said to have been born. The same may be said of the mosque at Medina, where that impostor was buried.

Cities and Principal Towns.] Though these are innumerable, and most of them once remarkable for the beauty and magnificence of their buildings, the number of their inhabitants, and the prodigious extent of their trade, they are at present so fallen from their former grandeur, that very few of them are worthy our notice.

Natolia, or Asia Minor, comprehending the ancient provinces of Lydia, Pamphylia, Pisidia, Lycaonia, Cilicia,

cia, Cappadocia, and Pontus or Amasia, territories celebrated in the Greek and Roman histories, are now mostly forsaken, and become heaps of ruins. The same fate has likewise attended the once flourishing countries of Palestine and Judea.

Old Troy cannot be discovered by the smallest vestige, and the place where it stood is only known by its being opposite the island of Tenedos. Scanderoon stands upon the site of Old Alexandria, and is only remarkable for the remains of antiquity found in its neighbourhood. Turkish Curdistan, part of which is subject to the Persians, is the ancient Assyria; and Curdistan, the capital, is said to be chiefly cut out of a mountain. As to Nineveh, the former capital of this country, it is now entirely destroyed, and even its situation hardly known.

Smyrna, the capital of Ionia, is situated at the bottom of a bay of the Archipelago, and is esteemed one of the finest ports in the Levant. Its form is that of a triangle, its circumference about four miles, and the number of its inhabitants, including Turks, Greeks, Jews, Armenians, and Europeans, is computed at 27,000.

The best commodities of Asia and Europe are sold here remarkably cheap.

Aleppo, the capital of Syria, stands on four hills, twenty-two leagues east of Scanderoon. This city is about three miles in circuit. The whole number of inhabitants, Jews, Turks, and Christians, in the city and suburbs, is about 250,000. The trade of this city is very considerable, for hither are brought all the commodities of Europe, on the one hand, and those of Asia, on the other; and from hence they are again exported, the former into Asia and the latter to Europe.

Damascus, now called Sham, is situated on the river Barada, and was formerly a very celebrated city, having been long the residence of the Syrian kings, and afterwards of the caliphs of the Saracens. In the neighbourhood of the city is a hospital for pilgrims and strangers of all religions, who are maintained at the Grand Signior's expense. The great mosque, formerly a christian church, is a very magnificent edifice, into which it is death for any but mussulmen to enter.

The

The chief trade of Damaſcus conſiſts in cimeters, ſword blades, knives, bridle bits, and all kinds of iron and ſteel wares, in which it is ſuppoſed above 20,000 of the inhabitants are employed. They likewiſe manufacture thoſe beautiful ſilks, which, from this city, obtained the appellation of damaſks.

Tyre and Sidon, formerly ſo diſtinguiſhed by their grandeur and opulence, are almoſt entirely decayed: the latter, indeed, has a good harbour, and ſtill carries on a trifling trade; but Tyre, which is now called Sur, is only inhabited by a few miſerable fiſhermen, who live in the ruins of its primitive ſtate.

Bagdat, the capital of Babylon, is ſituated on a delightful plain, on the eaſtern banks of the Tigris.

Jeruſalem, formerly the capital of Judea, is now called by the Turks, Cudſembaric, and Cudſcherif; it is about three miles in circumference, and ſituated on a rocky mountain, with very ſteep aſcents on all ſides, except to the north; the vallies being deep, and at ſome diſtance, environed with hills. From the oppreſſive tyranny of the Turks, it is now but thinly inhabited, and the private buildings are exceedingly mean. Though common ſenſe muſt ſuggeſt, that from the number of times this city has been deſtroyed and rebuilt, there cannot remain the leaſt veſtige of thoſe places where the ſeveral parts of our Redeemer's paſſion were tranſacted; yet the Greek and Armenian prieſts ſubſiſt by guiding travellers and pilgrims to particular ſpots, which they pretend are thoſe pointed out in the New Teſtament. The chief of theſe, however, are ſaid to be encloſed in the church of the Holy Sepulchre, built by Helena, mother to Conſtantine the Great. This edifice is ſtill in good repair; the eaſt end contains Mount Calvary; and in a chapel, the aſcent to which is by 22 ſteps, they ſhow the very hole where the croſs was fixed: here is a ſuperb altar, with three croſſes, before which hang forty-ſix lamps of great value, kept continually burning. At the weſt end is the Holy Sepulchre, covered with a ſtately cupola, ſupported by 16 maſſive columns, incruſted with marble. The centre of this dome is open at top juſt over the ſepulchre; and the chapel of the ſepulchre

is hewn in the solid rock, and has a small dome or lantern on the top, supported by pillars of porphyry. The cloister round it is divided into several chapels, appropriated to the different sects of Christians who reside there. This church is the chief support of the town; the whole business of the city being to accommodate pilgrims, &c. with conveniences; and the fees which they pay to the government for the liberty of going into this holy edifice, also yield a very considerable revenue. Besides this church, there are some others erected by the same empress, over such places as were supposed to have been the scene of any remarkable transaction; as, where Christ ate his last supper; where the palace of Caiaphas stood, in which our Saviour was buffeted and mocked; the house of [illegible] Pilate; the Field of Blood; that part of the garden [illegible] mount Olivet where Christ prayed in his extremity. On the summit of this mount a chapel is [illegible] place of our Saviour's ascension, the floor [illegible] the solid rock, and the crafty priests pretend to shew therein the print of one of his feet, which has remained ever since that period. These impostors do not wholly confine themselves to the places mentioned in the New Testament, they distinguish many recorded in the Old; and, to an edifice twenty cubits square, and sixty high, they have given the appellation of Absalom's Pillar. At the southeast part of the city, upon Mount Moriah, there is an edifice, commonly called Solomon's Temple. It certainly stands on the spot where the ancient temple did; but that, according to the prediction of our Saviour, was so effectually demolished by the Romans, that not one stone remained upon another: it is uncertain by whom this mock fabric was raised. About seven miles south of Jerusalem, stands the once famous city of Bethlehem, justly celebrated for being the birth-place of our Saviour, but now reduced to an inconsiderable village. A noble temple was erected by the Empress Helena, over the spot where the stable is supposed to have stood, in which Christ was born, and hither a prodigious number of pilgrims daily resort.

TARTARY IN ASIA.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	4000	between	50° and 150° E. long.
Breadth	2400		30° and 72° N. lat.

TARTARY, taken in its fulleſt extent, is bounded by the Frozen Ocean, on the North; by the Pacific Ocean on the Eaſt; by China, India, Perſia, and the Caſpian Sea, on the South; and by Muſcovy, on the Weſt.

The principal rivers are, the Wolga, which runs a courſe of 2000 miles; the Oby, which divides Aſia from Europe; the Tabol, Irtis, Geneſa, or Jeniſka; the Burrumpooter, the Lena, and the Argun, which divides the Ruſſian and Chineſe empires.

The northern parts are exceſſively cold and barren, but the ſouthern more temperate and fertile. The country abounds with unwholeſome lakes and marſhes, mountains and ſandy deſerts. Their commodities are chiefly ſkins of foxes, ſables, ermine, lynxes, and other furs; alſo, flax, muſk, rhubarb, and cinnamon.

The Tartars are chiefly Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians; the firſt are moſt numerous.

Muſcovite Tartary is ſubject to Ruſſia; Chineſe Tartary, to the Emperor of China; other parts of Tartary, have their own Princes or *Chams*, and ſome are ſubject to Perſia and the Great Mogul.

The Tartars are, in general, ſtrong made, ſtout men; ſome are honeſt and hoſpitable; others barbarous, and live by plundering. The beauty of the Circaſſian women is a kind of ſtaple commodity in that country; for parents there make no ſcruple of ſelling their daughters to recruit the ſeraglios of the great men of Turkey and Perſia. They avoid all labour as the greateſt ſlavery. Their only employment is tending their flocks, hunting, and managing their horſes. If they are angry with a

perſon, the worſt they wiſh him is, that he may live in one fixed place and work like a Ruſſian.

The firſt acknowledged ſovereign of theſe diſmal territories, was the famous Zingis, or Jenghis Khan, A.D. 1206. His deſcendants poſſeſſed it till 1582, when the Mungls revolted to the Manchew Tartars, who reign in China. The Eluths became an independent ſtate about 1400, and ſo remain.

THE EMPIRE OF CHINA.

SITUAT[illegible]T.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1450 / Breadth 1260	between	2[illegible]42° N. lat. / 9[illegible]&123°E. lon.	1,105,000

To which ſhould be added Chineſe Tartary, 644,000

Boundaries.] IT is bounded by Chineſe Tartary and an amazing ſtone wall on the North; by the Pacific Ocean, which divides it from North America, on the Eaſt; by the Chineſe Sea, South; and by Tonquin, and the Tartarian countries and mountains of Thibet and Ruſſia, on the Weſt.

Diviſions.] The great diviſions of this empire according to the authors of the Univerſal Hiſtory, are into fifteen provinces (excluſive of that of Lyau-tong, which is ſituated without the Great Wall, though under the ſame dominion) each of which might, for their largeneſs, fertility, populouſneſs, and opulence, paſs for ſo many diſtinct kingdoms.

China, excepting to the north, is a plain country, and contains no remarkable mountains.

Rivers, Bays, &c.] The chief rivers are the Yamour, and the Argun, which are the boundary between Ruſſian and Chineſe Tartary; the Crocceus, or Whambo, or the Yellow River; the Kiam, or the Blue River, and the Tay. Common water in China is very indifferent,

ferent, and is in some places boiled to make it fit for use. The chief bays are those of Nankin and Canton.

Canals.] These are sufficient to entitle the ancient Chinese to the character of being the wisest and most industrious people in the world. The commodiousness and length of their canals are incredible. The chief of them are lined with hewn stone on the sides, and they are so deep that they carry large vessels, and sometimes they extend above 1000 miles in length. These vessels are fitted up for all the conveniences of life; and it has been thought by some, that, in China, the water contains as many inhabitants as the land. They are furnished with stone quays, and sometimes with bridges of an amazing construction. The navigation is slow, and the vessels sometimes drawn by men. About 10,000 boats from 200 tons and under, are kept at the public expense. No precautions are wanting, that could be formed by art or perseverance, for the safety of the passengers, in case the canal is excited by a rapid river, or exposed to torrents from the mountains. These canals, and the variety that is seen upon the borders, render China the most delightful to the eye, of any country in the world, as well as fertile, in places that are not so by nature.

Soil and Produce.] The soil is, either by nature or art, fruitful of every thing that can minister to the necessities, conveniencies or luxuries of life. The culture of the cotton and the rice fields, from which the bulk of the inhabitants are clothed and fed, is ingenious almost beyond description. The rare trees, and aromatic productions, either ornamental or medicinal, that abound in other parts of the world, are to be found in China.

The *tallow tree*, is about the height of a common cherry tree. The fruit it produces has all the qualities of our tallow, and when manufactured with oil, serves the natives as candles; but they smell strong, nor is their light clear. The *tea plant*, or shrub, is planted in rows, and pruned to prevent its luxuriancy. The culture of this plant seems to be very simple; and it is certain that some kinds are of a much higher and more delicious flavour than others. The greatest difference is between the

Bohea

Bohea and the Green. The Ginseng is a native of Chinese Tartary.

Population and Inhabitants.] Much has been said of the population of China. It is undoubtedly great. According to Le Compte, the 15 provinces contain 2357 fortified towns, 10,128,789 families, 58,916,783 men. But it appears, from the latest accounts, that this great empire contains 333,000,000 of inhabitants. Notwithstanding the industry of the people, their amazing population frequently occasions a dearth. Parents, who cannot support their female children, are allowed to cast them into the river; but they fasten a gourd to the child, that it may float on the water; and there are often compassionate people of fortune, who are moved by the cries of the children to save them from death. The Chinese, in their persons, are middle sized, their faces broad, their eyes black and small, their noses rather short. The Chinese have particular ideas of beauty. They pluck up the hairs of the lower part of their faces by the roots with tweezers, leaving a few straggling ones by way of beard. Their Tartar princes compel them to cut of the hair of their heads, and, like Mahometans, to wear only a lock on the crown. Their complexion towards the north, is fair, towards the south, swarthy; and the fatter a man is, they think him the handsomer. Men of quality and learning, who are not much exposed to the sun, are delicately complexioned; and they who are bred to letters let the nails of their fingers grow to an enormous length, to show that they are not employed in manual labour.

The women have little eyes, plump rosy lips, black hair, regular features, and a delicate, though florid complexion. The smallness of their feet is reckoned a principal part of their beauty, and no swathing is omitted, when they are young, to give them that accomplishment; so that when they grow up, they may be said to totter rather than to walk.

Marriages.] The parties never see each other, in China, till the bargain is concluded by the parents, and that is generally when the parties are perfect children.

Funerals.]

Funerals.] People of note cauſe their coffins to be made, and their tombs to be built in their life time. No perſons are buried within the walls of a city.

Language.] The Chineſe Language contains only 330 words, all of one ſyllable: but then each word is pronounced with ſuch various modulations, and each with a different meaning, that it becomes more copious than could eaſily be imagined, and enables them to expreſs themſelves very well, on the common occaſions of life.

Curioſities.] The artificial curioſities of China are ſtupendous. The great wall, ſeparating China from Tartary, to prevent the incurſion of the Tartars, is ſuppoſed to extend from 1200 to 1500 miles. It is carried over mountains and vallies, and reaches from the province of Xenſi to the Kang ſea, between the provinces of Pekin and Lænotum. It is in moſt places built of brick and mortar, which is ſo well tempered, that though it has ſtood for 1800 years, it is but little decayed. It is terraſſed and caſed with bricks, and is from twenty to twenty-five feet high. It is paved wide enough on the top for five or ſix horſemen to travel abreaſt with eaſe.

The Chineſe are remarkably fond of bells. One at Pekin weighs upwards of 120,000, pounds and requires 100 men to ring it. This is however never attempted, but to call the people to arms, in caſe of invaſions, inſurrections, or on days of public thankſgiving. Its ſound is ſaid to be diſagreeable.

Chief Cities.] Theſe are Pekin, Nankin, and Canton. Pekin, the capital of the whole empire of China, and the ordinary reſidence of the Emperors, is ſituated in a very fertile plain, 20 leagues diſtant from the great wall. It is an oblong ſquare, and is divided into two cities, ſix leagues in compaſs. The walls and gates of Pekin are of the ſurpriſing height of fifty cubits, ſo that they hide the whole city; and are ſo broad that centinels are placed upon them on horſeback; for there are ſlopes within the city of conſiderable length, by which horſemen may aſcend the walls. Moſt of the ſtreets are built in a direct line; the largeſt are about 120 feet broad, and a league in length. The ſhops, where they ſell ſilks and China ware, generally take up the whole ſtreet, and afford a very agreeable proſpect. Each ſhop-

keeper places before his ſhop, on a ſmall kind of pedeſtal, a board about twenty feet high, painted, varniſhed, and often gilt, on which are written in large characters, the names of the ſeveral commodities he ſells. Theſe being placed on each ſide of the ſtreet, at nearly an equal diſtance from each other, have a very pretty appearance. The city of Pekin is ſaid to contain two millions of inhabitants. The Emperor reſides here in winter but he commonly ſpends a part of the ſummer at *Jehol*, about 160 miles north of Pekin, in Chineſe Tartary.

Nankin is ſaid to exceed Pekin, both in extent and population. But if we may judge from the account which M. Bourgeois, miſſionary at Pekin, gives of it, in a letter of his, dated in 1777, we are to believe that there is nothing remarkable in this celebrated city, but its famous ſteeple, its vaſt circumference, the barren hills, and uncultivated tracts of land that are incloſed within its walls, and which make a ſtranger think that he has left it far behind him when he is in the midſt of it.

Canton is the greateſt port in China, and the only port that has been much frequented by Europeans. The city wall is about five miles in circumference, with very pleaſant walks around it. The city is entered by 7 iron gates, and on the inſide of each there is a guard houſe. The ſtreets of Canton are very ſtraight, but generally narrow, and paved with flag ſtones; they are ſo crowded, that it is difficult to walk in them; yet, a woman of any faſhion is ſeldom to be ſeen, unleſs by chance, when coming out of their chairs. There are great numbers of market places for fiſh, fleſh, poultry, vegetables, and all kinds of proviſions, which are ſold very cheap. They have all ſuch a regard to privacy, that no windows are made towards the ſtreets, but in ſhops and places of public buſineſs; nor do any of their windows look towards thoſe of their neighbours. The ſhops of thoſe that deal in ſilk are very neat, make a fine ſhow, and are all in one part of the city; for tradeſmen, or dealers in one kind of goods, herd together in the ſame ſtreet. It is computed that there are in this city,

and

and its suburbs, 1,200,000 people; and there are often 5,000 trading vessels lying before the city.

Manufactures.] China is so happily situated, and produces such a variety of materials for manufactures, that it may be said to be the native land of industry; and it is exercised with vast art and neatness. The manufacture of that earthen ware, generally known by the name of China, was long a secret in Europe, and brought immense sums to that country. The ancients knew and esteemed it highly under the name of porcelain, but it was of a much better fabric than the modern. The Chinese silks are generally plain and flowered gauzes, and they are said to have been originally fabricated in that country, where the art of rearing silk worms was first discovered. They manufacture silks likewise of a more durable kind; and their cotton, and other cloths, are famous for furnishing a light warm wear.

Their trade is open to Americans and to all the European nations, with whom they deal for ready money; for such is the pride and avarice of the Chinese, that they think no manufactures equal to their own.

Government.] The original plan of the Chinese government was patriarchal, almost in the strictest sense of the word. Duty and obedience to the father of each family was recommended and enforced in the most rigorous manner; but, at the same time, the Emperor was considered as the father of the whole. His mandarins, or great officers of state, were looked upon as his substitutes; and the degrees of submission which were due from the inferior ranks to the superior, were settled and observed with the most scrupulous precision. This simple claim of obedience, required great address and knowledge of human nature to render it effectual; and the Chinese legislators, Confucius particularly, appear to have been possessed of wonderful abilities. They enveloped their dictates in a number of mystical appearances, so as to strike the people with awe and veneration. The mandarins had modes of speaking and writing different from those of other subjects, and the people were taught to believe that their princes partook of divinity; so that they were seldom seen, and more seldom

ſeldom approached. But ſince the conqueſt of China by the Tartars, upwards of 160 years ago, the patriarchal form of government has been changed for the monarchical.

The preſent Emperor, who deſcended from a Tartarian family, is ſtyled "*Holy Son of Heaven, Sole Governor of the Earth, Great Father of his People.*"

Religion.] This article is nearly connected with the preceding. Though the ancient Chineſe worſhipped idols, yet their philoſophers and legiſlators had juſter ſentiments of the Deity, and indulged the people in the worſhip of ſenſible objects, only to make them more ſubmiſſive to government. Confucius and the Chineſe legiſlators introduced a moſt excellent ſyſtem of morals among the people, and endeavoured to ſupply the want of juſt ideas of a future ſtate, by preſcribing to them the worſhip of inferior deities. Their morality approximated to that of Chriſtianity; but as we know little of their religion, only through the Jeſuits, we cannot adopt for truth, the numerous inſtances which they tell us of the conformity of the Chineſe with the Chriſtian religion.

Hiſtory.] The Chineſe pretend, as a nation, to an antiquity beyond all meaſure of credibility; and their annals have been carried beyond the period to which the ſcripture chronology aſſigns the creation of the world. Poan Kou is ſaid by them to have been the firſt man; and the interval of time betwixt him and the death of the celebrated Confucius, which was in the year before Chriſt, 479, has been reckoned from 276,000 to 96,961,740 years. But upon an accurate inveſtigation of this ſubject, theſe extravagant pretenſions to antiquity appear to be wholly unſupported.

All hiſtorical relations of events prior to the reign of YAO, who lived 2057 years before Chriſt, are entirely fabulous, compoſed in modern times, unſupported by authentic records, and full of contradictions.

The origin of the Chineſe empire cannot be placed higher than two or three generations before Yao.

In the year 1771, all the Tartars which compoſed the nation of the Tourgouths, left the ſettlement which they

they had under the Ruſſian government on the banks of the Wolga, and the Iaick, at a ſmall diſtance from the Caſpian ſea, and, in a vaſt body of 50,000 families, they paſſed through the country of the Haſacks. After a march of 8 months, in which they ſurmounted innumerable difficulties and dangers, they arrived in the plains that lie on the frontier of Carapen, not far from the banks of the river Ily, and offered themſelves as ſubjects to Kien-long Emperor of China, who was then in the 36th year of his reign. He received them graciouſly, furniſhed them with proviſions, clothes, and money, and allotted to each family a portion of land for agriculture and paſturage. The year following there was a ſecond emigration of about 30,000 other Tartar families, who alſo quitted the ſettlements they enjoyed under the Ruſſian government, and ſubmitted to the Chineſe ſceptre. The Emperor cauſed the hiſtory of the emigrations to be engraven upon ſtone, in four different languages.

The Britiſh court ſent an ambaſſador (Earl Macartney) to the Emperor of China, to eſtabliſh and promote a friendly intercourſe between the two nations, in the year 1792, who returned in 1794, without ſucceſs.

INDOSTAN, HINDOOSTAN, *or* INDIA *on this ſide the* GANGES.

Situation and Boundaries. THIS fine country, one of the moſt celebrated in the world for its antiquity, population and opulence, is ſituated between 66° and 92° 30′ of eaſtern longitude, and between the 8th and 36th degrees of northern latitude, and is conſequently partly in the torrid, and partly in the northern temperate zone.

It is waſhed on the ſouthweſt, by that part of the Indian Ocean called the Arabian Sea; on the ſoutheaſt, by another large inlet of the ſame ocean, called the Bay of Bengal; and bounded on all other ſides by Perſia,

Independent

Independent Tartary, Thibet, and India beyond the Ganges.

The principal divifions of this country, as they ſtood in 1782, are as follow, viz. the Britiſh poſſeſſions; States in alliance with Britain; Tippoo Saib's territories; Mahratta States and their tributaries; and the territories of the Subah of the Deccan.

Britiſh Poſſeſſions.] The Britiſh poſſeſſions contain about 150,000 ſquare Britiſh miles (which is about 18,000 more than is contained in Great Britain and Ireland) and about ten millions of inhabitants. They conſiſt of three diſtinct governments, viz.

Government of Calcutta or Bengal—On the Ganges.
Government of Madraſs—On the coaſt of Coromandel.
Government of Bombay—On the Gulf of Cambay.

Air and Seaſons.] The winds in this climate generally blow for ſix months from the ſouth, and ſix from the north. April, May, and the beginning of June, are exceſſively hot, but refreſhed by ſea breezes; and in ſome dry ſeaſons, the hurricanes, which tear up the ſands, and let them fall in dry ſhowers, are exceſſively diſagreeable.

Rivers.] Of the rivers of Indoſtan three far exceed the reſt in magnitude and utility; the Indus, the Ganges, and the Burrumpooter.

The Ganges is one of the fineſt rivers in the world. It is revered by the Hindoos as a deity that is to waſh away all their ſtains. The entire courſe of the Ganges is 2100 miles.

Population, Inhabitants, Religion, &c.] The Mahometans, who are called Moors, of Indoſtan, are computed to be about ten millions, and the Indians about 100 millions.

The original inhabitants of India are called Gentoos, or, as others call them, Hindoos, and the country Hindooſtan. They pretend that Brumma, who was their legiſlator both in politics and religion, was inferior only to God, and that he exiſted many thouſand years before our account of the creation.

The foundation of Brumma's doctrine conſiſted in the belief of a Supreme Being, who created a regular gradation of beings, ſome ſuperior and ſome inferior to man; in the immortality of the ſoul, and a future ſtate

of

of rewards and punishments, which is to consist of a transmigration into different bodies, according to the lives they have led in their pre-existent state.

The Hindoos have from time immemorial, been divided into four great *tribes*. The first and most noble tribe are the Bramins, who alone can officiate in the priesthood, like the Jewish tribe of Levi. The second in order is the Sittri tribe, who, according to their original institution, ought to be all military men. The third is the tribe of Beise, who are chiefly merchants, bankers, and banias or shopkeepers. The fourth tribe is that of Sudder, who ought to be menial servants; and they are incapable of raising themselves to any superior rank.

Besides this division into tribes, the Gentoos are also subdivided into *casts*, or smaller classes and tribes; and it has been computed that there are eighty-four of these casts.

The custom of women burning themselves upon the death of their husbands, still continues to be practised among some of high cast and condition, though much less frequently than formerly.

The Gentoos are as careful of the cultivation of their lands, and their public works and conveniences, as the Chinese; and remarkably honest and humane. There is scarcely an instance of a robbery in all Indostan, though the diamond merchants travel without defensive weapons.

Their persons are straight and elegant, their limbs finely proportioned, their fingers long and tapering, their countenances open and pleasant, and their features exhibit the most delicate lines of beauty in the females; and in the males, a kind of manly softness. Their walk and gait, as well as their whole deportment, is in the highest degree graceful.

The Gentoos marry early, the male before fourteen, and the female at ten or eleven years of age. A man is in the decline of life at thirty, and the beauty of the women is on the decay at eighteen. At twenty-five they have all the marks of old age. We are not therefore to wonder at their being soon strangers to all personal exertion and vigour of mind; and, whatever may

be

be the cauſe, a recent traveller among them obſerves, it is certain, that death is regarded with leſs horror in India, than in any other country in the world. The origin and the end of all things, ſay the philoſophers of India of the preſent times, is a *vacuum*. A ſtate of repoſe is the ſtate of greateſt perfection, and this is the ſtate after which a wiſe man aſpires. It is better, ſay the Hindoos, to ſit than to walk, and to ſleep than to wake, but death is beſt of all.

Fort St. George, better known by the name of Madraſs, is the capital of the Engliſh Eaſt India Company's dominions in that part of the Eaſt Indies, and is diſtant ſoutheaſtward from London, about 4800 miles.

Near Bombay are ſeveral iſlands, one of which, called Elephanta, contains the moſt inexplicable antiquity perhaps in the world. A figure of an elephant, of the natural ſize, cut coarſely in ſtone, preſents itſelf on the landing place, near the bottom of a mountain. An eaſy ſlope, then leads to a ſtupendous temple, hewn out of the ſolid rock, 80 or 90 feet long, and 40 broad. The roof, which is cut flat, is ſupported by regular rows of pillars, about ten feet high, with capitals, reſembling round cuſhions, as if preſſed by the weight of the incumbent mountain. At the farther end are three gigantic figures. Beſides the temple, are various images, and groupes on each hand, cut in the ſtone; one of the latter bearing a rude reſemblance to the judgment of Solomon; alſo a colonnade, with a door of regular architecture; but the whole bears no manner of reſemblance to any of the Gentoo works.

The PENINSULA *of* INDIA *beyond the* GANGES, *called the* FARTHER PENINSULA.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 2000	between	1° & 30° N. lat.	741,500
Breadth 1000		92° & 109° E. lon.	

Boundaries.] THIS peninſula is bounded by Thibet and China, on the north; by China and the Chineſe ſea, on the eaſt; by the ſame

ſame Sea and the Straits of Malacca, on the ſouth; and by the Bay of Bengal and the Hither India, on the weſt. The ſpace between Bengal and China is now called the province of Mecklus.

The name of India is taken from the river Indus, which, of all others, was beſt known to the Perſians. The whole of this peninſula was unknown to the ancients, and is partly ſo to the moderns.

Rivers.] The chief are Sanpoo or Burrumpooter, Domea, Mecon, Menan, and Ava, or the great river Nou Kian.

Bays, &c.] The Bays of Bengal, Siam, and Cochin China. The ſtraits of Malacca and Sincapora.

Soil.] The ſoil of this peninſula is fruitful in general, and produces all the delicious fruits that are found in other countries contiguous to the Ganges, as well as roots and vegetables; and, in Ava, a quantity of ſaltpetre, and the beſt teek timber, or Indian oak, which, for ſhip building in warm climates, is of much longer duration than any European oak. Teek ſhips, 40 years old, are no uncommon objects in the Indian ſeas. This peninſula abounds likewiſe in ſilks, elephants, and quadrupeds, both domeſtic and wild, that are common in the ſouthern kingdoms of Aſia. The natives drive a great trade in gold, diamonds, rubies, topazes, amethyſts, and other precious ſtones. Tonquin produces little or no corn or wine, but is the moſt healthful country of all the peninſula.

Hiſtory.] The firſt conqueror of the whole of this country, was Jenghis Khan, a Tartarian Prince, who died A. D. 1226. In 1399, Timur Bek, by conqueſt, became Great Mogul. The dynaſty continued in his family till the conqueſt of Tamerlane, in the 15th century, whoſe deſcendants have poſſeſſed the throne from that time; but Kouli Khan, the famous Sophi of Perſia, conſiderably diminiſhed the power of the Moguls, and, carried away immenſe treaſures from Delhi; ſince that event, many of the Rajahs and Nabobs have made themſelves independent.

PERSIA.

Situation and Extent.

	Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length	1300	between	44° & 70° E. lon.	800,000
Breadth	1100		25° & 44° N. lat.	

Boundaries.] MODERN Perſia is bounded by the mountains of Arrarat, or Daghiſtan, which divide it from Circaſſian Tartary, on the north-weſt; by the Caſpian Sea, which divides it from Ruſſia, on the north; by the river Oxus, which divides it from Uſbec Tartary, on the northeaſt; by India, on the eaſt; by the Indian Ocean, and the gulfs of Perſia and Ormus, on the ſouth; and by Arabia and Turkey, on the weſt.

The chief city, and reſidence of the ſovereign, is Iſpahan, a fine ſpacious city.

The north and eaſt parts of Perſia are mountainous and cold; the provinces to the ſoutheaſt are ſandy and deſert; thoſe on the ſouth and weſt are very fertile. The air in the ſouth is extremely hot in ſummer, and very unwholeſome. There is ſcarcely any country that has more mountains and fewer rivers. The productions of Perſia are ſimilar to thoſe of India.

The Perſians are a brave, polite, and ingenious people; honeſt in their dealings, and civil to ſtrangers. Their great foible ſeems to be oſtentation in their equipages.

The Perſians, in general, are ſtrict followers of Mahomet's doctrine, but differ conſiderably from the Turks. There are many Chriſtians in Perſia, and a ſect who worſhip fire, the followers of Zoroaſter.

Perſia is governed by an abſolute monarch, called Shah or King, and frequently Sophi. The crown is hereditary, but females are excluded.

The Perſian empire was founded by Cyrus, after his conqueſt of Media, 536 years before Chriſt. It continued till it was overthrown by Alexander the Great,

331 years before Christ. A new empire, styled the Parthian, was formed by the Persians, under Arbaces, 250 years before Christ; but in A. D. 229, Artaxerxes restored it to its ancient title; and in 651, the Saracens put an end to that empire. From this time, Persia was a prey to the Tartars, and a province of Indostan, till Thomas Kouli Khan once more raised it to a powerful kingdom. He was assassinated in 1747.

ARABIA.

Situation and Extent.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 1430 Breadth 1200	between	35° & 60° E. lon. 12° & 30° N. lat.	700,000

Boundaries.] BOUNDED by Turkey on the north; by the Gulfs of Persia or Bassora and Ormus, which separate it from Persia, on the east; by the Indian Ocean south; and the Red Sea, which divides it from Africa, on the west.

Divisions.	*Chief Towns.*
1. Arabia Petræ, northwest	Suez, E. lon. 33° 27′ N. lat. 29° 50′
2. Arabia Deserta, in the middle.	Mecca, E. lon. 43° 30′ N. lat. 21° 20′
3. Arabia Felix, southeast.	Mocha, E. lon. 44° 4′ N. lat. 13° 45′

It is remarkable that this country has always preserved its ancient name. The word *Arab*, it is generally said, signifies a robber, or freebooter. The word *Saracens*, by which one tribe is called, is said to signify both a thief, and an inhabitant of the desert. These names justly belong to the Arabians, for they seldom let any merchandize pass through the country without extorting something from the owners, if they do not rob them.

We are told, that so late as the year 1750, a body of 50,000 Arabians attacked a caravan of merchants and pilgrims.

pilgrims returning from Mecca, killed about 60,000 perſons, and plundered it of every thing valuable, though eſcorted by a Turkiſh army.

As a conſiderable part of this country lies under the torrid zone, the air is exceſſively dry and hot, and the country is ſubject to hot poiſonous winds, which often prove fatal, eſpecially to ſtrangers. The ſoil, in ſome parts, is nothing more than immenſe ſands, which, when agitated by the winds, roll like the troubled ocean, and ſometimes form mountains, by which whole caravans have been buried or loſt. In theſe deſerts, the caravans having no tracks, are guided, as at ſea, by a compaſs, or by the ſtars, for they travel chiefly in the night. Here, ſays Dr. Shaw, are no paſtures clothed with flocks, nor vallies ſtanding thick with corn; here are no vineyards or oliveyards; but the whole is a loneſome deſolate wilderneſs, no otherwiſe diverſified than by plains covered with ſand, and mountains that are made up of naked rocks and precipices. Neither is the country ever, unleſs ſometimes at the equinoxes, refreſhed with rain; and the intenſeneſs of the cold in the night is almoſt equal to that of the heat in the daytime. But the ſouthern part of Arabia, deſervedly called the Happy, is bleſſed with an excellent ſoil, and, in general, is very fertile. There the cultivated lands, which are chiefly about the towns near the ſeacoaſt, produce balm of Gilead, manna, myrrh, caſſia, aloes, frankincenſe, ſpikenard, and other valuable gums; cinnamon, pepper, cardamum, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, figs, and other fruits; honey and wax in plenty, with a ſmall quantity of corn and wine. This country is famous for its coffee and its dates.

The moſt uſeful animals in Arabia are camels and dromedaries; they are amazingly fitted by Providence for travelling the dry and parched deſerts of this country; for they are ſo formed, that they can throw up the liquor from their ſtomach into their throat, by which means they can travel ſix or eight days without water. The camels uſually carry 800lb. weight upon their backs, which is not taken off during the whole journey, for they naturally kneel down to reſt, and in due time, riſe

rise with their load. The dromedary is a smaller animal, nearly resembling a camel, that will travel many miles in a day. It is an observation among the Arabs, that wherever there are trees, the water is not far off; and when they draw near a pool, their camels will smell it at a distance, and set up their great trot till they come to it.

In the temple of Mecca, or suspended on its walls and gates, are seven Arabian poems, called the *Moalakat*, which have been lately translated into English by Sir William Jones: the following stanzas of one of the poems are transcribed, as they serve to gratify the curiosity, and also display a lively and entertaining view of the Arabian customs and modes of living.

1. "Desolate are the mansions of the fair, the stations in Minia, where they rested, and those where they fixed their abodes! Wild are the hills of Goul, and deserted is the summit of Rijaam.
2. The canabs of Rayann are destroyed; the remains of them are laid bare, and smoothed by the floods, like characters engraved on the solid rocks.
3. Dear ruins! Many a year has been closed, many a month, holy and unhallowed, has elapsed since I exchanged tender vows with the fair inhabitants.
4. The rainy constellations of spring have made their hills green and luxuriant; the drops from the thunder-clouds have drenched them with profuse as well as gentle showers:
5. Showers from every nightly cloud, from every cloud veiling the horizon at day-break, and from every evening cloud, responsive with hoarse murmurs.
6. Here the wild eringo-plants raise their heads; here the antelopes bring forth their young by the sides of the valley; and here the ostriches drop their eggs.
7. The large-eyed wild cows lie suckling their young a few days old; their young, who will soon become a herd on the plain.
8. The torrents have cleared the rubbish, and disclosed the traces of habitations, as the reeds of a writer restore effaced letters in a book.

9. Or as the black duſt, ſprinkled over the varied marks on a fair hand, brings to view, with a brighter tint, the blue ſtains of woad.

10. I ſtood aſking news of the ruins concerning their lovely habitants: but what avail my queſtions to dreary rocks, who anſwer them only by their echo?

11. In the plains, which now are naked, a populous city once ſtood; but they decamped at early dawn, and nothing of them remains but the canals, which encircled their tents, and the Thumaam-plants, with which they were repaired.

12. How were thy tender affections raiſed, when the damſels of the tribe departed; when they hid themſelves in carriages of cotton, like antelopes in their lair; and the tents, as they were ſtruck, gave a piercing ſound!

13. They were concealed in vehicles, whoſe ſides were well covered with awnings and carpets, with fine ſpun curtains, and pictured veils.

14. A company of maidens were ſeated in them, with black eyes and graceful motions, like the wild heifers of Tudah, or the roes of Wegera, tenderly gazing on their young.

15. They haſtened their camels till the ſultry vapour gradually ſtole them from my ſight; and they ſeemed to paſs through a vale, wild with tamariſks, and rough with large ſtones, like the valley of *Beiſha*."

What is called the Deſert of Sinai, is a beautiful plain near nine miles long, and above three in breadth; it lies open to the northeaſt, but to the ſouthward is cloſed by ſome of the lower eminences of Mount Sinai; and other parts of that mountain make ſuch encroachments upon the plain as to divide it into two, each ſo capacious as to be ſufficient to receive the whole camp of the Iſraelites.

From Mount Sinai may be ſeen Mount Horeb, where Moſes kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law, when he ſaw the burning buſh. On thoſe mountains, are many chapels and cells poſſeſſed by the Greek and Latin monks, who, like the religious at Jeruſalem, pretend

to

to ſhow the very ſpot where every miracle, or tranſaction recorded in the ſcripture, happened.

At Mecca, the capital of all Arabia, and the birth-place of Mahomet, is a moſque ſo glorious, that it is generally counted the moſt magnificent of any temple in the Turkiſh dominions. The number of pilgrims who yearly viſit this place, is almoſt incredible, every muſſulman being obliged, by his religion, to come hither once in his life time, or ſend a deputy. At Medina, about 50 miles from the Red Sea, the city to which Mahomet fled when he was driven out of Mecca, and the place where he was buried, is a ſtately moſque, ſupported by 400 pillars, and furniſhed with 300 ſilver lamps, which are continually burning. It is called *Moſt Holy*, by the Turks, becauſe in it is placed the coffin of their prophet Mahomet, covered with cloth of gold, under a canopy of ſilver tiſſue. Hither the pilgrims reſort, as to Mecca, but not in ſuch numbers.

The Arabs are deſcended from Iſhmael, of whoſe poſterity it was foretold, that they ſhall be invincible, "have their hands againſt every man, and every man's hands againſt theirs." They are at preſent, and have remained from the remoteſt ages, during the various conqueſts of the Greeks, Romans and Tartars, a convincing proof of the divine origin of this prediction.

The famous Mahomet was born in the year 569, at Mecca. From his flight to Medina, which happened in the 622d year of Chriſt, the 54th year of Mahomet's age, and the tenth of his miniſtry, his followers, the Mahometans, compute their time, and the era is called in Arabic, Hegira, "the Flight."

Mahomet, by the aſſiſtance of the inhabitants of Medina, and of others, whom his addreſs daily attached to him, brought over all his countrymen to a belief, or at leaſt, to an acquieſcence in his doctrines. The ſpeedy propagation of his ſyſtem among the Arabians, was a new argument in its behalf among the inhabitants of Egypt, and the Eaſt, who were previouſly diſpoſed to it. Arians, Jews and Gentiles, all forſook their ancient faith, and became Mahometans. In a word, the contagion ſpread over Arabia, Syria, Egypt, and Perſia; and

and Mahomet, from a deceitful hypocrite, became the most powerful monarch in his time. He was proclaimed King at Medina, in the year 627, and after subduing part of Arabia and Syria, he died in 632, leaving two branches of his race, both esteemed divine among their subjects.

See "The History of the Turkish or Ottoman Empire, from its foundation in 1300, to the peace of Belgrade, in 1740; to which is prefixed a Historical Discourse on Mahomet and his successors;" translated from the French of Mignot, by A. Hawkins, Esq. published in 1787.

ASIATIC ISLES.

THE Japan Islands, forming an empire, governed by a most despotic king, lie about 150 miles east of China. The soil and productions of these islands are much the same as those of China. The Japanese are the grossest idolaters, and irreconcileable to Christianity. They are of a yellow complexion, narrow eyes, short noses, black hair. A sameness of dress prevails through the whole empire, from the emperor to the peasant. The first compliment offered to a stranger in their houses, is a dish of tea, and a pipe of tobacco. Obedience to parents, and respect to superiors, characterize the nation. Their penal laws are very severe, but punishment is seldom inflicted. The inhabitants have made great progress in commerce and agriculture.

Formosa is a fine island east of China, abounding in all the necessaries of life.

The Philippines, 1100 in number, lying 200 miles southeast of China, belonging to Spain, are fruitful in all the necessaries of life, and beautiful to the eye. They are, however, subject to earthquakes, thunder and lightning, venomous beasts, and noxious herbs, whose poison kills instantaneously. They are subject to the Spanish government. The Sultan of Mindanao is a Mahometan.

Borneo,

Borneo, 800 miles long, and 700 broad, next to New Holland, is thought to be the largeſt iſland in the world. It lies on both ſides of the equator, and is famous for being the native country of the Ouran Outang, which, of all irrational animals, reſembles a man the moſt.

Sumatra, weſt of Borneo, produces ſo much gold, that it was thought to be the Ophir mentioned in the ſcriptures. But Mr. Marſden, in his late hiſtory of this iſland, thinks it was unknown to the ancients; and Mr. Bruce has pretty clearly ſhown, that the Ophir mentioned in the ſcriptures, is in Africa.

Ceylon belongs to the Engliſh,* and is ſaid to be by nature the richeſt and fineſt iſland in the world. The natives call it with ſome ſhow of reaſon, the terreſtrial paradiſe. They are a ſober inoffenſive people, but idolaters. This iſland is noted for the cinnamon tree.

Java principally belongs to the Dutch, who have here erected a kind of commercial monarchy, the capital in which is Batavia, a noble and populous city, lying in the latitude of ſix degrees ſouth, at the mouth of the river Jucata, and furniſhed with one of the fineſt harbours in the world. The Chineſe, reſiding in this iſland, are computed at 100,000; about 30,000 of that nation were barbarouſly maſſacred, without the ſmalleſt offence ever proved upon them, in 1740.

AFRICA.

AFRICA, the fourth grand diviſion of the globe, bears ſome reſemblance to the form of a pyramid, the baſe being the northern part of it, which runs along the ſhores of the Mediterranean, and the point or top of the pyramid, the Cape of Good Hope. Africa is a peninſula

* It belonged to the Dutch till 1802, when it was ceded to the Engliſh by the treaty eſtabliſhing a general peace.

peninsula of a prodigious extent, joined to Asia only by a neck of land, about 60 miles over, between the Red Sea and the Mediterranean, usually called the Isthmus of Suez. Its utmost length from north to south is 4300 miles; and the broadest part is 3500 miles from east to west. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, which separates it from Europe; on the east, by the Isthmus of Suez, the Red Sea, and the Indian Ocean, which divide it from Asia; on the south, by the Southern Ocean; and on the west, by the great Atlantic Ocean, which separates it from America.

The most considerable rivers in Africa, are the Niger, which falls into the Atlantic or Western Ocean, after a course of 2800 miles. It increases and decreases as the Nile, fertilizes the country, and has grains of gold in many parts of it. The Gambia and Senegal are only branches of this river. The Nile, which divides Egypt into two parts, discharges itself into the Mediterranean, after a prodigious course from its source in Abyssinia. The most considerable mountains in Africa are the Atlas, a ridge extending from the Western Ocean, as far as Egypt, and had its name from a king of Mauritania, a great lover of astronomy, who used to observe the stars from its summit, on which account the poets represent him as bearing the heavens on his shoulders: The Mountains of the Moon, extending themselves between Abyssinia and Monomopata, and are still higher than those of Atlas: Those of Sierra Leona, or the Mountains of the Lions, which divide Nigritia from Guinea, and extend as far as Ethiopia. These were styled by the ancients, the Mountains of God, on account of their being subject to thunder and lightning. The Peak of Teneriffe, which the Dutch make their meridian, is about two miles high, in the form of a sugar-loaf, and is situated on an island of the same name, near the coast. The most noted capes, or promontories, in this country, are Cape Verd, the most westerly point of the continent of Africa, and the Cape of Good Hope (so denominated by the Portuguese, when they first went round it in 1498) the south extremity of Africa, in the country

of

of the Hottentots. There is but one ſtrait in Africa, which is called Babelmandel, and is the communication between the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean.

Africa once contained ſeveral kingdoms and ſtates, eminent for the liberal arts, for wealth and power, and the moſt extenſive commerce. The kingdoms of Egypt and Ethiopia, in particular, were much celebrated; and the rich and powerful ſtate of Carthage, that once formidable rival to Rome itſelf, extended her commerce to every part of the then known world. Upon the decline of the Roman empire, in the fifth century, the north of Africa was overrun by the Vandals, who contributed ſtill more to the deſtruction of arts and ſciences; and, to add to this country's calamity, the Saracens made a ſudden conqueſt of all the coaſts of Egypt and Barbary, in the ſeventh century. Theſe were ſucceeded by the Turks; and both being of the Mahometan religion, whoſe profeſſors carried deſolation with them wherever they went, the ruin of that once flouriſhing part of the world was thereby completed.

The inhabitants of this continent, with reſpect to religion, may be divided into three ſorts: namely, Pagans, Mahometans, and Chriſtians. The firſt are the moſt numerous.

Having given the reader ſome idea of Africa in general, we ſhall now conſider it under three grand diviſions: Firſt, Egypt; ſecondly, the States of Barbary, ſtretching along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, from Egypt on the eaſt, to the Atlantic Ocean, weſt; and laſtly, that part of Africa, between the tropic of Cancer and the Cape of Good Hope. The laſt of theſe diviſions, indeed, is vaſtly greater than the other two; but the nations which it contains are ſo little known, and ſo barbarous, and like all barbarous nations, ſo ſimilar in moſt reſpects to one another, that they may, without impropriety, be thrown under one general head.

EGYPT.

EGYPT.

Miles.			Sq. Miles.
Length 600 / Breadth 250	between	20° & 32° N. lat. / 28° & 36° E. long.	140,700

Boundaries.] IT is bounded by the Mediterranean Sea, north; by the Red Sea, east; by Abyssinia, or the Upper Ethiopia, on the south; by the Desert of Barca, and the unknown parts of Africa, west. It is divided into Lower and Upper Egypt.

Climate.] It is observed by M. Volney, that, during eight months of the year, (from March to November) the heat is almost insupportable by any European. "During the whole of this season, the air is inflamed, the sky sparkling, and the heat oppressive to all unaccustomed to it." The other months are more temperate. The southerly winds which sometimes blow in Egypt, are by the natives, called *poisonous winds*, or the *hot winds of the desert*. They are of such extreme heat and dryness, that no animated body exposed to it can withstand their fatal influence. During the three days which it generally lasts, the streets are deserted; and woe to the traveller, whom this wind surprises remote from shelter: when it exceeds three days, it is insupportable.

The soil is exceedingly fruitful, occasioned by the overflowing of the Nile, which leaves a fattening slime behind it. Those parts not overflowed by the Nile, are uncultivated, sandy and barren. Egypt produces corn, rice, sugar, flax, linen, salt, sal ammoniac, balsam, and various sorts of fruits and drugs.

Egypt till lately was governed by a Bashaw, sent from Constantinople, and was a province of the Turkish empire.* The Turks and Arabs are Mahometans. Mahometanism is the established religion of Egypt; but there are many Christians, called Copts, and the Jews are very numerous.

The number of inhabitants in Egypt, according to M. Volney, is about 2,300,000; of which, Cairo, the capital, contains 250,000.

Egypt

* The late convulsions in this country have produced some changes in its government, and its affairs are yet in an unsettled state.

Egypt is famous for its pyramids, those ſtupendous works of folly. The Egyptians were the only people who were acquainted with the art of embalming or preſerving dead bodies from putrefaction. Here is the river Nile, celebrated for its fertilizing inundations, and for the ſubtle, voracious crocodiles which inhabit its ſhores. The natives at the head of this famous river pay divine honours to it. Thouſands of cattle are offered to the Deity, who is ſuppoſed to reſide at its ſource. This was the theatre of thoſe remarkable tranſactions, which make up the beautiful and affecting hiſtory of Joſeph. Here Pharaoh exhibited ſcenes of cruelty, tyranny and oppreſſion towards the Iſraelites, in the courſe of their 400 years bondage to the Egyptians. Here too, Moſes was born, and was preſerved in the little ark, among the flags on the banks of the Nile. Here, through the inſtrumentality of this great man, the Egyptians were afflicted with many grievous plagues, which induced them at laſt to *let Iſrael go*. Here, Moſes with his rod, divided the Red Sea, and Iſrael paſſed it on dry land; which the Egyptians, attempting to do, were overwhelmed by the returning of the waters. To this ſcene ſucceeded the Iſraelites' memorable 40 years march through the deſerts of Arabia, before they reached the land of Canaan.

THE STATES OF BARBARY.

UNDER this head, we ſhall rank the countries of, 1. Morocco and Fez; 2. Algiers; 3. Tunis; 4. Tripoli and Barca.

The empire of Morocco, including Fez, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean ſea; on the ſouth, by Tafilet; and on the eaſt, by Segelmeſſa and the kingdom of Algiers, being 500 miles in length, and 480 in breadth.

Fez, which is now united to Morocco, is about 125 miles in length, and much the ſame in breadth. It lies between the kingdom of Algiers to the eaſt, and Morocco on the ſouth, and is ſurrounded on other parts by the ſea.

Algiers, formerly a kingdom, is bounded on the eaſt, by the kingdom of Tunis; on the north, by the Mediterranean; on the ſouth, by Mount Atlas, and on the weſt, by the kingdoms of Morocco and Tafilet. According to Dr. Shaw, who reſided 12 years at Algiers, this country extends in length 480 miles along the coaſt of the Mediterranean, and between 40 and 100 miles in breadth.

Tunis is bounded by the Mediterranean on the north and eaſt; by the kingdom of Algiers on the weſt; and by Tripoli, with part of Biledulgerid, on the ſouth; being 220 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 170 in breadth, from eaſt to weſt.

Tripoli, including Barca, is bounded on the north, by the Mediterranean ſea; on the ſouth, by the country of the Beriberies; on the weſt, by the kingdom of Tunis, Biledulgerid, and a territory of the Gadamis; and on the eaſt, by Egypt; extending about 1100 miles along the ſea coaſt; and the breadth is from 1 to 300 miles.

Each capital bears the name of the ſtate or kingdom to which it belongs, but the capital of Biledulgerid (the ancient Numidia) is Dara.

The Barbary ſtates form a great political confederacy, though each is independent as to the exerciſe of its internal policy.

The air of theſe ſtates is mild and agreeable.

Under the Roman empire, they were juſtly denominated the garden of the world; and to have a reſidence there, was conſidered as the higheſt ſtate of luxury.

The produce of their ſoil formed thoſe magazines, which furniſhed all Italy, and great part of the Roman empire, with corn, wine and oil. Though the lands are now uncultivated, through the oppreſſion and barbarity of their conſtitution, yet they are ſtill fertile, not only in the above mentioned commodities, but in dates, figs, raiſins, almonds, apples, pears, cherries, plums, citrons, lemons, oranges, pomegranates, with plenty of roots and herbs in their kitchen gardens. Excellent hemp and flax grow on their plains.

MOROCCO, the capital of the empire of the ſame name, is thought to contain 25,000 inhabitants.

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The city of Algiers is not above a mile and a half in circuit, though it is computed to contain near 120,000 inhabitants, 15,000 houſes, and 107 moſques. Their public baths are large, and handſomely paved with marble. The proſpect of the country and ſea from Algiers is very beautiful, being built on the declivity of a mountain; but the city, though for ſeveral ages it has braved ſome of the greateſt powers in Chriſtendom, it is ſaid, could make but a faint defence againſt a regular ſiege, and that three Engliſh fifty-gun ſhips might batter it about the ears of its inhabitants from the harbour. If ſo, the Spaniards muſt have been very deficient either in courage or conduct. They attacked it in the year 1775, by land and by ſea, but were repulſed with great loſs, though they had near 20,000 foot and 2,000 horſe, and 47 king's ſhips of different rates, and 346 tranſports. In the years 1783 and 1784, they alſo renewed their attacks by ſea to deſtroy the city and gallies; but after ſpending a quantity of ammunition, bombs, &c. were forced to retire, without either its capture or extinction.

Tunis is the moſt poliſhed republic of all the Barbary ſtates. The capital contains 10,000 families, and above 3000 tradeſmen's ſhops, and its ſuburbs conſiſt of 1000 houſes. The Tuniſine women are very handſome in their perſons; and though the men are ſunburnt, the complexion of the ladies is very delicate, nor are they leſs neat and elegant in their dreſs; but they improve the beauty of their eyes by art, particularly the powder of lead ore, the ſame pigment, according to the opinion of the learned Dr. Shaw, that Jezebel made uſe of, when ſhe is ſaid (2 Kings, chap. ix. verſe 30) to have painted her face; the words of the original being, that ſhe ſet off her eyes with the powder of lead ore.

Tripoli was once the richeſt, moſt populous and opulent of all the ſtates on the coaſt; but it is now much reduced, and the inhabitants, who are ſaid to amount to between 4 and 500,000, have all the vices of the Algerines.

All foreigners are here allowed the open profeſſion of their religion, but the inhabitants of theſe ſtates are Mahometans; and many ſubjects of Morocco follow the tenets of one Hamed, a modern ſectariſt, and an

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enemy to the ancient doctrine of the califs. The Moors of Barbary, as the inhabitants of these states are now promiscuously called, (because the Saracens first entered Europe from Mauritania, the country of the Moors) have adopted the very worst parts of the Mahometan religion, and seem to have retained only as much of it as countenances their vices.

The Emperor of Morocco is an arbitrary Prince. Algiers is governed by a Prince, called the Dey, elected by the army. The sovereigns of Tunis and Tripoli, called Beys, are not so independent as the former. These three states may be looked upon as republics of soldiers, under the protection of the Grand Signior. With Algiers the United States have lately negociated a treaty of peace, and have confirmed that which before existed with Morocco. On this coast, stood the famous city of Carthage, which was destroyed by the Romans. Among the great men Africa has produced, are Tertullian, Cyprian, Julius Africanus, Arnobius, Lactantius, and St. Austin, all bishops of the church. The warriors of note are Hamilcar, Hannibal, and Asdrubal. Among the poets, are Terence and Apuleius.

Of AFRICA, from the Tropic of Cancer, to the Cape of Good Hope.

THIS immense territory is, comparatively speaking, very little known; there is no modern traveller that has penetrated into the interior parts; so that we are ignorant not only of the bounds, but even of the names of several inland countries. In many material circumstances, the inhabitants of this extensive continent agree with each other. If we except the people of Abyssinia, they are all of a black complexion. In their religion, except on the sea coasts, which have been visited and settled by strangers, they are Pagans; and the form of government is every where monarchical or despotic. Few princes, however, possess a very extensive jurisdiction; for as the natives of this part of Africa are said to be grosly ignorant in all the arts of utility or refinement, they must be little acquainted with one another;

another; and generally united in small societies, each governed by its own prince.

We are but imperfectly acquainted with the manners and customs of the people of this extensive country. The accounts given us by Mr. Bruce, of the Abyssinians, represent them as in a state of very great barbarism.

Their manner of feeding is beyond a parallel, if we may believe the report of our author. He informs us, that falling in with some soldiers driving a cow before them, he was surprised to see them throw down the animal, cut off pieces of her flesh, and then slapping the skin over the wound, make her get up and walk on as before. He found this to be the common practice of the country.

The religion of the Abyssinians is a mixture of Christianity, Judaism and Paganism; the two latter of which are by far the most predominant. There are here more churches than in any other country, and though it is very mountainous, and consequently the view much obstructed, it is very seldom you see less than 5 or 6 churches. Every great man when he dies, thinks he has atoned for all his wickedness, if he leaves a fund to build a church, or has one built in his life-time.

The churches are full of pictures slovenly painted on parchment, and nailed upon the walls. There is no choice in their saints, they are both of the Old and New Testament, and those that might be dispensed with from both. There is St. Pontius Pilate and his wife; there is St. Balaam and his ass; Samson and his jaw bone, and so of the rest.

The fertility of a country so prodigiously extensive, might be supposed more various than we find it is; in fact, there is no medium in this part of Africa with regard to the advantages of soil; it is either perfectly barren, or extremely fertile; this arises from the intense heat of the sun, which, where it meets with sufficient moisture, produces with the utmost luxuriancy; and in those countries where there are few rivers, reduces the surface of the earth to a barren sand. Of this sort are the countries of Anian and Zaara, which, for want of water, and consequently of all other necessaries, are reduced to perfect deserts, as the name of the latter de-

notes. In thoſe countries, on the other hand, where there is plenty of water, and particularly where the rivers overflow the land, part of the year, as in Abyſſinia, the productions of nature, both of the animal and vegetable kinds, are found in the higheſt perfection and greateſt abundance. The countries of Mandingo, Ethiopia, Congo, Angola, Batua, Truticui, Monomotapa, Caſati, and Mehenemugi, are extremely rich in gold and ſilver.

Gondar, the metropolis of Abyſſinia, is ſituated upon a hill of conſiderable height, the top of it nearly plain, on which the town is placed. It conſiſts of about 10,000 families in time of peace. The houſes are chiefly of clay, the roofs thatched in the form of cones, which is always the conſtruction within the tropical rains.

The Abyſſinians, from a very ancient tradition, according to Mr. Bruce, attribute the foundation of their monarchy to Menilek, ſon of Solomon, by the Queen of Sheba, rendered in the vulgate, the Queen of the South. The annals of the Abyſſinians ſay, ſhe was a Pagan when ſhe left her own country, but being full of admiration at the ſight of Solomon's works, ſhe was converted to Judaiſm in Jeruſalem, and bore him a ſon, whom ſhe called Menilek, and he became their firſt King. She returned with her ſon to Sheba, whom, after keeping him ſome years, ſhe ſent back to his father, to be inſtructed. Solomon did not neglect his charge, and he was anointed and crowned King of Ethiopia, in the temple of Jeruſalem, and at his inauguration, took the name of David: after this he returned to Sheba, and brought with him a colony of Jews, among whom were many doctors of the law of Moſes, particularly one of each tribe, to make judges in his kingdom. With theſe came alſo Azarias, the ſon of Zadok the prieſt, and brought with him a Hebrew tranſcript of the law, which was delivered into his cuſtody, as he bore the title of Nebrit, or high prieſt; and this charge, though the book itſelf was burnt with the church at Axum, in the Mooriſh war of Adel, is ſtill continued, as it is ſaid, in the lineage of Azarias, who are keepers of the church of Axum at this day. All Abyſſinia was thereupon converted, and the government of the church

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and ſtate modelled according to what was then in uſe at Jeruſalem.

On the Guinea or weſtern coaſt, the Engliſh trade to James Fort, and other ſettlements near and up the river Gambia, where they exchange their woollen and linen manufactures, their hard ware and ſpirituous liquors, for the perſons of the natives. By the treaty of peace in 1783, the river of Senegal, with its dependencies, were given up to France. Among the Negroes, a man's wealth conſiſts in the number of his family, whom he ſells like ſo many cattle, and often at an inferior price. Gold and ivory, next to the ſlave trade, form principal branches of African commerce.

The greateſt part of the profits of the ſlave trade is raiſed on the ſugar plantations. If by eſtabliſhing factories, and encouraging civilization on the coaſt of Africa, and returning ſome of the Weſt India and other ſlaves, to their original country, ſome amends could be made for paſt treachery to the natives, and the inhabitants could be inſtructed in the culture of tobacco, indigo, cotton, rice, &c. to barter with us for our manufactures, great might be the profits, and much would it ſerve the cauſe of humanity. An undertaking of this kind has lately been ſet on foot by the *Sierra Leona* company, which bids fair to be ſucceſsful, and does very great honour to the humane gentlemen, who are agents in this buſineſs.

The eſtabliſhment which the Dutch Eaſt India Company have made on either ſide of the Cape of Good Hope, the extreme ſouthern point of that great continent, which comprehends Europe, Aſia, and Africa, extends, according to computation, 450 miles eaſtward and weſtward, and 250 towards the north. In this extenſive domain, the population amounts to 17,000 inhabitants of European deſcent, and about 30,000 ſlaves, Africans and Aſiatics.

This country is capable of being made, by the ſimpleſt means, a populous commercial colony.

The *Aborigines* of the country, who are called *Hottentots*, and who are of a mild and tractable diſpoſition, have been eaſily reduced to the condition of obedient ſubjects. They are a quiet, inoffenſive people, uſeful

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to the Dutch in many reſpects, particularly in the management of flocks and herds of cattle. They have been very much miſrepreſented; and it is ſurpriſing, that the falſehoods, which have been propagated concerning them, ſhould ſo long have gained credit in the world. It is not true, that they are in the practice of eating raw fleſh, or that they entwine their bodies with the entrails of cattle. They prepare their food with fire; and their clothing conſiſts of a dreſſed hide, which is tied like a collar round the neck, hangs down over the ſhoulders near to the ground, and is broad, and may be wrapt round the fore part of the body; beſides this, they wear another covering of ſkin round their loins, which reaches half way down the thighs. Sometimes they have a cap for the head, and ſhoes for the feet of the ſame materials. Their ſhoes are formed of a piece of hide, drawn cloſely about the feet, with thongs of the ſame. The Hottentots having few conveniences for bathing, and living in a climate where they are very frequently involved in clouds of duſt, have acquired habits of dirtineſs; but their ſkins, when waſhed, are clear, though ſallow.

The employment of the Hottentots is purely paſtoral; their principal and almoſt only occupation being the care of their herds of ſheep and kine.

A ſea officer lately viſited all the chiefs of the Negroes in the Engliſh ſettlements, from Santa Apollonia to Athera, which is upwards of 250 miles, and found the police and puniſhment of all crimes ſupported by the ſlave trade. Thoſe who commit crimes or treſpaſſes againſt their laws, are, at the deciſion of twelve elders, ſold for ſlaves for the uſe of their government, and the ſupport of their chiefs. Theft, adultery, and murder, are the higheſt crimes, and whenever they are detected, ſubject the whole family to ſlavery. But any individual, condemned to ſlavery for the crime of his relation, may redeem his own perſon, by furniſhing two ſlaves in his room. Or when a man commits one of the above cardinal crimes, all the male part of his family are forfeited to ſlavery; if a woman, the female part is ſold. "While on the coaſt, ſays he, I ſaw inſtances of this ſort ſo truly cruel, as made my very boſom bleed.

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This traffic in crimes, makes the chiefs vigilant. Nor do our planters, who purchaſe them, uſe any pains to inſtruct them in religion, to make them amends for the oppreſſion thus exerciſed on them. I am ſorry to ſay they are unnaturally averſe to every thing that tends to it; yet the Portugueſe, French, and Spaniards, in their ſettlements, ſucceed in their attempts to inſtruct them, as much to the advantage of commerce, as of religion. It is for the ſake of Chriſtianity, and the advantages accompanying it, that Engliſh ſlaves embrace every occaſion of deſerting to the ſettlements of theſe nations."

It is high time for the legiſlature to enforce and put an end to this moſt infamous of all trades, ſo diſgraceful to the Chriſtian name, and ſo repugnant to the principles of a free government.

AFRICAN ISLANDS.

AT the mouth of the Red Sea is the iſland that ſailors now call Socotara, or Sccatra, famous for its aloes, which are eſteemed the beſt in the world.

Sailing down, ſouthward, we come to the iſland of Madagaſcar, or Lawrence, abounding in cattle and corn, and moſt of the neceſſaries of life, but no ſufficient merchandize to induce the Europeans to ſettle colonies; it has ſeveral petty ſavage Kings of its own, both Arabs and negroes, who make war on each other, ſell their priſoners for ſlaves, to the ſhipping, which call here, taking clothes, utenſils, and other neceſſaries in return.

Near it, are the four Comorra Iſles, whoſe petty Kings are tributary to the Portugueſe; and near theſe lies the iſland of Bourbon; and a little higher, Maurice, ſo called by the Dutch, who firſt touched here in 1598. It is now in poſſeſſion of the French, and by them called the Iſle of France, lat. 20° S. long. 46° E.

Quitting the eaſtern world, and the Indies, and paſſing round the Cape of Good Hope, into the wide Atlantic Ocean, the firſt iſland is the ſmall, but pleaſant one called St. Helena, at which place, all the Engliſh

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and American East India ships stop, to get water and fresh provisions, in their way home. Near this, are the Guinea Islands, St. Matthew, St. Thomas, and others, not far from the coast under the equinoctial line, belonging to the Portuguese. These were so named by the sailors, who first found them on the festivals of St. Helen, St. Thomas, and St. Matthew.

Thence northward, are the Cape Verd Islands, so called for their verdure. They now belong to the Portuguese, who are furnished from thence with salt and goats' skins.

Farther north, are the pleasant Canaries, belonging to the Spaniards, from whence first came Canary wine, and the beautiful singing birds, called Canary Birds. The ancients called them the Fortunate Isles, and placed there the Elysian fields. They are ten or twelve in number; the chief are Teneriffe, Gomera, Ferro, and Great Canary. The fertile islands of Madeira lie still farther north, and are famous for the best stomachic wine. They belong to the Portuguese.

New Discoveries.

CONTINENT OF NEW HOLLAND.

SITUATION AND EXTENT.

	Miles.		
Length	2400	between	110° and 153° E. long.
Breadth	2300		11° and 43° S. lat.

IT lies southeast of the island of Java, and south of New Guinea, in the Great South Sea. For more than a century after its first discovery by the Dutch, in 1616, it was thought to be part of a vast southern continent, the existence of which has been a favourite idea with many experienced navigators. The great extent of New Holland gives it an unquestionable claim to the name of Continent.

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The whole eaſtern coaſt of this continent, except the very ſouthern point, was diſcovered and explored by Capt. Cook, in 1770, and is called NEW SOUTH WALES. It is claimed by England, on the old principle of prior diſcovery.

There is a great variety of birds and animals found here, ſeveral of which, before the diſcovery of this place, were non-deſcripts.

The natives go always uncovered, although it is obſerved they ſuffer ſometimes from the cold. Thoſe on the borders of the ſea-coaſt ſubſiſt principally on fiſh. On that part of the coaſt which the Engliſh have invaded, the natives have retired, and, from accounts, are much diſtreſſed for proviſion. A kind of twine is manufactured among them, which, with their fiſhing nets, is very neatly made from the flax plant. This plant promiſes to be very valuable for the purpoſe of making cordage, and the fineſt manufactures.

In May, 1787, the Britiſh government fitted out a ſquadron of eleven veſſels, with 850 convicts, under the command of Arthur Phillip, Eſq. in order to form a ſettlement on this continent. The ſituation determined upon has been named Port Jackſon; ſouth lat. 32° 52′, eaſt long. from Greenwich, 159° 19′ 30″. This place is about 9 miles from Botany Bay, and has a harbour capable of containing 1000 ſail of the line in perfect ſecurity. A plan of a town has been regularly laid out; and, from the lateſt accounts, the proſpect was flattering to the new ſettlers.

On the firſt arrival of the Engliſh, the natives were found amicable, hoſpitable, unaccuſtomed to act with treachery, or to take the leaſt advantage; and every precaution was taken to prevent this harmony from being interrupted; but from ſome diſagreement with individuals, or what is more probable, a diſlike of the encroachments on their territories, they appear to avoid every intercourſe with their new neighbours.

The inhabitants are not very numerous, and are of a chocolate colour, middle ſtature, and very active and courageous. Their food is chiefly fiſh, birds of various kinds, yams, fruit, and the fleſh of the Kanguroo, an animal

animal resembling the Opossum, and peculiar to this continent. Their weapons are spears and lances of different kinds, which they throw with great dexterity. They also use shields of an oblong form, made of bark.

The New Hebrides.] This name was given by Capt. Cook, to a cluster of islands, situated between the latitudes of 14° 29′, and 20° 4′ south; and between 169° 41′, and 170° 21′ east longitude.

Not far from the New Hebrides, and southwestward of them, lies NEW CALEDONIA, a very large island, first discovered by Capt. Cook, in 1774. It is about 87 leagues long, but its breadth is not considerable, nor any where exceeds ten leagues. It is inhabited by a race of stout, tall, well proportioned Indians, of a swarthy or dark chesnut brown. A few leagues distant are two small islands, called the Island of Pines, and Botany Island.

New Guinea is a long, narrow island, extending northeast, from 2° to 12° south lat. and from 131° to 150° east long. but in one part it does not appear to be above 50 miles broad. The country consists of a mixture of very high hills and vallies, interspersed with groves of cocoa-nut trees, plantains, bread fruit, and most of the trees, shrubs and plants, that are found in the other South Sea islands. It affords from the sea a variety of delightful prospects.

New Ireland extends in length, from the northeast to the southeast, about 270 miles, but it is in general very narrow. It abounds with a variety of trees and plants, and with many pigeons, parrots, rooks, and other birds. Northwestward of New Ireland, a cluster of islands were seen by Capt. Carteret, lying very near each other, and supposed to consist of 20 or 30 in number. One of these, which is of a considerable extent, was named NEW HANOVER; but the rest of the cluster received the name of the ADMIRALTY ISLANDS.

GENERAL

GENERAL REMARKS.

"THE varieties among the human race, (says Dr. Percival) enumerated by Linnæus and Buffon, are six. The first is found under the polar regions, and comprehends the Laplanders, the Esquimaux Indians, the Samoeid Tartars, the inhabitants of Nova Zembla, the Borandians, the Greenlanders, and the people of Kamtschatka. The visage of men in these countries is large and broad; the nose flat and short; the eyes of a yellowish brown, inclining to blackness; the cheek bones extremely high; the mouth large; the lips thick, and turning outwards; the voice thin and squeaking; and the skin a dark grey colour. The people are short in stature, the generality being about four feet high, and the tallest not more than five. Ignorance, stupidity, and superstition are the mental characteristics of the inhabitants of these rigorous climates. For here

Doze the gross race. Nor sprightly jest, nor song,
Nor tenderness they know, nor aught of life,
Beyond the kindred bears that stalk without.

The Tartar race, comprehending the Chinese and the Japanese, form the second variety in the human species. Their countenances are broad and wrinkled, even in youth; their noses short and flat; their eyes little, sunk in the sockets, and several inches asunder; their cheek bones are high; their teeth of a large size and separate from each other; their complexions are olive, and their hair black. These nations, in general, excepting the Japanese and Chinese, have no religion, no settled notions of morality, and no decency of behaviour. They are chiefly robbers; their wealth consists in horses, and their skill in the management of them.

The third variety of mankind is that of the southern Asiatics, or the inhabitants of India. These are of a slender shape, have long straight black hair, and generally Roman noses. These people are slothful, luxurious, submissive, cowardly and effeminate.

——The parent Sun himself
Seems o'er this world of slaves to tyrannize;
And, with oppressive ray, the roseate bloom Of

Of beauty blasting, gives the gloomy hue,
And features grois; or worse, to ruthless deeds,
Mad jealousy, blind rage, and fell revenge,
Their fervid spirit fires. Love dwells not there,
The soft regards, the tenderness of life,
The heartshed tear, th' ineffable delight
Of sweet humanity! these court the beam
Of milder climes; in selfish, fierce desire,
And the wild fury of voluptuous sense,
They're lost. The very brute creation there
This rage partakes, and burns with horrid fire.

The Negroes of Africa constitute the fourth striking variety in the human species; but they differ widely from each other; those of Guinea, for instance, are extremely ugly, and have an insupportably offensive scent; while those of Mosambique are reckoned beautiful, and are untainted with any disagreeable smell. The Negroes are, in general, of a black colour; the downy softness of hair, which grows upon the skin, gives a smoothness to it, resembling that of velvet. The hair of their heads is woolly, short and black; but their beards often turn grey, and sometimes white. Their noses are flat and short, their lips thick and tumid, and their teeth of an ivory whiteness.

The intellectual and moral powers of these wretched people are uncultivated; and they are subject to the most barbarous despotism. The savage tyrants, who rule over them, make war upon each other for *human plunder;* and the wretched victims, bartered for spirituous liquors, are torn from their families, their friends, and their native land, and consigned for life to misery, toil and bondage. But how am I shocked to inform you, that this infernal commerce is carried on by the humane, the polished, the Christian inhabitants of Europe; nay, even by Englishmen, whose ancestors have bled in the cause of liberty, and whose breasts still glow with the same generous flame! I cannot give you a more striking proof of the ideas of horror, which the captive Negroes entertain of the state of servitude they are to undergo, than by relating the following incident from Dr. Goldsmith.

"A Guinea captain was, by distress of weather, driven into a certain harbour, with a lading of sickly slaves,

who

who took every opportunity to throw themſelves overboard, when brought upon deck for the benefit of freſh air. The captain perceiving, among others, a female ſlave attempting to drown herſelf, pitched upon her as a proper example for the reſt. As he ſuppoſed that they did not know the terror attending death, he ordered the woman to be tied with a rope under the arm pits, and let down into the water. When the poor creature was thus plunged in, and about half way down, ſhe was heard to give a terrible ſhriek, which at firſt was aſcribed to her fears of drowning; but ſoon after, the water appeared red around her, ſhe was drawn up, and it was found that a ſhark, which had followed the ſhip, had bitten her off from the middle."

The native inhabitants of America make a fifth race of men. They are of a copper colour, have black, thick, ſtraight hair, flat noſes, high cheek bones, and ſmall eyes. They paint the body and face of various colours, and eradicate the hair of their beards, and other parts, as a deformity. Their ſtrength is not ſo large and robuſt as thoſe of the Europeans. They endure hunger, thirſt and pain with aſtoniſhing firmneſs and patience; and, though cruel to their enemies, they are kind and juſt to each other.

The Europeans may be conſidered as the laſt variety of the human kind. They enjoy ſingular advantages from the fairneſs of their complexions. The face of the African black, or of the olive coloured Aſiatic, is a very imperfect index of the mind, and preſerves the ſame ſettled ſhade in joy and ſorrow, confidence and ſhame, anger and deſpair, ſickneſs and health. The Engliſh are ſaid to be of the faireſt of the Europeans; and we may therefore preſume, that their countenances beſt expreſs the variations of the paſſions, and viciſſitudes of diſeaſe. But the intellectual and moral characteriſtics of the different nations, which compoſe this quarter of the globe, are of more importance to be known. Theſe, however, become gradually leſs diſcernible, as faſhion, learning and commerce prevail more univerſally."

FEDERAL MONEY.

THE *Congress of the United States of America*, August 8, 1786—"*Resolved*, That the standard of the United States of America, for gold and silver, shall be eleven parts fine and one part alloy.

"That the *Money-Unit* of the United States (being by the Resolve of Congress of the 6th of July, 1785, a Dollar) shall contain, of fine silver, 375 $\frac{64}{100}$ grains," &c.

Note.		make one	marked	m.	c.	d.	D. E.
	10 Milles		Cent. m. c.	10 =	1		
	10 Cents		Dime. d.	100 =	10 =	1	
	10 Dimes		Dollar. D.	1000 =	100 =	10 =	1
	10 Dollars		Eagle. E.	10000 =	1000 =	100 =	10 = 1

As this money proceeds in a decuple, or tenfold proportion in any number of dollars, dimes, cents, and milles, simply express so many dollars and decimal parts of a dollar.

Thus, 3 dollars, 4 dimes, 6 cents, and 5 milles are expressed D. d. c. m.

3, 4, 6, 5 = $3\frac{465}{1000}$ Dollars = 3465 milles.

As the dollar is the integer, unit, or whole number, and the Eagle the name of a gold coin; and the dime, cent, and mille, are 10th, 100th and 1000th parts of a dollar, the decimal point (,) separates between the dollars and dimes.

Therefore in accounts, the terms Eagle and Dime may be omitted; the place of dimes being the place of tens for cents; and the right hand figure, or place of units for Eagles, will be the place of tens for dollars.

d. c. c. E. D. d. c. D. c.

Thus—,6 9 = ,69 and 24 9, 7 8 = 249.78

The several *Currencies* of the *United States*, compared with dollars and cents, are as follow:

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, Virginia, Kentucky and *Vermont*.

D. s. c. D. s. c. D. s. d. c. D. d. c. D. d. c.
1 = 6, = 100 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3 = ,50 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 1 6 = ,25 $\frac{1}{8}$ = 9 = 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ = $4\frac{1}{2}$ = $6\frac{1}{4}$

New York and *North Carolina*.

D. s. c. D. s. c. D. s. c. D. s. c. D. d. c.
1 = 8 = ,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 4 = ,50 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 2 = ,25 $\frac{1}{8}$ = 1 = $12\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ = 6 = $,6\frac{1}{4}$

New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and *Maryland*.

D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. d. c. D. d. c.
1 = 7-6 = ,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3-9 = ,50 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 1-10$\frac{1}{2}$ = 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ = $11\frac{1}{4}$ = $12\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ = $5\frac{1}{2}$ $6\frac{1}{4}$

South Carolina and *Georgia*.

D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. s. d. c. D. d. c. D. d. c.
1 = 4-8 = ,100 $\frac{1}{2}$ = 2-4 = ,50 $\frac{1}{4}$ = 1-2 = 25 $\frac{1}{8}$ = 7 =, $12\frac{1}{2}$ $\frac{1}{10}$ = $3\frac{1}{2}$ = $6\frac{1}{4}$

INTERESTING

INTERESTING CALCULATIONS

Upon the POPULATION of the UNITED STATES, and of the WORLD.

ADMITTING the population of the United States at present (1784) to be *five millions*, which is very near the exact number—and that this number, by natural increase, and by immigration, will be doubled in 20 years, and continue to increase in that ratio for a century to come, at that period, (1904) there will be in United America 160 millions of inhabitants, nearly 20 millions more than there are at present in all Europe. And when we consider the probable acquisition of people by foreign immigrations, and that the interior and unsettled parts of America are amply sufficient to provide for this number, the presumption is strong that this estimate will not differ materially from the event.

It has been common to compute the number of inhabitants on this globe, in round numbers, at 950 millions, viz.

America 150 millions—Europe 150 millions—Asia 500 millions, and Africa 150 millions. Hence it has been reckoned, that as a generation lasts 30 years, in that space 950 millions of people must be born, and the same number die; and, consequently, that about 31 millions die annually; 86 thousand every day; 3,600 every hour; 60 every minute, and one every second, or in this proportion.

This estimate is much too large. One nearer the truth was made a few years since by a gentleman* in England, in which he reckons the inhabitants of the world at about 731 millions; of whom are,

	Millions.		Millions.
Pagans	420	Protestants	44
Mahometans	130	Greek & Armenian Church	30
Roman Catholics	100	Jews	7
		Total	731

This estimate, I apprehend, considerably exceeds the truth. He reckons upwards of 90 millions in America. This is too large by more than one half. Dr. Stiles, than whom no man was better informed on this subject, reckoned that the whole number of Indians in all North America, did not *exceed two millions and a half*. Admitting this to be true, *fifteen*, or, including the islands, *twenty* millions, would be the extent of the population of all America

* Mr. William Carey.

AN IMPROVED

CHRONOLOGICAL TABLE

OF

REMARKABLE EVENTS, DISCOVERIES, AND INVENTIONS; Comprehending, in one view, the *Analyſis* or *Outlines* of *General Hiſtory*, from the *Creation* to the preſent *Time*.

Before Chriſt.

4004 THE creation of the world, and of Adam and Eve.
3017 Enoch tranſlated into heaven.
2348 The old world deſtroyed by a deluge which continued 377 days.
2247 The tower of Babel is built about this time by Noah's poſterity; upon which God miraculouſly confounds their language, and thus diſperſes them into different nations.
2188 Miſraim, the ſon of Ham, founds the kingdom of Egypt, which laſted 1663 years, to the conqueſt of Cambyſes.
2059 Ninus, the ſon of Belus, founds the kingdom of Aſſyria, which laſted about 1000 years.
1921 The covenant of God made with Abraham, when he leaves Haran to go into Canaan, which begins the 430 years of ſojourning.
1897 The cities of Sodom and Gomorrah are deſtroyed for their wickedneſs, by fire from heaven.
1822 Memnon the Egyptian invents the letters.
1715 Prometheus firſt ſtruck fire from flints.
1635 Joſeph dies in Egypt, which concludes the book of Geneſis, containing a period of 2369 years.
1574 Aaron born in Egypt; 1490, appointed by God firſt high-prieſt of the Iſraelites.
1571 Moſes, brother to Aaron, born in Egypt, and adopted by Pharaoh's daughter.
1556 Cecrops brings a colony of Saites from Egypt, into Attica, and begins the kingdom of Athens in Greece.
1503 Deluge of Deucalion in Theſſaly.
1493 Cadmus carried the Phenician letters into Greece, and built the citadel of Thebes.
1491 Moſes performs a number of miracles in Egypt, and departs from that kingdom, together with 600,000 Iſraelites, beſides children, which completed the 430 years of ſojourning.
1485 The firſt ſhip that appeared in Greece brought from Egypt by Danaus, who arrived at Rhodes, and brought with him his fifty daughters.
1453 The Olympic games celebrated at Olympia, in Greece.
1452 The Pentateuch, or five firſt books of Moſes, are written in the land of Moab, where he died the year following, aged 110 years.
1451 The Iſraelites, after ſojourning in the wilderneſs 40 years, are led under Joſhua into the land of Canaan, where they

fix

Bef. Chriſt

fix themſelves, after having ſubdued the natives; and the period of the ſabbatical year commences.

1198 The rape of Helen by Paris, which, in 1193, gave riſe to the Trojan war, and ſiege of Troy by the Greeks, which continued ten years, when that city was taken and burned.

1048 David is ſole King of Iſrael.

1004 The Temple is ſolemnly dedicated by Solomon.

896 Elijah, the prophet, is tranſlated to heaven.

894 Money firſt made of gold and ſilver at Argos.

869 The city of Carthage, in Africa, founded by Queen Dido.

814 The kingdom of Macedon begins.

776 The firſt Olympiad begins.

753 Æra of the building of Rome in Italy by Romulus, firſt King of the Romans.

720 Samaria taken, after three years ſiege, and the kingdom of Iſrael overthrown by Salmanaſer, King of Aſſyria, who carried the ten tribes into captivity.

The firſt eclipſe of the moon on record.

658 Byzantium (now Conſtantinople) built by a colony of Athenians.

604 By order of Necho, King of Egypt, ſome Phenicians ſailed from the Red Sea round Africa, and returned by the Mediterranean.

600 Thales of Miletus travels into Egypt, acquires the knowledge of geometry, aſtronomy, and philoſophy; returns to Greece, calculates eclipſes, and gives general notions of the univerſe, and maintains that one Supreme Intelligence regulates all its motions.

Maps, globes, and the ſigns of the Zodiac invented, by Anaximander, the ſcholar of Thales.

597 Jehoiakin, King of Judah, is carried away captive by Nebuchadnezzar to Babylon.

587 The city of Jeruſalem taken, after a ſiege of 18 months.

559 Cyrus the firſt King of Perſia.

538 The kingdom of Babylon deſtroyed: that city being taken by Cyrus, who, in 536, iſſued an edict for the return of the Jews.

526 Learning is greatly encouraged at Athens, and a public library firſt founded.

515 The ſecond temple at Jeruſalem is finiſhed under Darius.

509 Tarquin, the 7th and laſt King of the Romans, is expelled, and Rome is governed by two conſuls, and other republican magiſtrates, until the battle of Pharſalia, 461 years.

504 Sardis taken and burned by the Athenians, which gave occaſion to the Perſian invaſion of Greece.

481 Xerxes, King of Perſia, begins his expedition againſt Greece.

458 Ezra is ſent from Babylon to Jeruſalem, with the captive Jews, and the veſſels of gold and ſilver, &c being 70 weeks of years, or 490 years before the crucifixion of our Saviour.

454 The Romans ſent to Athens for Solon's laws.

451 The Decemvirs created at Rome, and the laws of the twelve tables compiled and ratified.

Bef. Christ.

432 Nineteen years cycle invented by Meton.

430 The history of the Old Testament finishes about this time. Malachi, the last of the prophets.

401 Retreat of 10,000 Greeks, under Xenophon.

400 Socrates, the founder of moral philosophy among the Greeks, put to death by the Athenians, who soon after repent, and erect to his memory a statue of brass.

379 Bœotian war commences in Greece, finished in 366, after the death of Epaminondas, the last of the Grecian heroes. After his death, Philip, brother to the King of Macedon, who had been educated under him, privately set out for that country, seized the kingdom, and after a continual course of war, treachery, and dissimulation, put an end to the liberty of the Greeks by the battle of Cheronea.

336 Philip, King of Macedon, murdered, and succeeded by his son, Alexander the Great.

332 Alexandria in Egypt built.

331 Alexander, King of Macedon, conquers Darius, King of Persia, and other nations of Asia.

323 Dies at Babylon, and his empire is divided by his generals into four kingdoms, after destroying his wives, children, brother, mother, and sisters.

291 Darkness at Rome at noon day.

285 Dionysius of Alexandria, began his astronomical era on Monday, June 26, being the first who found the solar year to consist exactly of 365 days, 5 hours, and 49 minutes.

284 Ptolemy Philadelphus, King of Egypt, employs seventy two interpreters to translate the Old Testament into the Greek language, which is called the Septuagint.

269 The first coinage of silver at Rome.

250 Eratosthenes first attempted to measure the earth.

190 The first Roman army enters Asia, and from the spoils of Antiochus brings the Asiatic luxury to Rome.

170 Eighty thousand Jews massacred by Antiochus Epiphanes.

168 Perseus defeated by the Romans, which ends the Macedonian kingdom.

168 The first library erected at Rome, of books brought from Macedonia.

163 The government of Judea under the Maccabees begins, and continues 126 years.

146 Carthage and Corinth razed to the ground by the Romans.

145 A hundred thousand inhabitants of Antioch massacred in one day by the Jews.

135 The history of the Apocrypha ends.

52 Julius Cæsar makes his first expedition into Britain.

47 The Alexandrian library, consisting of 400,000 valuable books, burnt by accident.

45 The war of Africa, in which Cato kills himself.

44 Cæsar killed in the senate house, after having fought fifty pitched battles, and overturned the liberties of his country.

30 Alexandria taken by Octavius, and Egypt reduced to a Roman province.

27 Octavius,

Bef. Christ.

27 Octavius, by a decree of the senate, obtains the title of Augustus Cæsar, and an absolute exemption from the laws, and is properly the first Roman Emperor.

8 The temple of Janus is shut by Augustus, as an emblem of universal peace; and JESUS CHRIST is supposed to have been born in September, or on Monday, December 25

After Christ.

12 CHRIST disputes with the Doctors in the temple.

29 ——— is baptized in the wilderness by John

33 ——— is crucified on Friday, April 3. at 3 o'clock, P. M. His Resurrection on Lord's day, April, 5: His Ascension, Thursday, May 14.

36 St. Paul converted.

39 St. Matthew writes his Gospel.
Pontius Pilate kills himself.

40 The name of Christians first given at Antioch to the followers of Christ.

43 Claudius Cæsar's expedition into Britain.

44 St. Mark writes his Gospel.

46 Christianity carried into Spain.

49 London is founded by the Romans.

52 The council of the Apostles at Jerusalem.

55 St. Luke writes his Gospel.

60 Christianity preached in Britain.

62 St. Paul is sent in bonds to Rome—writes his epistles between 51 and 66.

63 The Acts of the Apostles written.
Christianity is supposed to be introduced into Britain by St. Paul, or some of his disciples, about this time.

64 Rome set on fire, and burned for six days; upon which began, under Nero, the first persecution against the Christians.

67 St. Peter and St. Paul put to death.

70 Titus takes Jerusalem, which is razed to the ground, and the plough made to pass over it.

79 St. John the Evangelist wrote his Revelation—his Gospel in 97.

136 The second Jewish war ends, when they are all banished Judea.

139 Justin writes his first apology for the Christians.

152 The Emperor Antoninus Pius stops the persecution against the Christians.

217 The Septuagint said to be found in a cask. Church yards began to be consecrated.

274 Silk first brought from India; and the manufactory of it introduced into Europe, 551.

303 The tenth general persecution begins under Diocletian and Galerius.

306 Constantine the Great begins his reign.

313 The tenth persecution ends by an edict of Constantine, who favours the Christians, and gives full liberty to their religion.

325 The

Aft. Chriſt.

325 The firſt general council at Nice, when 318 fathers attended againſt Arius, where was compoſed the famous Nicene Creed.

328 Conſtantine removes the ſeat of empire from Rome to Byzantium, which is thenceforward called Conſtantinople.

331 Conſtantine orders all the heathen temples to be deſtroyed.

363 The Emperor Julian, ſurnamed the Apoſtate, endeavours in vain to rebuild the temple of Jeruſalem.

364 The Roman empire is divided into the eaſtern (Conſtantinople the capital) and weſtern (of which Rome continued to be the capital;) each being now under the government of different Emperors.

400 Bells invented by biſhop Paulinus of Nola in Campagna.

410 Rome taken and plundered by Alaric, King of the Goths.

412 The Vandals begin their kingdom in Spain.

420 The kingdom of France begins upon the lower Rhine, under Pharamond.

426 The Romans withdraw their troops from Britain, and never return, adviſing the Britons to arm in their own defence, and truſt to their own valour.

432 St. Patrick began to preach in Ireland: he died 17th March, 493, aged 122 years.

447 Attila (ſurnamed the Scourge of God) with his Huns, ravages the Roman empire.

476 The weſtern empire entirely deſtroyed; upon the ruins of which ſeveral new ſtates ariſe in Italy and other parts, conſiſting of Goths, Vandals, Huns, and other barbarians; under whom literature is extinguiſhed, and the works of the learned are deſtroyed.

496 Clovis King of France baptized, and Chriſtianity begins in that kingdom.

516 The computing of time by the Chriſtian era is introduced by Dionyſius the monk.

557 A terrible plague all over Europe, Aſia, and Africa, which continues nearly 50 years.

600 Bells firſt uſed in churches.

606 The power of the Pope begins by the conceſſions of Phocas, Emperor of the Eaſt.

622 Mahomet flies from Mecca to Medina in Arabia. His followers compute their time from this era, which in Arabic is called Hegira, *i. e.* "the Flight."

637 Jeruſalem taken by the Saracens, or followers of Mahomet.

640 Alexandria in Egypt is taken by the Saracens, and the grand library there burnt by order of Omar their calif, or prince.

664 Glaſs invented in England by Benet, a monk.

685 The Britons totally expelled by the Saxons, and driven into Wales and Cornwall.

696 Churches firſt began to be built in England.

713 The Saracens conquer Spain. Their progreſs ſtopped in France, by Charles Martel, in 732.

726 The controverſy about images begins, and occaſions many inſurrections in the Eaſtern empire.

748 The computing of years from the birth of Chriſt began to be uſed in hiſtory.

761 Thirty

Aft. Chriſt.

961 Thirty thouſand books burnt by order of the Emperor Leo.
786 The ſurplice, a veſtment of the Pagan Prieſts, introduced into churches.
800 Charlemagne, King of France, begins the empire of Germany, afterwards called the weſtern empire, and endeavours in vain to reſtore learning in Europe.
886 Juries firſt inſtituted.
896 Alfred the Great, after ſubduing the Daniſh invaders, compoſes his body of laws, divides England into counties, hundreds, and tythings; erects county courts, and founds the Univerſity of Oxford about this time.
936 The Saracen Empire divided into ſeven kingdoms, by uſurpation.
940 Chriſtianity eſtabliſhed in Denmark.
989 Chriſtianity eſtabliſhed in Ruſſia.
991 The figures in arithmetic are brought into Europe by the Saracens, from Arabia. Letters of the Alphabet were hitherto uſed. [1070.
1000 Paper made of cotton rags comes into uſe, that of linen do.
1005 All the old churches are rebuilt about this time in a new ſtyle. [England
1015 Children forbidden by law to be ſold by their parents in Prieſts forbidden to marry.
1025 Muſical gamut invented by Guido, a Benedictine friar.
1043 The Turks become formidable, and take poſſeſſion of Perſia.
1065 The Turks take Jeruſalem from the Saracens.
1070 William, King of England, introduces the feudal law.
1075 Henry IV. Emperor of Germany, and the Pope, quarrel about the nomination of the German biſhops. Henry, in penance, walks barefooted to Rome, towards the end of January.
1080 Doomſday book began to be compiled by order of William, from a ſurvey of all the eſtates in England, and finiſhed in 1086.
1080 The Tower of London built by the ſame prince, to curb his Engliſh ſubjects.
1086 Kingdom of Bohemia begun.
1096 The firſt cruſade to the Holy Land begun, to drive the infidels from Jeruſalem. [ſtone.
1163 London bridge, conſiſting of 19 ſmall arches, firſt built of
1180 Glaſs windows began to be uſed in private houſes in England.
1182 Pope Alexander III. compelled the Kings of England and France to hold the ſtirrups of his ſaddle when he mounted his horſe.
1186 The great conjunction of the ſun and moon and all the planets in Libra, happened in September.
1192 The battle of Aſcalon, in Judea, in which Richard, King of England, defeats Saladine's army, conſiſting of 300,000 combatants.
Richard treacherouſly impriſoned in his way home by the Emperor of Germany.
1200 Chimnies were not known in England.
Surnames now began to be uſed; firſt among the nobility.

1215 Magna

Aft. Chriſt.

1215 Magna Charta is ſigned by King John and the barons; and the following year it is granted to the Iriſh by Henry III.

1227 The Tartars, a new race of barbarians, under Jenghis Khan, emerge from the northern parts of Aſia, conquer the greateſt part of that continent, and in 22 years deſtroy upwards of 14 millions of people.

1233 The inquiſition, begun in 1204, is now truſted to the Dominicans.

The houſes of London, and other cities in England, France and Germany, ſtill thatched with ſtraw.

1252 Magnifying glaſſes invented by Roger Bacon.

1258 The Tartars take Bagdad, which puts an end to the empire of the Saracens.

1273 The empire of the preſent Auſtrian family begins in Germa-

1280 Gunpowder invented by Roger Bacon. [ny.

1283 Llewellyn, prince of Wales, defeated and killed by Edward I. who unites that principality to England. [man.

1298 The preſent Turkiſh empire begins in Bithynia under Otto-

Silver hafted knives, ſpoons and cups, a great luxury. Splinters of wood generally uſed for lights.

Wine ſold by apothecaries only as a cordial.

1299 Windmills invented.

1300 About this time the mariner's compaſs was invented, or improved by John Gioia, or Goya, a Neapolitan. The fleur de luce, the arms of the duke of Anjou, then King of Naples, was placed by him at the point of the needle, in compliment of that prince.

1307 The beginning of the Swiſs Cantons.

Intereſt of money in England at 45 *per cent.*

1320 Gold firſt coined in Chriſtendom.

1340 Gunpowder firſt ſuggeſted as uſeful for warlike purpoſes, by Swartz, a monk of Cologne; 1346, Edward III. had four pieces of cannon, which contributed to gain him the battle of Creſſy.

Oil painting firſt made uſe of, by John Vaneck.

1352 The Turks firſt enter Europe.

1586 A company of linen weavers from the Netherlands eſtabliſhed in London.

1391 Playing cards invented in France for the King's amuſement.

1402 Bajazet defeated by Tamerlane, and the power of the Turks almoſt entirely deſtroyed.

1404 Hats for men invented at Paris, by a Swiſs.

1412 Denmark united with the crown of Norway.

1430 Laurentius, of Haerlem, invents the art of printing, which he practiſed with ſeparate wooden types. Guttemburg afterwards invented cut metal types. Peter Schœffer invented the mode of caſting types in matrices. But the moſt authentic accounts aſcribe the invention of printing to Dr. Fauſt, or Fauſtus, in 1444.

1446 The Vatican library founded at Rome.

The ſea breaks in at Dort, in Holland, and drowns 100,000 people. 1453 Conſtantinople

Aft. Chriſt.

1453 Conſtantinople taken by the Turks, which utterly overthrows the Roman empire.

1454 Otto Guerick, a German, invents the air pump.
Duelling appointed in certain caſes in France, in order to have the judgment of God.

1460 Engravings and etchings in copper invented.

1471 Decimal arithmetic invented, and the uſe of tangents in trigonometry introduced by Regiomontanus.

1483 Richard III. king of England, and laſt of the Plantagenets, is defeated and killed at the battle of Boſworth, by Henry (Tudor) VII. which puts an end to the civil wars between the houſes of York and Lancaſter.

1485 Great numbers carried off by the ſweating ſickneſs.

1486 Henry eſtabliſhes fifty yeomen of the guards, the firſt ſtanding army.

1489 Maps and ſea charts firſt brought to England by Bartholomew Columbus.

1492 AMERICA diſcovered by Columbus.

1497 The Portugueſe firſt ſail to the Eaſt Indies by the Cape of Good Hope.
South America diſcovered by Americus Veſpucius, from whom the continent unjuſtly takes its name.
North America diſcovered by Sebaſtian Cabot.

1503 Mines, uſed in the attack and defence of places, invented.

1504 Gardening introduced into England from the Netherlands, from whence vegetables were imported hitherto.

1517 Martin Luther begin the Reformation.

1518 Magellan, in the ſervice of Spain, diſcovers the ſtraits which bear his name; makes the firſt voyage round the world, but is killed by ſavages in the Marianne iſlands.
Republic of Geneva founded.

1520 Henry VIII. for his writings in favour of Popery, receives the title of "Defender of the Faith" from the Pope.
Chocolate firſt brought from Mexico by the Spaniards.

1529 The name of *Proteſtant* takes its riſe from the reformed churches proteſting againſt the church of Rome, at the diet of Spires in Germany.

1530 Copernicus revives the Pythagorean ſyſtem of aſtronomy.

1537 Religious houſes diſſolved by Henry VIII.

1539 The firſt Engliſh edition of the Bible authoriſed; the preſent tranſlation finiſhed, 1611.

1543 Silk ſtockings firſt worn by the French king.
Pins firſt uſed in England; before which time the ladies uſed ſkewres.

1545 The famous council of Trent begins, and continues 18 years.

1546 Intereſt of money firſt eſtabliſhed in England by law at ten *per cent.*

1553 Circulation of the blood through the lungs firſt publiſhed by Michael Servetus.

1560 Siberia was about this time diſcovered, under the reign of Czar Ivan Baſilides.

1563 Knives firſt made in England.
The thirty-nine articles of the Engliſh faith eſtabliſhed.

1565 Potatoes firſt brought to Ireland from New Spain.

Aft. Chriſt.

1569 Mary, Queen of Scotland, driven from her kingdom by the rebellion of her ſubjects, flies to Queen Elizabeth for protection, by whom ſhe is treacherouſly impriſoned.

1572 The great maſſacre of Proteſtants at Paris, Auguſt 24.

1579 The Dutch ſhake off the Spaniſh yoke, and the republic of Holland begins.

1580 Sir Francis Drake returns from his voyage round the world, being the firſt Engliſh circumnavigator.

1581 J. Uſher, Archbiſhop of Armagh, born in Dublin, drew up 104 articles of religion for Ireland, 1615; which were eſtabliſhed, 1635. Died 1656.

1582 Pope Gregory introduces the New Style in Italy; the 5th of October being counted the 15th.

1583 Tobacco firſt brought from Virginia into England.

1587 Mary, Queen of Scots, is beheaded by order of Elizabeth, after 18 years impriſonment.

Duelling introduced into England. [Admirals.

1588 The Spaniſh armada deſtroyed by Drake and other Engliſh

Henry IV. paſſes the famous edict of Nantz, tolerating the

1589 Coaches firſt introduced into England. [Proteſtants.

Bombs invented at Venlo.

1597 Watches firſt brought into England from Germany.

1600 Building with brick introduced into England by the Earl of Arundel, moſt of the houſes in London being hitherto built with wood.

1603 Queen Elizabeth (the laſt of the Tudors) dies, and nominates James VI. of Scotland (and firſt of the Stuarts) as her ſucceſſor; which unites both kingdoms under the name of Great Britain.

1605 The Gunpowder plot diſcovered at Weſtminſter.

Kepler lays the foundation of the Newtonian ſyſtem of attraction.

1608 Galileo of Florence, firſt diſcovers the ſatellites about the planet Jupiter by the teleſcope, then juſt invented in Holland. Quebec ſettled by the French.

1610 Henry IV. is murdered at Paris by Ravillac, a prieſt.

Virginia and Newfoundland ſettled by the Engliſh.

Hudſon's Bay diſcovered by a captain of that name, who is left by his men, with ſeven others, to periſh on that deſolate coaſt.

1614 The cuſtom of powdering the hair took its riſe from ſome ballad ſingers at St. German's fair, who powdered themſelves to look the more ridiculous.

New York and New Jerſey ſettled by the Dutch.

1618 New Holland diſcovered by the Dutch.

1619 Dr. W. Harvey, an Engliſhman, fully confirms the doctrine of the circulation of the blood.

1620 The broad ſilk manufactory from raw ſilk introduced into England. [ſon's congregation.

Plymouth in New England planted by a part of Mr. Robin-

1623 New Hampſhire ſettled by an Engliſh colony.

1625 The iſland of Barbadoes, the firſt Engliſh ſettlement in the Weſt Indies, is planted. 1627 The

Aft. Chriſt.

1627 The thermometer invented by Drebellius.
A colony of Swedes ſettled on Delaware river, Pennſylvania.
1630 Peruvian bark firſt brought to France.
1631 Newſpapers firſt publiſhed at Paris. [Catholics.
1633 Maryland ſettled by Lord Baltimore, with a colony of
1635 Connecticut and Rhode Iſland ſettled.
1638 Harvard College in Cambridge, Maſſachuſetts, eſtabliſhed.
1640 The maſſacre in Ireland, when 40,000 Engliſh Proteſtants were killed.
1649 Charles I. beheaded at Whitehall, January 30, aged 49.
1652 The ſpeaking trumpet invented by Kircher a Jeſuit.
1654 Cromwell aſſumes the Protectorſhip.
1655 The Engliſh, under Admiral Penn, take Jamaica from the Spaniards. [ſon Richard.
1658 Cromwell dies, and is ſucceeded in the Protectorſhip by his
1660 King Charles II. is reſtored by Monk, commander of the army, after an exile of twelve years in France and Holland.
The people of Denmark being oppreſſed by the Nobles, ſurrender their privileges to Frederick III. who becomes abſolute.
1662 The Royal Society eſtabliſhed in London by Charles II.
Pendulum clocks invented by John Fromentel, a Dutchman.
Fire engines invented.
1665 The plague rages in London.
1666 The great fire of London began, September 2, and continued three days, in which were deſtroyed 13,000 houſes and 400 ſtreets.
Tea firſt uſed in England.
Academy of ſciences eſtabliſhed in France.
1667 The peace of Breda, which grants to the Engliſh the New Netherlands now known by the names of Pennſylvania, New York, and New Jerſey.
1669 South Carolina planted by an Engliſh colony, under Governor Sayle.
1671 Academy of architecture eſtabliſhed in France.
1672 Lewis XIV. overruns great part of Holland, when the Dutch open the ſluices, being determined to drown their country, and retire to their ſettlements in the Eaſt Indies.
1676 Repeating clocks and watches invented by Barlow.
1678 The peace of Nimeguen. The Habeas Corpus act paſſed.
1679 Darkneſs at London ſo great, that one could not read at noon day, January 12. [vember 3 to March 9.
1680 A great comet appeared, and continued viſible from No-
1681 William Penn, a Quaker, receives a charter for planting Pennſylvania, which began this year.
1682 College of Phyſicians at Edinburgh incorporated.
Royal academy eſtabliſhed at Nifmes.
1685 The edict of Nantz infamouſly revoked by Lewis XIV. and the Proteſtants cruelly perſecuted.
1687 The palace of Verſailles, near Paris, finiſhed by Lewis XIV.
1688 The revolution in Great Britain begins, Nov. 5. King James retires to France, Dec. 3.

1689 King

Aft. Chriſt.

1689 King William and Queen Mary, ſon and daughter-in-law to James II. are proclaimed, February 16.

1693 Bayonets at the end of loaded muſkets firſt uſed by the French.
Bank of England eſtabliſhed by King William.
The firſt public lottery was drawn this year.

1695 Bank of Scotland eſtabliſhed.

1699 The Scots ſettled a colony at the iſthmus of Darien, in America, and called it Caledonia.

1700 Charles XII. of Sweden begins his reign.
Yale College eſtabliſhed at Saybrook, Connecticut; removed to New Haven, 1716.

1701 Pruſſia erected into a kingdom.
Society for the propagation of the Goſpel in foreign parts. [eſtabliſhed.

1702 King William dies, aged 50, and is ſucceeded by Queen Anne, a daughter to James II. who, with the Emperor and States General, renews the war againſt France and Spain.

1704 Gibraltar taken from the Spaniards by Admiral Rooke.

1706 The treaty of Union between England and Scotland, ſigned June 22.

1707 The firſt Britiſh parliament.
Sardinia erected into a kingdom, and given to the Duke of [Savoy.

1710 Queen Anne changes the Whig Miniſtry for others more favourable to the intereſt of her brother, the late Pretender.
The cathedral church of St. Paul, London, rebuilt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren, in 37 years, at one million expenſe, by a duty on coals.

1713 The peace of Utrecht, whereby Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, New Britain, and Hudſon's Bay, in North America, were yielded to Great Britain; Gibraltar and Minorca, in Europe, were alſo confirmed to the ſaid crown by this treaty.

1714 Queen Anne dies, aged 50, and is ſucceeded by George I.
Intereſt reduced to five per cent. in England.

1715 Lewis XIV. dies, and is ſucceeded by his great grandſon Lewis XV.
The rebellion in Scotland begins in September, under the Earl of Mar, in favour of the Pretender; quelled the ſame year.

1719 The Miſſiſippi ſcheme at its height in France.
Lomb's ſilk throwing machine, containing 26,586 wheels, erected at Derby; takes up one eighth of a mile; one water wheel moves the reſt; and in twenty-four hours it works 318,504,960 yards of organzine ſilk thread.
The South Sea ſcheme in England begun April 7, was at its height at the end of June, and quite ſunk about Sept. 29.

1727 King George dies, in the 68th year of his age; and is ſucceeded by his only ſon, George II.
Inoculation firſt tried on criminals with ſucceſs.
Ruſſia, formerly a dukedom, is now eſtabliſhed as an empire.

1728 North Carolina ſettled about this time by the Engliſh.

1731 The firſt perſon executed in Britain for forgery.

1732 Feb.

Aft. Chriſt.

1732 Feb. 22d. GEORGE WASHINGTON, "The MAN of the age," was born in the parish of Waſhington, Virginia.

Kouli Khan uſurps the Perſian throne, conquers the Mogul empire, and returns with two hundred and thirty one millions ſterling.

Several public ſpirited gentlemen begin the ſettlement of Georgia, one of the United States of America.

1735 Oct. 19. JOHN ADAMS, author of the "*Defence of the American Conſtitutions*," and the firſt of ſtatesmen, was born at Braintree, Maſſachuſetts.

1737 The earth proved to be flatted towards the poles.

1738 Weſtminſter bridge conſiſting of 15 arches begun; finiſhed in 1750, at the expence of 389,000l. defrayed by parliament.

1744 War declared againſt France, by Great Britain.

Commodore Anſon returns from his voyage round the world.

1745 The rebellion breaks out in Scotland, and the Pretender's army defeated by the Duke of Cumberland, at Culloden, April 16, 1746.

1746 Lima and Callao ſwallowed up by an earthquake.

1748 The peace of Aix la Chapelle, by which a reſtitution of all places, taken during the war, was to be made on all ſides.

1749 The intereſt of the Britiſh funds reduced to three per cent.

1752 The new ſtyle introduced into Great Britain; the third of September being counted the fourteenth.

Identity of electric fire and lightning diſcovered by Dr. Franklin, who thereupon invented a method of ſecuring buildings from thunder ſtorms.

1755 Lisbon deſtroyed by an earthquake.

1756 One hundred and forty ſix Engliſhmen are confined in the Black hole at Calcutta, in the Eaſt Indies, by order of the Nabob, and one hundred and twenty three found dead next morning.

Minorca taken by the Engliſh.

1759 General Wolfe is killed in the battle of Quebec, which is

1760 Black Friar's Bridge, conſiſting of nine arches, begun; finiſhed 1769, at the expence of 152,840l. to be diſcharged by a toll.

George II. dies, and is ſucceeded by George III.

1762 War declared againſt Spain.

American Philoſophical Society eſtabliſhed in Philadelphia.

1763 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and Portugal, concluded at Paris, February 10, which confirmed to Great Britain the extenſive provinces of Canada, Eaſt and Weſt Florida, and part of Louiſiana, in North America; alſo, the iſlands of Grenada, St. Vincent, Dominica, and Tobago, in the Weſt Indies.

1764 The parliament granted 15,000l. to Mr. Harriſon, for his diſcovery of longitude by his time piece.

1765 The famous ſtamp act paſſed in the Britiſh parliament, March 22. Repealed March 18, 1766.

1768 The Turks impriſon the Ruſſian Ambaſſador, and declare war againſt that empire.

1770 Maſſacre at Boſton, March 5.

Aft. Chriſt.

1771 Dr. Solander and Mr. Banks, in his Majeſty's ſhip the Endeavour, Lieut Cook, returned from a voyage round the world, having made ſeveral important diſcoveries.

1772 The king of Sweden changes the conſtitution of that kingdom.

Twelve hundred and forty people killed in the iſland of Java, by an electrified cloud.

A revolution in Denmark.

The emperor of Germany, empreſs of Ruſſia, and the king of Pruſſia, ſtrip the king of Poland of great part of his dominions, which they divide among themſelves, in violation of the moſt ſolemn treaties.

1773 Capt. Phipps is ſent to explore the North Pole; but having made eighty one degrees, is in danger of being locked up by the ice, and returns. [preſſed by his hull.

The Jeſuits expelled from the Pope's dominions, and ſup-

The Engliſh Eaſt India company having, by conqueſt or treaty, acquired the extenſive provinces of Bengal, Orixa, and Bahar, containing fifteen millions of inhabitants, great irregularities are committed by their ſervants abroad, upon which the Britiſh government interferes, and ſends out judges, &c.

The war between the Ruſſians and Turks proves diſgraceful to the latter, who loſe the iſlands in the Archipelago, and by ſea are every where unſucceſsful.

Tea, 340 cheſts deſtroyed at Boſton.

1774 Peace proclaimed between the Ruſſians and Turks.

The Britiſh parliament having paſſed an act laying a duty of three pence per pound upon all teas imported into America; the colonies conſidering this as a grievance, deny the right of the Britiſh parliament to tax them.

Boſton port bill paſſed March 25.

Deputies from the ſeveral American colonies meet at Philadelphia, as the firſt general Congreſs, October 26.

Firſt petition of Congreſs to the king, November.

1775 April 19. The firſt action happened in America, between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, at Bexington, in Maſſachuſetts. [Eaſton.

Ticonderoga and Crown Point taken by Colonels Allen and

A dreadful fire in the iſland of Grenada: loſs computed at

Paper money iſſued by Congreſs. [500,000l.

June 17. A bloody action at Bunker's Hill between the Britiſh troops and the Americans, in which the brave General Warren was ſlain. Charleſtown burnt the ſame day.

Battle of Quebec, where fell the brave Montgomery, Dec. 31.

1776 March 17. The town of Boſton evacuated by the king's troops. Congreſs declare the American colonies free and independent States, July 4.

The Americans retreat from Long Iſland, in Auguſt, after a bloody battle, and the city of New-York is afterwards taken poſſeſſion of by the king's troops.

December 25. General Waſhington takes 900 of the Heſſians priſoners at Trenton.

Torture aboliſhed in Poland.

1777 Battle

Ans. Christ.

1777 Battle of Brandywine.

General Howe takes possession of Philadelphia, September.

Lieutenant General Burgoyne is obliged to surrender his army, consisting of 5,752 men, to the American Generals Gates and Arnold, October 17.

1778 A treaty of alliance concluded at Paris, between the French king and the thirteen United American States, in which their independence is acknowledged by the court of France, February 6.

The Earl of Carlisle, William Eden, Esq. and George Johnstone, Esq. arrived at Philadelphia the beginning of June, as commissioners for restoring peace between Great Britain and America.

Philadelphia evacuated by the king's troops, June 18.

Battle at Monmouth.

The Congress refuse to treat with the British commissioners.

Dominica taken by the French, September 7.

St Lucia taken by the French.

1779 St. Vincent taken by the French.

The island of Grenada taken by the French, July 5.

Battle at Stony Point, July 15.

1780 Torture in courts of Judicature abolished in France.

The inquisition abolished in the duke of Modena's dominions.

Admiral Rodney takes 22 sail of Spanish ships, January 8.

The admiral Sir George Rodney defeats a Spanish fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara, near Cape St. Vincent, and takes five ships of the line; one more driven on shore, and another blown up, January 16.

Three actions between Admiral Rodney and the Count de Guichen, in the West Indies in the months of April and May; but none of them decisive. [from May 4.

Charleston, South Carolina, surrenders to Sir Henry Clinton.

Pensacola, and the whole province of West Florida, belonging to the British, surrender to the arms of the king of Spain, May 9.

The Protestant Association, to the number of 50,000 persons, go up to the House of Commons with their petition for the repeal of an act in favour of the Catholics, which was followed by the most daring riots in the city of London and Southwark, for several successive days.

Five English East Indiamen, and forty English merchant ships, bound for the West Indies, taken by the combined fleets of France and Spain, August 8.

Earl Cornwallis obtains a victory over General Gates, near Camden, in South Carolina, August 16.

Arnold, the infamous traitor, deserts the service of his country, escapes to New York, and is made a Brigadier General in the British service, Sept. 25. Burns New London.

Major André, Adjutant General to the British army, a valued character, hanged as a spy at Tappan, in the State of New York, October 2.

1780 The

Aft. Chriſt.

1780 The Hon. Henry Laurens is committed priſoner to the Tower, on the charge of high treaſon, October 4.

Dreadful hurricanes in the Weſt Indies, by which great deſtation is made in Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Lucia, Dominica, and other iſlands, Oct. 3 and 10.

American Academy of Arts and Sciences inſtituted in Maſſachuſetts.

1781 The Dutch iſland of St. Euſtatia taken by Admiral Rodney and General Vaughan, February 3. Retaken by the French, November 27.

The iſland of Tobago taken by the French, June 2.

A bloody engagement fought between an Engliſh ſquadron under the command of Admiral Parker, and a Dutch ſquadron under the command of Admiral Zoutman, off the Dogger Bank, Auguſt 5.

The marquis La Fayette, at the head of 200 light infantry, performs important ſervices in Virginia.

Earl Cornwallis, with the Britiſh army under his command, ſurrendered priſoners of war to the American and French troops, under the command of General Waſhington and Count Rochambeau, at Yorktown, in Virginia, October 19, which decided the conteſt in favour of America.

Continental paper money ceaſed to circulate.

1782 The Britiſh Houſe of Commons addreſſed the king againſt any farther proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North America, March 4; and reſolve, that the Houſe would conſider all thoſe as enemies to his Majeſty and this country, who ſhould adviſe, or by any means attempt, the further proſecution of offenſive war on the continent of North America, for the purpoſe of reducing the revolted colonies to obedience by force.

Admiral Rodney obtains a victory over the French fleet under the command of Count de Graſſe, whom he takes priſoner, near Dominica, in the Weſt Indies.

April 16. The parliament of Ireland aſſerted its independence and conſtitutional rights.

The French took and deſtroyed the forts and ſettlements in Hudſon's Bay, Auguſt 24.

The Spaniards defeated in their grand attack on Gibraltar, September 13.

Treaty concluded between the republic of Holland and the United States of America, October 8.

Proviſional articles of peace ſigned at Paris, between the Britiſh and American commiſſioners, by which the United American Colonies are acknowledged by his Britannic Majeſty, to be free, ſovereign, and independent States, November 30.

1783 Preliminary articles of peace between his Britannic Majeſty and the kings of France and Spain, ſigned at Verſailles, January 20.

Three earthquakes at Calabria Ulterior, and Sicily, deſtroying a great number of towns and inhabitants, February 5, 7, and 28.

1783 Armiſtice

Aft. Chrift.

1783 Armiſtice between Great Britain and Holland, Feb. 10.
Ratification of the definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain, France, Spain, and the United States, Sept. 3
The fire balloon invented by Montgolfier, of Lyons; from which diſcovery, Meſſ. Charles and Robert, of Paris, taking the hint, conſtruct inflammable gas, or the air balloon.

1784 The definitive treaty of peace between Great Britain and Holland, May 24.
Mr. Lunardi aſcended in an air balloon from the artillery ground Moorfields; the firſt attempt of the kind in England, September 15.

1785 A congreſs of repreſentatives, from the counties of Ireland, held in Dublin, for promoting a parliamentary reform, January 10.

1786 Commiſſioners from ſeveral of the United States aſſembled at Annapolis, Maryland, to conſult what meaſures ſhould be taken to unite the States in ſome general and efficient ſyſtem of government; which was the firſt towards forming the Federal Conſtitution.
Inſurrection in Maſſachuſetts.
Charles River Bridge, completed, connecting Boſton and Charleſtown, at the expence of 15,000l. ſterling.

The king of Sweden prohibited the uſe of torture in his kingdom.

1787 The articles of Confederation, originally entered into by the United States, being found inadequate to their ſituation, a general Convention of delegates from all the States, except Rhode Iſland, was held at Philadelphia this ſummer, with General Waſhington at their head, for the purpoſe of framing a general plan of government for the United States; and after four months deliberation, based on our preſent excellent Conſtitution, which has ſince been ratified by all the States.

1788 George Waſhington was unanimouſly elected Preſident of the United States, and John Adams, Vice Preſident.

1789 Congreſs met at New York, for the firſt time, under the new Conſtitution, March 4.
April 30. George Waſhington was, in due form, publicly inveſted with the office of Preſident of the United States of America.
July 14. Revolution in France—Capture of the Baſtille.

1790 Grand French Confederation in the Champ de Mars

1791 Seven iſlands diſcovered in the South Pacific Ocean, between the Marqueſas and the equator, by Captain Joſeph Ingraham, of Boſton.
Firſt folio and royal quarto Bibles printed in America, by Iſaiah Thomas, printer, at Worceſter, Maſſachuſetts—Small quarto, at Trenton, New Jerſey, by Iſaac Collins.

1792 Auguſt. The marquis de la Fayette, general of the armies of France, accuſed of treaſon; and a price being ſet upon his head, he quitted the army and kingdom of France, with twelve officers of rank, who were all taken priſoners by the Pruſſians; the marquis was put in cloſe confinement in the caſtle of Magdeburg, once the reſidence of the celebrated Baron Trenck. 1793 January.

Aft. Chriſt.

1793 January. Trial of Louis XVI. king of France, commenced; the National Aſſembly, conſiſting of 745 members, of whom 25 being abſent, and the opinions of thoſe preſent taken, it was decreed by 480 (forming a majority) that the execution ſhould take place, without an appeal nominal to the people—the remaining number voted for puniſhment under various reſtrictions. Agreeably to the voice of the majority, he was beheaded the 21ſt January.

February 5. Declaration of war againſt the combined powers of Great Britain, Holland, &c. iſſued by the National Aſſembly of France.

April. The Preſident of the United States iſſued his proclamation, for the purpoſes of enjoining an impartial conduct, on the part of the United States, towards the belligerent powers, and of obſerving a ſtrict neutrality.

October 16. Queen of France beheaded.

During this year, the court of Great Britain negociated and ſigned treaties with the empreſs of Ruſſia, the emperor of Germany, the kings of Pruſſia, Spain, Portugal, Sardinia, and Sicily, the princes of Heſſe, Baden, and Darmſtadt. The great object of theſe treaties was to make a common cauſe againſt France.

The yellow fever rages in Philadelphia, and carries off 5,000 people.

1794 An embargo laid by Congreſs, which continued 60 days from March 26.

April. John Jay, Chief Juſtice of the United States, appointed Envoy Extraordinary to the court of Great Britain.

Robeſpierre, and a number of his aſſociates, guillotined, July 27.

General Wayne obtains a complete victory over the Indians at Miami, Auguſt 20: this leads to an advantageous peace with them, which is concluded by treaty at Greenville, June 1795.

Inſurrection in the weſtern counties of Pennſylvania commences openly in Auguſt—is quelled without bloodſhed in October, at the expenſe of a million of dollars.

Upwards of 30,000 Poles, men, women, and children, are maſſacred near Warſaw, by the orders of the barbarous Ruſſian general Suwarrow.

A treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation, negociated with Great Britain, and ſigned by Mr. Jay and Lord Grenville, November 19.

1795 The French troops arrive at Amſterdam, and are received by the inhabitants with demonſtrations of joy, Jan. 18; in conſequence of which the old government is aboliſhed, and a revolution takes place.

St. Lucia taken by the French, April 19.

The king of Pruſſia concluded a ſeparate peace with the French republic.

The treaty with Great Britain ratified by the Preſident, by and with the advice and conſent of the Senate, Aug. 14.

1795 Peace

1795 Peace between France and Spain proclaimed at Madrid, August 9.

The people of France met in Primary Assembly, to decide on the new constitution, Sept. 6.

The French Convention declared the acceptance of the new constitution by the people, Sept. 22.

The incorporation of the Belgic Provinces with France decreed by the Convention, Sept. 30.

The new legislature of France organized.

The Cape of Good Hope captured by the British; also, Ceylon and Batavia, in the East Indies.

The King of Poland made a formal surrender of his crown for a pension, Nov. 25.

The French legislature decreed a forced loan of 600,000,000 livres in specie.

A treaty negociated with Spain by Thomas Pinckney, Esq. October 27.

1796 The House of Representatives in Congress pass a resolution, requesting the President of the United States to lay before them "a copy of the instructions to the ambassador of the United States who negotiated the treaty with the king of Great Britain, together with the correspondence and other documents relative to that treaty, excepting such of the said papers as any existing negociation may render improper to be disclosed." March 24.

The President, by his message to the House, refuses a compliance with their request, conceiving himself restrained by the Constitution, assigning his reasons, in a lucid, independent, and masterly style. March 30.

The supplies necessary to carry into effect the treaty with Great Britain, voted by the House of Representatives, *without the papers*, after much debate and agitation of the public mind. April 30.

1797 March 3. George Washington retired from the Presidency of the United States, and John Adams succeeded in his place.

1798 "Having exhausted the cup of reconciliation with France to the last drop," her unprovoked aggressions rendered it necessary for the United States to raise an army for defence, and George Washington was appointed to command it.

1799 Feb. Oliver Ellsworth, Chief Justice of the United States, William R. Davie, Gov. of North Carolina, and William Vans Murray, Minister of the United States at the Hague, were appointed Commissioners on the part of the United States, to settle differences with the French republic.

Another great revolution took place in the government of the French republic, and Bonaparte made First Consul, with executive powers. Declared Consul for life, with right of nominating his successor, in 1802.

1799 Dec.

Aft. Chriſt.

1799 Dec. 14. GEORGE WASHINGTON died at Mount Vernon, in the 68th year of his age; and his fellow-citizens throughout the United States, like one great family, "mourned for him with a great" and ſincere "mourning, many days."

1800 Feb. 22. The birth-day of Gen. Waſhington, by appointment of Congreſs, was obſerved throughout the United States as a day of mourning.

June. The ſeat of the Federal Government transferred from Philadelphia to the city of Waſhington.

1801 March 4. An important revolution took place in the adminiſtration of the American government. The Waſhington and Adams wiſe and ſucceſsful adminiſtration cloſed, and the Jefferſonian commenced, which remains to be teſted by experience.

March 23. Paul I. emperor of the Ruſſias, aſſaſſinated, and his ſon Alexander I. declared his ſucceſſor.

April 5. Lord Nelſon gained an important victory over the Daniſh fleet before Copenhagen.

Definitive treaty of peace between France, Holland, Spain, England, and Germany ſigned.

1802 March 3. The famous bill for the repeal of the judiciary law, paſſed. This repeal the Federaliſts conſider as a direct infraction of the Conſtitution.

March 6. Princeton College, in New Jerſey, burnt, ſuppoſed by an incendiary.

1803 June. Great Britain declared war againſt France; and the latter immediately commences extenſive preparations to invade the former, which are carried on with great vigour. Great Britain prepares, with great unanimity and activity, to reſiſt her invaders.

October. The frigate *Philadelphia*, belonging to the United States, commanded by Capt. Bainbridge, in chaſing a Tripolitan cruiſer, ran on a ſhoal, was wrecked, and the officers and crew taken priſoners by the Tripolitans, which will ſubject the United States to a loſs of ſeveral million dollars, for redeeming the priſoners, &c.

Dec. 20. Louiſiana, ceded firſt by Spain to France, and by France to the United States, is in a formal manner annexed to the latter. In conſequence, the territory of the United States is enlarged to nearly double its former ſize.

THE END.

Caroline Whitney
Williamstown

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